HUMAN LIFE.

(From "The Principles of the Book of Common Prayer," by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A.) (CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

The Church sets before us once every year that most admirable form of service which is called,

"A COMMINATION, OR DENOUNCING OF GOD'S ANGER AND JUDGMENT AGAINST SINNERS."

A service full of the most penitential character, constructed alike to warn the impenitent, by a faithful denunciation of God's wrath against sin, and yet to comfort the penitent by an assurance of God's mercy. The curses of the law are here faithfully depicted in order to alarm us, while the blessings of the Gospel are as faithfully pourtrayed in order to assure us.-By this solemn service, if by anything, we are still called back, in whatsoever sin we may be-still urged to be penitent-still reminded of God's love.

But we are not only to regard changes in our character in regard to sin, but also changes in our character in regard to states of life. To some a state of celibacy seems more preferable, and in that they endure through life. But many, on the other hand, seek marriage as being honourable to all. They go forth from the parental dwelling; they seek new relationships, new friends; they seek a partner and help-mate to share with them, in life, its cares and sorrows, its Joys and its prosperities. Accordingly, in strict analogy with this natural change, the Church prepares for us a service, which is called,

"THE FORM OF SOLEMNIZATION OF HOLY MATRIMONY."

conceived from the heart of man:

"THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD."

"dust to dust" and "ashes to ashes," the solemn

But little more need now be added. The princi-

In the first place, let us reflect on the commonness

as well as the instructor of the royal and the noble.

While, then, we reflect on the universality of this bles-

this book should be the one. But how far is it from

votion-then would a more sober and healthy tone of

rites of the Church from ger

This winds up the scene. "I am the resurrection and Here, in the first place, we look to the law of God, the life, saith the Lord. He that believeth on Me. which sanctified this estate as one of peculiar holiness, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever in the old Testament, and confirmed it afterwards by liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." Who our Lord, "For this cause shall a man leave his fathat has witnessed this sublime service of the Church ther and mother and cleave unto his wife, and they but is called back in the memory by the sound of two shall be one flesh." And in the second place, these words to the burial of some beloved one. The we look upon it as a peculiar and sacramental type of the Church—Christ being called the "bridegroom," mourners going about the streets, the bell tolling its and the Church "his spouse," representing therein last for the memory of him who is gone, the gentle the unity and love which exists between them. "This voice of God's priest as he chants the solemn words: is a great mystery, but I speak concerning Christ and "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time Miserable indeed must they be who in this joyful and holy time refuse to look upon mar- to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up and is riage as a religious rite, and enter upon a change of cut down like a flower, he fleeth as it were a shadow, Bedeemer liveth;" and the last voice that shall be life so momentous in all its consequences, without and never continueth in one stay. Yet, O Lord most

God. Such there are; let us hope, however but few. holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful But another change of life awaits some of us, of an equally important, perhaps more important character, death." inasmuch as through that change, not only our own cause to thank God for that faithful book which reresponsibility but the welfare of the whole community cords them, full of comfort, full of warning, full of in-18 more or less affected. I allude to Holy orders. struction to the very last. In this change of life—a consecration unto God for the work of the ministry—a taking upon ourselves the ple for which I have been contending, that of analogy Minister of the Chapelry of St. Peter, in the Parish of Quebec. office of a teacher of God's holy word, and a minister with human life, is clearly now made out. A few of his holy altar-what serious and solemn thoughts short reflections will close our subject. must crowd in upon us. And these thoughts are fully enhanced and brought forward in that part of our of this possession. This book is now, by the cheap-Prayer Book which is called The Ordinal. Herein ness of its price, and by the power of education in such of the laity as take upon themselves the higher reading, so universally within reach, that no one, unorders of the Church, pledge themselves before God less with his own will, need be without it. It is and the people; hands are laid upon them as by the found as well in the cottage as in the palace, the trea-Apostles of old; they go forth different men, as it sure of the peasant, next to his copy of the Scriptures, were, set apart for the work of the ministry; God's special servants forever. If before, even as laymen, hey were holy unto God by baptism, how much more sing, and the fact of its general use throughout the when, in addition to being Christians, they are priests, coming out from the ordinary world, and being sepa-Let us read that peculiarly solemn service which is called in the Prayer Book-

AND CONSECRATING OF BISHOFS, PRIESTS AND strange to say, how few bestow any pains to know

and there we shall amply see the high character cannot but wonder at the loss which this book has which the Church demands for her priesthood, and sustained on all sides at the hands both of laity and the solemnity of their separation. Woe be unto him clergy,—curtailed of its fair proportions, shorn of its

who enters lightly or frivolously on this holy estate. discipline, robbed of its most precious jewels, stripped And now still further: there are times and circum- and laid bare of its highest ornaments in almost every stances of life pressing upon us ever and anon, under page. Perhaps the time is now coming when we the hands of God, for good or for evil, as we ourselves shall use it better as we understand it more. May receive them; -times which apply to all, both mar- the Spirit of God be on our people, that, as in patience ried and unmarried, both righteous and unrighteous, and submission they study its lessons, they may obey both clergy and laymen, both young and old. Sick- its precepts more cheerfully, and live according to its ness visits our dwelling; —disease and pain become laws in greater gentleness and faith. our companions;—we are drawn away from the active Again, when we reflect on the universality of this business of the world, and, in the retirement of the book in another sense, that of its providing spiritual sick chamber, made to think, by God's visitation, of food in conjunction with the Scriptures, for every age the transitory character of all that surrounds us here. and circumstance of life; that of its embodying in a Then, if, in these circumstances, we desire to turn to portable and succint shape, forms of devotion, for any God, as it surely is His will that we should, the Prayer Book is again ready with her holy offices of comfort wonder at its general disuse, save in the formal and and teaching. Prayers we find for every sort of sickness, psalms of submission to God's will, exhortations, it is used in public by a congregation. The Prayer warnings. The sick man is questioned in his faith, Book ought to be considered not only as a public sermoved to confession of his sins, exhorted to repen- vice book, but as a private manual of prayer as well; tance, and should he so desire it in the burden of sin, the pattern of all our dealings with God, the guide of he may receive one of the greatest consolations which our daily path, the sustenance of our spiritual needs on earth we may suppose can be derived from man to in the family and the closet, as well as in the church. man, he can receive the ministerial absolution of his I do not think that I should be without justification sins in these solemn words of the Church: "Our Lord in saying, that it is the duty of our people—unless in Jesus Christ, who hath left power to his Church to cases of necessity, such as sickness, distance, or other absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in great hindrances of like kind, -faithfully to abide by Him, of His great mercy forgive thee thine offences. this manual of devotion daily, in the very church it-And by His authority committed to me, I absolve self; but wheresoever these cases of necessity may be thee from all thy sins, in the name of the Father, and allowed, there certainly, I should say, that if any book of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." All should be taken up as the manual of family prayer, this is found in a service headed thus :-

PANY

N.

TLEY. HAW general

RONTO.

"THE ORDER FOR THE VISITATION OF THE SICK." being so in general? How many hundreds of forms And then closely follows,—because there can, in the caught after for the passing moment, and then dying time of sorrow or in the time of approaching death, out with the satiety of those who use them. This be no greater consolation to the Christian than to be very satiety and desire of novelty continually arising, made partaker of his Lord, to remember in His body speaks at once in condemnation of such vain attempts. and blood the meritorious cause of his justification, to Now if our people would but resort to that which is communicate with Him, and be one with Him, -be- before them-given by the Church, and not by indicause there can be no greater consolation to the sick viduals, bearing upon it the experience of ag s, the or dying man than this—there follows closely after stamp of its truth and of its value as a vehicle of dethe visitation another service, entitled

"THE COMMUNION OF THE SICK."

The Church would not have her faithful to depart quently prevails. And as I would say this for family from her visible communion without passing them on, devotion, so I would also say it for our private prayers as far as in her lies, to the invisible communion of the as well, because I think that we should never, even as saints in Christ. She would not send them on their individuals, lose sight of our membership in the long last journey without the comfort of the closest Church. The more we retire into ourselves, and and most intimate fellowship with Christ in sufferings pray only for ourselves, and in our own words, and by and death which it is in her power to bestow; and so our own thoughts, the more we lose catholicity of she places by their side, even in the last hour, this feeling, and that sweet consolation and hope that is holy sacrament, to strengthen, cheer, and comfort inseparable from the fellowship of the saints, and the them in their passage through the valley of the shadow of death.

And so the time draws on. As these, however, are topics may be found in the words of the Church, in the casuallies of life, it does not follow that all men in most instances; and he who bears about him his should need the various services here provided. Some Prayer Book, as the Church's formulary, and in an are strong in health and vigorous in body through a humble spirit prays in her words, not as of himself, long life. Some pass on from manhood to old age but as of her, will soon acquire within him a generwithout matrimony, without holy orders, without ous, a faithful, and a catholic spirit. sickness, and never need apply to the Church's service book, save only when in their public worship they Book will not clothe for us in far better words than we praise God for His goodness, and for the wonderful can find ourselves? works which He has done for the children of men.— Is our feeling that of exultation and joy at some Some, too, are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, and and are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, and are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, and are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, and are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, and are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, and are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, and are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, and are cut off by sudden and violent deaths, are cut off by sudden and violent deaths. and no time is given them to think of prayer or com-Inunion, and they pass away in the midst of their years and and an area and an area area. Is our feeling that of sorrow and depression of spiand are as though they never had been. Some, too, rits in some affliction from God? Let it supplicate rits in some affliction from God? are calm in spirit and equable in temper, and pass God in the penitential tones of the Litany. along their appointed time without trouble, or sorrow,

Or no...

Is our feeling that of an earnest longing for some

Is our feeling that of an earnest longing for some or poverty, or any other cause for vexation of spirit. of the graces and gifts of the Spirit? Let it give it-But be this as it may, the lot of ordinary life is about self vent in the short but emphatic Collects. casual services fully show the care and love of the Commination service.

tance has found us penitents, or whether, heedless of Catholic doctrine, the Creed of St. Athanasius.

sin, we have lived in a hardened and godless state; And so I might go on. But this is enough to show DEATH. Death with all its pains and terrors, death speaking with loud voice in every sort and condition with all its parting from our beloved ones; its awful of man. It is as our life.

hope and fear, this death must come for all. First, To most of us they will never occur again. Our day we have to look upon it in others: our parents, our of holy Baptism, for instance, is gone. No more shall beloved children, the partner of our bosom, our breth- the holy water of the font be poured upon our forewill have to carry forth us. They lay our body in the and intent mind, to the expositions of the pastor, incold grave, where the worm will work its destruction. structing us in the rudiments of the faith as babes in Our bones, crambling into corruption, will return unto | Christ. Our solemn day of Confirmation too is gone; dust from whence they came, while the spirit goes to no more shall we pledge ourselves in earnest promise the God who gave it. Now is the Church forgetful of the coming conflict to obey and love God, with the of us here? After having conducted us so far on our bishop's hand upon us, invoking His Spirit who alone way, is she silent now? Does our Service Book close could give us strength. And then our trembling up its pages and say nothing to the mourter? Does the say nothing to ourselves of our hopes of immortality steps of God's altar; and that awful and reverential and our life in Christ? No. Surely not. Our love, half of hope and half of dread, with which the sublime and comforting forms of prayer which can be our lips; that too is gone. And then to many of us our joyful day, not unmixed with care, however, and fail to bring to mind, in every point, the poetical desanxious hope, our day of holy Matrimony; that too is gone. And now life stands before us in its residue,

wearing away apace. One thing, however, remains; one thing only, which as long as we abide in the Church we may hope for in all assurance of faith; but one thing only. Trusting and believing in our Redeemer through what remains of life, we may hope that He will "make our bed in our sickness," that His priest shall stand by our side ministering, from the Book of Common Prayer, the services of the Church, and praying for us and with us-shall bid us "God speed" on our final jour-The last words that shall sound above our body when it shall be committed to the earth, (though we shall not hear them,) will be these-"I know that my with us, as at the beginning, so at the end, will be the voice of the Church with her heavenly blessing-Saviour, deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, Who that thinks upon such words but has saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours

> A SLIGHT MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. W. CHADERTON, [ By a Correspondent of "The Church."]

decease of the excellent and holy man who is the sub- men read very well, but that he hardly ever heard any ject of this little memoir, and the time of those who who give him the idea of praying like Mr. Chaderton. taken up by the pressing demands, added to their far removed as possible from the style and tone of ordinary duties, of the prevailing visitation, that none ranting or rhapsody. In the discharge of his duty in of them have till now found leisure to prepare any the pulpit, he brought directly to mind the apostolic extended notice of his character and services. A brief description, in doctrine shewing uncorruptness, gravity, the time, in which it was stated in very just and appro- upon his hearers the doctrines of grace, and delighted land, we cannot but also reflect on the strange neglect continue to prevail. This book has formed the teaching of our country for three hundred years, used by our clergy in their every-day administrations of the what it teaches, or to abide by what it says. We

These particulars may themselves suffice to indicate about a man who never sought to be known himself, and laboured latterly, with a straitened income and with a large family upon his hands, in one of the more obscure parts of a populous city, finding his happiness n doing good to his fellow creatures, and having no other ambition, if the term can in any sense be applied to one who was marked by the most profound and

to his Master in heaven. Mr. Chaderton, whose connections were highly espectable, was born in the Island of Barbadoes, in the year 1788. He received there a classical education under the care of the Rev. Mr. Fichette, a clergyman from one of the English Universities, after which he was sent to Scotland and passed through his academical course in the University of Edinburgh-his theological studies being directed by the Rev. Dr. Walker, late Bishop of Edinburgh and Glasgow.\* In the year 1813, there being then no Bishops in the West Indies, he was ordained Deacon in London, by Dr. Randolph, at that time in occupation of the see, and by delegation from the successor of the same pre. late (now Archbishop of Canterbury), he subsequently received Priest's Orders at the hands of Dr. Spancke, late Lord Bishop of Ely, in the Chapel Royal, St. acted as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Walker, and afterwards mind arise in religious doctrines than now too fre-Danish authorities from Tortola, on account of his quired. firm and unflinching discharge of duty, without having be many topics rightly of private prayer, but still the

native island, may appear from the following lines which were published in Blackwood's Magazine; and the love he had in outh for polite literature, will be seen to have been only sacrificed to higher and more sacred pursuits:-

" But one is absent, whom his country mourns Nor yet her own, her favourite son returns. O'er his young lips the bees enchanted hung, And as the Muses spake, the poet sung: But soon he brake his all-unwilling lyre, Warm from the altar, rapt with holier fire; And now with higher inspiration fraught, As though the prophet's mantle he had caught, He neals the music of his tuneful voice, But ah! forgetful of his native dells The holy man in some far country dwells; And still the bearded Isle regrets her son, And calls in vain on absent CHADERTON.'

These lines may be open, in some points, to criticism, and dantly chequered with the changes and vicissitudes of sickness, of sin, and of sorrow, and at any rate these casual services fully show the care and love of the Commination service.

Self vent in the short but emphatic Collects.

Is our feeling that of depression under sin?

Let they could appear to be the production of a strong esteem had been felt for the subject of them where he was known. They are taken from a poem under the title of "Barbadoes."

ANALOGY OF THE PRAYER-BOOK WITH Church for her members in preparing for them; they Is our feeling that of doubt in some article of faith the land venerable Bishop White in Philadelphia,— settlers. He laboured with zeal and much success as character. Thankful for every little office of kindness. lived to ee it re-built, upon a scale somewhat enlarged, and re-pened in September, 1846.

His quiet and unostentatious labours were pursued him and, the cenes. His watchful anxiety about his Barracks, where he established a weekly lecture.flock, his close attention to every department of his duties, his indefatigable labours among the sick and dying, his particular and successful pains in the in-Church steps forth here again with one of the most Body and the Blood of our Redeemer first touched struction of the young, and the returns of respect and stantial tokens of regard,\* nor was he without pleasing affection which were rendered to him, could hardly evidence of the benefit of his spiritual instructions. cription of the good pastor iu Goldsmith's "Deserted many events calculated to interest the bulk of man-

the Marine Hospital (which was situated within the belongs to a watchman on the walls of Zion, and limits of his charge), from ward to ward, and from bed eager to approve himself faithful to the master whom to bed to assemble the Protestant convalescents, at he loves. The souls born anew, who regard Him as 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, in a room of which the their spiritual father, are not exposed to the gaze of use was allowed to him for the purpose, and to perform men, but live before the throne of God, and are his an abridged service with an appropriate exhortation.

He then went to his Chapel. Between the morning

With respectable talents, Mr. Dawes possessed a and afternoon services, he presided over the Sunday refined and cultivated mind, alive to the pleasures of School himself, and familiarly examined and instructed literary and scientific pursuits, which his residence in the shildren, -a commodious room under the Chapel | Loudon enabled him at one time to gratify, -but subbeing fitted up for the purpose, where he was always sequently to his ordination, his studies became reseen n his gown and bands, with the docile lambs of stricted mainly to the purposes of the ministry. Mr his flock about him. His regular Sunday duties in D. was remarkable for mildness and suavity. his Chapel consisted of two services and sermons, and | could approach him without being won by the kind-Cathedral, in the way of exchange. His manner and gave evidence of his modesty and retiring habits. with earnestness, and his appearance very exactly cor- phatic: he seemed full of the importance of his subabove mentioned,-

At Church, with meek and unaffected grace, His looks adorned the venerable place."

A nobleman who was Governor General some years Two months have nearly passed away since the ago was known to say, that he had heard many clergywere his fellow-labourers in the same field has been so Yet it was a perfectly subdued utterance of prayer, as tuary account appeared in the Quebec papers at sincerity; he invariably and fervently pressed home priate terms that, "this admirable man, exemplary to magnify the name of the Saviour, whom he loved fell a victim to his unwearied assiduity in attending was at the same time highly practical, and he was a love to all. A shrinking fear of hurting the feelings the sick at the Marine Hospital of Quebec, where he had been known to new the sick at the Marine Hospital of Quebec, where he firm, consistent, and uncompromising upholder of the had been known to pass twelve hours without interwhole system of the Anglican Church, a strict and a readiness to listen to the tale and to alleviate the ion; that he had struggled against the disease in scrupulous observer of regularity and order, and a its incipient stage, and had performed his ordinary most conscientiously dutiful and ever submissive pres-Sunday duties on the 4th of July, except that he was byter towards his Bishop, although without one parcompelled, in the afternoon, to desist at the close of ticle of servility of mind. He thoroughly understood the prayers; that during the short illness which fol- and loved the Church, and was a calm but prepared lowed, the most lively sympathy was manifested in the champion, when so needed, against the assaults either mmunity, and that among others of his own imme- of Romanism or Dissent. Breathing a genuine spirit diate flock, the children of the poor, over whose in- of universal charity, he felt at the same time his true struction he had presided in the Sunday School at- position and peculiar responsibilities as the minister tached to his Chapel, were assiduous and affectionate of an Apostolic Church, and was satisfied of the incontheir enquiries; and that he went to his reward sistency of any amalgamation in religious proceedings laid up in Christ, on the 15th of the month above- and operations, with the disciples of Dissent. Without being what the world would call brilliant, he was solid, well-informed, and discreet; and very happily exemas desirable that something more should be known plified, in his unobserved but not unimportant career, the union of the wisdom of the serpent with the harmessness of the dove. The feelings which he inspired in all quarters where he was known may be judged of, from the fact that Roman Catholic functionaries of the hospital, and patients of the same faith, spoke of him, after his decease, with tears.

He was thrice married, and left a widow and five genuine humility of character, than to approve himself adult single daughters, the issue of the two first marriages. They have been soothed by every possible expression of sympathy, and by every honourable tribute to the memory of the deceased, which could be rendered by his own congregation or the members of the Church, generally, in the City.

> OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE LATE REV. WILLIAM DAWES. (From the Montreal Courier.)

The Church of England in this Diocese is again called upon to mourn over the loss of one of her most devoted elergymen, and the whole community to lament another victim to the self-denying duties of benevolence. The Rev. Wm. Dawes, Rector of St. Johns, died of typhus fever, on Sunday last, at 2, P.M., after James's Palace. During his detention in Britain, he an illness of a fortnight. The disease which has thus removed a bright example of ministerial usefulness. returned to the West Indies, where he successively held was contracted during his charitable labours among appointments in the Church in the Islands of Antigua the sick immigrants at St. Johns. Incapable of beand Tortolo, in both of which his memory is cherished holding distress without striving to alleviate it, he was to this day. With an ardent zeal and a ceaseless assiduous in his attention to the poor houseless devotion to the welfare of souls, he laboured both strangers whom Providence had thrown upon his care. among the free and slave population, and was per- Alike earnest to minister to their temporal and to mitted to effect much good where great neglect had their spiritual wants, his own means were taxed to propreviously existed. He did not, however, wholly vide comforts for their sick beds, and his own hands world. escape persecution-having been banished by the often conveyed the food which their necessities re-The lamented clergyman, whose loss we deplore, at

in any point whatever committed himself so as to jus- the early age of about 38 years, was we believe, born tify this arbitrary and most discreditable proceeding. and bred in London, England. From his early years, Circumstances of a domestic nature, conspiring his mind appears to have appreciated the pleasures with other considerations, induced him afterwards to and the duties of religion, and as he grew up, he beestablish himself in the United States of America, came more and more desirous of devoting himself to where his first regular charge was that of Assistant to the ministry. At that time it was almost indispensable for ordination in England that the candidate \* The estimation in which Mr. Chaderton was held in his should have passed through the University course.-Not having this advantage, though otherwise amply qualified by a liberal education, he sought for employment where ordination might be obtained with less difficulty. At that time the Rev. J. W. D. Waddilove, nephew of the late Bishop Stewart, (whose persevering efforts to promote the Gospel in Canada are well known, and who, by his own exertions, has succeeded in creating a fund for the support of missionaries in America, under the name of the Stewart Mission,) was looking out for suitable persons to undertake the work of Travelling Missionaries in this province .-Mr. Dawes offered himself and was accepted, an anticipation of usefulness from the care with which Mr. W. made his selections. He arrived in this province in the year 1838, and, after ordination at Toronto \* The soldiers of one regiment, on one occasion, made up a soldier of this city, for propagating the Gospel among destitute

\* The soldiers of one regiment, on one occasion, made up a collection among themselves to purchase a handsome bible, which they presented to Mr. D.; those of another showed their free. There are also 290 sittings for children. The esteem by presenting him a handsome gown. by the Bishop of Montreal, entered into the service of

show her anxious watchfulness over all, being ready or misgiving in some doctrine of the Church? Let forelong to be primus of the American Church. From Travelling Missionary to that Society for several from his attendants, he uttered no complaint. His for all seasons and for every sort and condition of men. us say to ourselves, as the preservative against all thence he removed to St. Louis, in Missouri, where years; but finding his strength unequal to the duties mind, though necessarily partaking of the languor of But, as I said, the time draws on. Whether we have heresy, the Apostle's Creed, or the Nicene, or, perpassed a life of sickness or of health, whether repen- haps, the more full and glorious exposition of the health of his family giving way to the effects of climate, he came northward and took charge of the Epis- erected by that devoted Christian. Some time after, but he remained sensible unto the last. copal congregation in the beautiful village of North- in 1842, upon the decease of Rev. Mr. Baldwin, he A few days before he died he was led to believe, whatever we have been, and however we have lived, the universal adaptation of this book, of which we treat. ampton in New England. Wherever he went he apstill there is one event which happeneth to us all— Its guardian hand held out for all; its catholic spirit proved himself faithful and won the love of his people: has laboured since, gathering golden opinions from all part that night. He called his nurse to him, thanked but his heart yearned for the renewal of his connection men. At the formation of the Church Society, he her for her attention and kindness to him, and spoke with the Anglican branch of the Charch, and he accepted, on the solicitation of the Bishop, the office of how kind every one had been to him. Being assustruggles on the confines of the unknown eternity, its The greater part of this book most of those who longed to be again under the British Government; of Secretary, the duties of which he has continued to red that there was no reason to fear that it would be bodily pangs, as well as its mental anticipations of read these pages will have already passed through.— and too trade the close of the year 1836 he opened perform with zeal and attention, though with much as he supposed, he ceased to speak of it. On the comme recations with the Bishop of Montreal, which incovenience to himself. His services were gratuitous, third morning after, he began suddenly to sink, and result in his appointment to the Chapelry of St. Peter, Quebec. Great were the exertions of himren, our friends; and secondly we have to look upon heads, and give us, by the promise of Christ, the spirit self armstris family to do their part in procuring the particularly to assisting in building and fitting up new visited by two physicians from Montreal in conjunt it in ourselves. First, we have to carry forth those of regeneration. Our days of Catechising too are erectiplus and scanty decoration within of the neat churches in the extensive Mission which had been the tion with his usual attendant, he requested of a friend whom we love, and secondly, those whom we love gone; no more shall we give heed, with awakened Chape out newly built to replace one of very inferior first field of his labours. During his residence at St. in a low but cheerful voice, that he would say a few dimens ins and appearance, when it was burnt down Johns, he held the office of Military Chaplain, and words in prayer, and it seemed to please him. Durin the arst of the two conflagrations of 1845. He was most assiduous in his endeavours to promote the ing the night, (when he scarcely slept,) his mind apspiritual welfare of the soldiers. Besides the ordinary duty of preacher to the troops on Sunday, (independent of two other services for the civilians,) and of thankfulness by smiling as his watcher from time to in this chience, in the same spirit which had actuated visiting the Hospital, he made frequent visits to the time approached his bed. He remained conscious till

The life of a devoted clergyman seldom affords kind. The epochs of his life are written in the re-In ordinary circumstances it was his habit, besides cords of eternity. From day to day he pursues the his constant visits during the week to the patients in even tenor of his way; full of the responsibility which

he occasionally, although not often, assisted in the liness of his demeanour. His voice, low and plaintive, delivery combined, in a remarkable degree, simplicity In preaching, however, his voice became clear and emresponded to the description in the well known poem | ject, and earnest to impress upon his hearers that conviction of the truth which he himself felt. Nothing could demonstrate more strongly the affection and respect which his virtues had secured, than the conduct not only of his parishioners, but of his fellowownsmen of different persuasions, during his illness, and on the day of his interment. A lively interest in his condition pervaded all classes, and seemed the absorbing topic of the time. His congregation vied with each other in offers of assistance during his illness, and insisted on defraying the whole expenses of his funeral. But what furnishes the most pleasing tribute to his memory was the testimony borne to his worth by his Roman Catholic fellow-townsmen, who, on the day of the funeral, closed their shops, and, in considerable numbers, attended the solemn service of the day.

The predominant habit of Mr. Dawes' mind, seemed even under unpromising appearances, in promoting the temporal and spiritual benefit of those under his temporal and spiritual benefit of those under his charge: a peculiarly kind and forbearing manner with statements as often as they are hazarded in the house." his inferiors: and unwillingness to think evil of others, The Queen Dowager has contributed a handsome donaor to impute to them improper motives: a facility to tion towards the renovation and enlargement of Heather forgive trespasses against himself: these all evidenced that his soul was full of that "charity" which "suffereth long and is kind; envieth not; is not puffed up; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil." At the same time Mr. D. was not deficient in firmness, and, when duty required, was fixed and uncompromising; willing to give up what belonged to himself, but strict in enforcing what belonged to his Master. The sweetness of his disposition was particularly noticeable in his selection of subjects for sermons. He seldom chose to employ the terrors of the law to drive sinners to Christ; but seemed to delight in showing them the love of their seemed to delight in showing the seemed to delight in Saviour. The writings of St. John appeared to be his most pleasant fountain, and he seemed to have drunk deep of the spirit of the Apostle whom Jesus given—the extension of the Church in that distant colony. loved.

Another marked feature of Mr. Dawes' mind was the reverential awe with which he regarded heavenly things. In speaking of God or of Divine things he seemed at times as if fearing he was intruding into a forbidden sanctuary, sinking his voice as if unfitted for a distance, which, in the course of the day, was greatly the holy place. This was peculiarly the case when he engaged in family prayer. He also felt deeply the privilege committed to him of preaching to perishing sinners "the unsearchable riches of Christ;" while the solemn responsibilities of his high office as a minister of the Gospel, never forgotten, were often painfully present to his mind. Earnest in the fulfilment of the higher duties of the ministry, he was sensitively careful in his walk and conversation to avoid everything that might seem to lower the respectability of the clerical profession.

Though of a contemplative spirit, and rather inclined to melancholy, (an inclination fostered by delicate health,) he was generally cheerful. Though fond of solitude, he could enjoy the society of those with whom he was intimate. Of shy and retiring habits, he lived rather secluded, and comparatively few had the privilege of a familiar intercourse with him. Absorptivilege of a familiar intercourse with him. Absorptivilege of a familiar intercourse with him. Absorptivilege of a familiar intercourse and efforts for inbed to a great degree in schemes and efforts for increasing the usefulness of his ministry, he found neither leisure nor inclination for mingling with the clergy. - Salisbury Herald.

ful, he mentioned his having a severe headache. Returning to St. Johns, he employed himself that evening in destroying his private papers a proceeding which showed his impression of his being seriously ill, and an apparent presentiment that he would not recover. He did not, however, send for his physician (who, subsequently this whole illustration is smalled there to meet them, and the evening was spent year pleasantly till about a guarant to decrease the same of their second daughter being on a short visit, as also the Rev. T. Corser, of Stand, and Mrs. Corser, as well as the Rev. Mr. Master, of Chorley, and Mrs. Master, a party of friends had assembled there to meet them, and the evening was spent year pleasantly till about a guarant to decrease the same of their second daughter being on a short visit, as also the Rev. T. Corser, of Stand, and Mrs. Corser, as well as the Rev. Mr. Master, of Chorley, and Mrs. One of the same did not, however, send for his physician (who, subsequently, during his whole illness, attended him with Mr. Blackburne breathed heavily twice or thrice, sank having been certified of the nature of his complaint, ran to him in the greatest consternation and alarm.—
Medical assistance was promptly sent for, and in the mean he proceeded to dictate to a dear friend and fellowhe proceeded to dictate to a dear friend and fellow-clergyman his wishes relative to the disposal of his as on the arrival of Mr. Hodgson, surgeon, he had breathed effects. The clerical friends whose intimacy he shared his last. Dr. Formby arrived immediately after, but both were specially remembered by a request that they should be allowed to make a selection from his library. From that evening he kept his bed. His illness was not attended to the selection from his library. From that evening he kept his bed. His illness was not attended to the selection from his library. From that evening he kept his bed. His illness was not attended to the selection from his library. From the opinion that nothing could have saved Mr. Blackburne, the attack being apoplexy. Mr. Blackburne, of Hale, late member for Warrington, and had held the tended with severe suffering, but the unavoidable ac- rectory of Prestwich about 11 years. Mr. Blackburne's companiments of a high fever were borne with all the meekness which might have been expected from his left to mourn his loss.—Manchester Courier.

peared to waver occasionally, yet he commonly answered questions intelligibly, and generally indicated his within half an hour of his death, though incapable of articulation. His friend and brother cleramon coming to his bed-side, he appeared to recognize him — and being asked if he was nappy, a sweet smile lighted up his countenance, and calmly and quietly, his peaceful spirit left its tenement.

His body sleeps in the Church-yard, where a willowtree waves its grey foliage over his lowly resting place; a spot selected by him when in health, as that in which, when his earthly pilgrimage should have been accomplished, (and he never expected a long life,) he wished to repose

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

REVENUES OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

We find the following in the Dublin Evening Herald :-"A lamentable ignorance prevails among the British public as to the real condition of the Irish Church. The grossest exaggerations are affoat as to the wealth of the Establishment—exaggerations so extravagant that we might well laugh at them were it not that they are unques-

might well laugh at them were it not that they are unquestionably received as accurate statistics by the many, and may very possibly become the future materials of dangerous popular combinations against the Irish Church.

"Last session, like many others, witnessed in the Imperial Parliament the reproduction of many of those absurd statements. Why is it that our University members have suffered these absurd statements to grow into credit for suffered these absurd statements to grow into want of contradiction in the proper place? We will just, by way of example, exhibit one of the false returns, upon which such persons as Roebuck used to rely, and contrast it with the truth:—

"DISSENTING CONGREGATIONAL REPORT AS TO INCOMES OF IRISH BISHOPS AS REPORTED IN BRITISH MAGAZINE,

		Declared Valu	1e	True Income.
Armagh		£19,128	-	£9,871
Dublin		10,988		6,934
Kildare	-	8,690	-	Suppressed on the death of the bishop.
Clogher		11,044	-	Suppressed on the death of the bishop.
Kilmore	-	17.069		4,315
Down	-	21,265		6,099
Cork	*	10.804		2,129
Limerick		7,425		4,939
Killaloe		8.824	-	3,429
Tuam		13,416	-	3,941
Meath	-	7,133		3,645
Cashel		14.844	-	4,464
Ossory	-	12,163		3,643

"Now our notion of the duties of University represen tatives certainly includes an attention to such statistical

Church, Leicestershire. The Earl and Countess Howe have likewise afforded a liberal sum for carrying out that laudable undertaking. The church was re-opened on Tuesday last. In the morning the Ven. J. C. Moore, M. A., Archdeacon of the Isle of Man, made a very eloquent and effective appeal to a highly respectable congregation; in the evening, the Rev. Valentine Green, M. A., Rector of Birkin, Yorkshire, delivered a most impressive address. The collections after the services amounted to £121 7s. 6d.

The Archdeacon of Durham, in his charge delivered to the clergy last week, stated that he, under the authority of the bishop, had suggested to the clergy the collection

ROMSEY ABBEY CHURCH .- The services advertised to commemorate the restoration of that venerable building, and the goodness of God in preserving from accident all those engaged in the works, took place on Wednesday last. Each successive train brought an influx of strangers from pews, which, added to what was collected in the afterpews, which, added to what was collected in the afternoon, amounted to £213, and is to be applied towards the
completion of the remaining works. The venerable building in the afternoon was crowded to excess; the Lord
Bishop of Winchester reading the prayers, and the Bishop
of Oxford preaching, taking his text from Luke, chap. xvii.
vs. 17, 18. The chancel on each occasion was crowded
by the clergy of the surrounding neighbourhood, amongst
whom, besides the venerable prelates above-mentioned,
were the Bishops of Salisbury and Tasmania, the Very
Rev. the Dean of Winchester, the Venerable Archdeacon
Hoare, Canons Wilson, Woodroffe, and Jacob, the War-Hoare, Canons Wilson, Woodroffe, and Jacob, the Wardens of Winchester College, the Hon. and Rev. G. T. party to dinner at the vicarage, invitations having been given to upwards of 70 of the neighbouring gentry and AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH OF THE RECTOR OF PREST-

Such was the Rev. Wm. Dawes—the recollection wich.—We have the melancholy intelligence to communicate of whom will live in the hearts of his friends while they oul into his Father's hands.

He first felt slightly indisposed on Saturday, 21st August, but thought little of it, and on Tuesday after ame over to Montreal, when, though apparently cheeriul, he mentioned his having a severe headache. Returning to St. Johns, he employed himself that evening the st. Johns that the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphans' Charity for this diocese. After being present at Divine to attend the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphans' Charity for this diocese. After being present at Divine to attend the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphans' Charity for this diocese. After being present at Divine to attend the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphans' Charity for this diocese. After being present at Divine to attend the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphans' Charity for this diocese. After being present at Divine the annual meeting of the Cle on Thursday evening. He had gone over to that tow Toxteth Park. Mrs. Blackburne and their second daugh the kindest assiduity) till the next evening, when, back in his chair, and fell to the floor. Mrs. Blackburne

The new Church of St. Matther, Widcombe, was con-

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

man Life.

oir of the late Rev. W. Things declared to be impossible may often be done.

ary Notice of the late Rev. Garner—Bishop Horne; Rev. B. Obituary Notice of the late Rev. Garnet B. Nicholls, M. A.; Bishop W. Dawes.
Eng. Ecclesiastical Intelligence, M. A.; Rev. J. F. Russell; Bishop Patrick.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 17th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of Clergymen in the Diocese.

In consequence of a severe domestic affliction, which has obliged him to return suddenly to Cobourg, THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK is under the necessity of suspending his official appointments from Lloydtown onwards, until further notice.

ST. CATHARINE'S BAZAAR.

We are requested to state that the BAZAAR opened on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock, in Mr. Towers's large room, Main Street. oven, 1s. 8d. Currency; little

Children half price

By kind permission of Col. Newton, the fine Band of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment will attend.

#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

use, so we discover in regard to pleasure, that they exile. who make a practice of laying hold upon it in almost But the election of the celebrated financier, coupled principle in the choice of their amusements.

moderate and innocent amusement, whether of a social Rothschild be permitted to take his seat, (assuming or popular description. But we do see great cause of course that he remains true to his own creed) it for censure and regret in the increasing number of our can only be by abolishing the distinctive character of public spectacles. If they were even morally harm- a Christian Senate which the British Parliament has quency, we think, must go a great way towards un- Catholic Emancipation Bill was regarded as one of sideration of higher and better things.

most productive nursery of dissipation, intrigue, and ship of the crucified man of Nazareth. vice, have been so often and so powerfully stated, that Surely, however, matters will not be forced to such they are quite familiar to the minds of all who choose a deplorable pass. Tainted as our modern statesmen to trouble themselves in any degree about them. We are with the virus of "liberalism," (falsely so called) need not repeat them here. Let it be sufficient to we cannot allow ourselves to suppose that there will say, that, whilst the moral evils attendant upon this be wanting a majority of them honest and conscienamusement are in every country the same, even the tions enough to save England from the disgrace with poor utilitarian plea, that the effect of such exercise which she is threatened,—the disgrace of numbering did not wish to make conspicuous, by giving unnecessary which she is threatened,—the disgrace of numbering did not wish to make conspicuous, by giving unnecessary prominence to their own more Scriptural and Catholic and training is to give spirit and speed to the horse- among her lawgivers one, who professedly regards the however applicable it may be to the condition of an Gospel as "a cunningly devised fable." old country—has no point at all that we can see when Should the dreaded event take place, gloomy innew country like our own, much of which remains in anticipate for our beloved father-land. Britain,tinuance of that which is morally wrong.

there prevails in this city a passionate fondness for THE ORDER OF REDEMPTION" upon Baron Meyer this species of amusement. From an advertisement Charles De Rothschild. Comment on such a prowhich we have seen in one of the city papers, we are ceeding is altogether unnecessary. It is the very apprised that renewed attempts are being made to extacy of blasphemy and contempt of sacred things. re-establish a Society of Amateurs. Every encourage- A Jew invested with the memorials of one whom he ment, we believe, is held out to "junior performers" looks upon as an impostor! Poor Edward Irving, a to appear on the stage; if they are possessed of natural man of towering but irregular intellect, was of opinion taste and talent for scenic representations, they are that we were on the threshold of universal apostacy. doubtless strongly tempted to display their powers in The event to which we have been referring gives an air this way; and we must beg leave to express our firm of no small probability to the conjecture. persuasion, that a more effectual method could scarcely be found out for alienating the minds of young people, not merely from devotional exercises, but from the necessary duties of life.

By the warm-hearted and self-denying St. Paul, both the race and the theatre are employed to teach, in a familiar way, very important truth; the one being used to illustrate the competition for the mastery, (1 Cor. ix. 24.); and the other exhibiting, in its changes of scenic decorations, the instability of earthly things (1 Cor. vii. 31). But this faithful apostle, we presume, was not in the habit of frequenting either; and the truth is, when Christians come to appreciate and to experience the feelings of St. Paul, they soon perceive that their spirits can be kept very cheerful, and their life made perfectly happy, without the aid of

either theatres or races. THE CIRCUS, by displaying its oft-repeated indelicate exhibitions, and carrying away to a foreign land a local and social characteristics of Canada. This to impoverish the Province. The recent wanderings as regards the parent country and the land of our of some of these equestrian companies through the adoption. country, have provoked, we are glad to see, a welldeserved expression of displeasure and condemnation from the most respectable papers in the Province. It is notorious that there is much in the feats of these sume that importance amongst us which it so well strolling performers that offends modesty, and pain- deserves; providing, as it does, a certain means of fully conflicts with refined and virtuous feeling; but procuring to the friends the Assured a certain sum of even if they were perfectly decent, pure, and irreproachable, it would still be both imprudent and peratively required, viz., at the death of the Assured. unjust, to enrich foreigners with that money which is

There is yet one more particular to which we must advert before we close our remarks on this head. In cept at a ruinous sacrifice. the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the VIENNESE multitudes with the exquisite gracefulness and elegance these little children have been so successfully trained, 21st August, 1847, at Hamilton. This new Compaand—what is worse than all this unkindness and highest rate charged by any office appears to be the subject to the will of those who are not their kindred; injustice—exposed, at the most susceptible season of Alfred, which charge £2 9s. 1d. for this risk. life, to the hardening influences and irreligious associations of the stage. Do the pleased spectators who managed (and from our knowledge of the Provisional contemplate with such unbounded delight the graceselves, what is to become of their neglected souls? the Companies of the same kind in England, it is of a Is it right to encourage such heartless trafficking? Is it humane to countenance this mercenary triffing with and admits of two classes of insurers: those who do, it humane to countenance this mercenary trifling with the immortal destiny of these defenceless lambs of the and those who do not participate in the profits—those and only judge in matters of faith." My space and time, flock? We know not whether they will be brought who participate in the profits paying a larger sum for as you must to this city; but, as their appearance here seems premium, than those who have no further interest in probable, we cannot refrain from entreating every the concern than the amount of their insurance. mother who may read these remarks, to consider very thoughtfully the effect which such an exhibition is likely to have upon taken her own children to see it.

The make an earling the fight, six the Church and dengatianty situated, the purposes, it withstanding the adroit way in which you get rid of what this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way, but by our church choirs is still, at least for any thing you have addinced against it, this can be done in no other way. It is to erect a residence. The Binton of with the understination in the Constitution, or in the constitution of what the adroit way in which you get rid of what the adroit way in which you get rid of what the adroit way in which you get rid of what the adroit way in which you chart the adroit way in which you get rid of what the adroit way

to be held by the Ladies of St. George's Church, St. Russell having volunteered a significant hint that the Catharines, for the purchase of an Organ, will be obstacles which at present intervene to the Baron's assuming his seat as a Bratish Senator, would in all probability be removed immediately on the assembling

of Parliament To Rothschild, personally, we have no objection to urge why he should not act as one of our national Representatives. His character, both in a public and private point of view, we are assured is beyond the reach of censure. Nor would the mere fact of his Persons who are living to the world, may be said to being a Jew influence us to cherish the slightest premisspend their lives either in amusing or enriching judice against him. On the contrary, we regard the themselves. There are some who give their time and children of Abraham "according to the flesh," with affections wholly to one or other of the two engrossing deep feelings of interest and affection. We cannot pursuits, -money-making, and pleasure; but the forget that they were once the peculiarly loved people greater number diversify their service of the world, of Jehovah,-that still they are the objects of his by applying themselves to both with suitable alterna- discriminating care, - and that they are destined, protions. And as those who "make haste to be rich," bably at no distant period, to be restored to the Holy are too often unscrupulous in the means which they Land, after their dreary probation of suffering and

every shape, rarely evince much discrimination or with the Prime Minister's declaration, is calculated to inspire every Christian patriot with feelings of the We do not, of course, pretend to condemn any deepest and most painful apprehension. If Baron less-which many of them are not-their very fre- hitherto maintained. By many good men the Roman hinging the mind, and turning it aside from the con- the most deadly blows which could be inflicted upon ideration of higher and better things.

Our Constitution, but we are now threatened with an evil a million times more disastrous, for with all its objections alleged by serious Christians against this legion corruptions Romanism acknowledges the God-

transferred to the totally different circumstances of a deed are the prospects which we shall be forced to its natural wildness, rough and stubborn; and requires, speck as she is on the terrestrial map, -has become therefore, for its improvement, a race of animals not "Great" because as a nation she acknowledged and swift and eager, but possessed of patience, strength, did homage to the "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." and endurance. But perhaps it is almost beside the If she now permits the crown of Emanuel to be spurnquestion to notice this excuse at all; since no useful- ed by one of her chosen and recognised lawgivers, the con- most assuredly history will ere long have cause to tell of her "Ichabod, Ichabod,-the glory hath departed."

As connected with the above we may remark, that vogue; and truth compels us to acknowledge, that the King of Greece has conferred "THE CROSS OF

### THE MAPLE LEAF.

We are glad to observe that our enterprising publisher, Mr. Rowsell, has in preparation a new volume of this very interesting and beautiful Annual. cordially wishing him every success, we are certain that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that we express the feelings of all who have at heart that the feelings of the the literary and artistic reputation of our Province, a reputation which was most worthily sustained by the publication of last season.

The publisher, we perceive, requests that contributions for the forthcoming work may be forwarded to him without delay, and we cannot doubt but that this call will be promptly responded to by all who may be competent to further the objects of the undertaking. Perhaps we might be permitted to suggest that, as far as may be, the articles should bear reference to the would add greatly to the interest of the volume, both

# LIFE ASSURANCE.

The subject of Life Assurance is beginning to asmoney, at a time when, of all others, it is most im-Who, though he may probably be possessed of thounow so urgently needed for the relief of our sick and sands of acres of land, may leave his family in temporary pecuniary difficulty, owing to the impossibility of selling land in this Province for immediate eash, ex-

Several of the old-established English Companies, CHILDREN—the frail and interesting natives of a distant land—have been very lately entertaining delighted, have lately been formed with special reference to the Colonies. We also have before us a prospectus of of their stage-dancing. The exhibitions to which the Canada Life Assurance Company, established are attractive, we are told, beyond anything that can ny offers to take Assurances lower than any other are attractive, we are told, beyond anything that can be imagined. But what are the true merits of this Company that we are aware of. The Licenced Victory are too evidently in favour of the truths you are opposite to be fairly met. I appeal, therefore, to any unprejudice matter in a religious point of view? These young tuallers Company in England, is the nearest, they and helpless creatures have been separated from the charging the sum of £1 16s. 4d., per annum, for the endearments of home; defrauded of a father's guar- insurance of £100, payable at the death of the indianship or a mother's love; exiled to a strange sured—he being 26 years of age at the time the As- I have stated. country far removed from the place of their birth; surance is effected. The Hamilton Company propose to take the same risk at £1 15s. 8d.

We doubt not, that if this Canada Company is well ful movements of these poor children, ever ask them-

#### Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church

(For the Church.) THE HOLY SCRIPTURES AND THE CHURCH.

Sir,-As I intimated in the postscript to my last, I shall so far depart from my resolution not to be drawr into a long controversy, as to endeavour to answer whatever seems to require answering in your second and third letters respecting my first three; but any rejoinders you may see fit to make to these I do by no means promise to notice,—I have neither time nor inclination for profitless paper strife; and the broad principles of the truth I wish to unfold with the chief arguments in its favour will new uphold, with the chief arguments in its favour, will new before the members of Christ in this diocese, with answers to the principal objections that can be advanced

With respect to your first objection in letter second, that our Church does not claim to be "the Divinely ap-pointed interpreter of Holy Scripture and only judge in matters of faith," I can only say, that I should be very sorry if she did, for that such presumption is one of the very worst features of the Papal heresy! But here you have again fallen into your old error, of mistaking a part for the whole. Our Articles, however, I am happy to say, do claim for the Church, i.e., the Church Cathilic, "authority in controversies of faith." The extent of this "authority" I, of course, judge of by the teaching on this subject of the Catholic Church; and, in truth, "authority" which was to be contravened by every man's propule which was to be contravened by every man's preat judgment would be no authority. It is therefore juit evident, that the Catholic doctrine on this subject is n where contradicted by our own branch of the Church and that she asserts this and some other similar Church principles, notwithstanding their high importance, mo lestly, we need not to wonder, when we consider the the effects of which she had herself but just escaped; and also her kindly feeling for the imperfect state of the Conmany reasons, we may well believe, our own Reformers position, especially so long as those communities them-selves were bitterly lamenting that incompleteness as a grievous hindrance to their fully sharing in the union, privileges and promises of the visible and Catholic Church.

My argument from analogy was of course not designed as positive, but as highly presumptive, evidence. You simply endeavour to explain it away. I complain not, however, because it is the very same treatment which the your way, receives at your hands. Did you attempt fairly to answer my arguments, or to present positive views of your own, I should know how to meet you; but for our adoration, and a co-ordinate triune operation in the regeneration of the infant, namely, the Spirit, the nembers of the Church, there is a sacred triad still, Spirit, the Written Word, and the Church, all, in ordinary circumstances, absolutely and essentially necessary; whose

whom, to such as believe, grace is conveyed.

Your quotation from Chillingworth, and the remarks upon it, are irrelevant, because again you put "a part for

You ask, "Where it is declared that Christ gave to His Church the key of knowledge to unlock the Scriptures? For an answer to this I really must refer you to all that For an answer to this I really must refer you to all that I have written on this point in my former letters, and to the ample quotations from Scripture to that effect which I have there made, premising, that I do not contend for the word "key," though it is a Scriptural one, but to the idea it conveys. Your remarks respecting the "lawyers," however, is surely "unfortunate." You cannot mean to say that they had "taken away" from the people the pretation. Really, Sir, I thank you for adducing this fact; for by it my argument is fully supported, so far as it goes. The people had the Written Word, but the Keepers of the Law having corrupted its interpretation, or, to use our blessed Lord's phrase, "having taken away the key of knowledge" from it, it—the Written Law—was useless to the people! This being so, from the evidence of our Lord himself, your attempt to disprove it, by pointing to the evils resulting from the abuse of this power by the Jewish lawyers or teachers, is of course of no avail. the Jewish lawyers or teachers, is of course of no avail But indeed it only applies in a very limited degree to my argument, which admits, as by this time you must be aware, that any number of Ministers may err in their teaching, or interpretation of God's Word, and are con-sequently, whenever we fear that they do so, to be tested by the authority of our own Church, we being already satisfied that it is in accordance with the Catholic Church

Your objection, that an appeal to the judgment of the Church during any portion of her history, since the days of the Apostles,—as to the nature of her mission with respect to the interpretation of Scripture, and her authority in matters of faith,—is "ex-parte;" sounds very strangely from a believer! Could a Hume, or a Gibbon, treat the Church of Christ, yea, His Church, baptized with the blood of her martyrs, with more cool contempt. But, Sir, you meant not-you could not mean to insinuate—that the Church—that Church in which Christ so positively promised "always" to dwell-has ever been so full of promised "always" to dwell—has ever been so full of unholy ambition, that her testimony, as to the powers with which she was invested by Christ and His Apostles, is not to be trusted! And indeed, as far as the argument is concerned. I have already shown that if the judgment of the Church, primitive and universal, could be mistaken in one thing, from whatever cause, it might be so in all, and hence every security for the truth, genuineness, and authenticity of revealed religion, as made known to us, either by the Written Word or the teaching of the Church, is nutterly "taken away." Ah Sir, the lawyers "took is utterly "taken away." Ah, Sir, the lawyers "took away the key of knowledge" through their corruption, let us take heed that we take it not away through prejudice,

rashness, or even any worse principle!
Your observations respecting the testimony of St.
Irenæus and of Origen, are simply a painful effort to fritter away the meaning of plain words, the force of which person whether their testimony does not clearly prothat they understood the doctrine of the Church in day, respecting the points under consideration, to be what I have stated. That their declarations agree with the promises of our Lord, I am glad you perceive, and that these promises were understood by them as securing userring guidance, or "infallibility" to the Church Unive also, I think, quite evident, notwithstanding that sal, is also, I think, quite evident, nowithstanding that the faith of some Protestants falls far short of the truth, in this matter. Thank God, however, that the number of Protestant Catholics is fast increasing,—men who earnestly protest against Papal errors, while they fearlessly contend

for Scriptural truth, and determinately cling to Catholic You are quite mistaken in supposing that I have given the weight of the testimony of antiquity, with regard to the fact that the primitive Christians regarded the Church so, even had I the necessary works at hand for the purpose; and I need not to be anxious respecting this inability, until you have more satisfactorily and fairly answered and me

Meanwhile, we commend to all kind and greatle hearts the sweet of a mother's voice, in the following the with highly respectable credentials, and we trust that the sweet to cent of a mother's voice, in the following the with highly respectable credentials, and we trust that the sweet to cent of a mother's voice, in the following the with highly respectable credentials, and we trust that the sweet to cent of a mother's voice, in the following the with the sweet to cent of a mother's voice, in the sweet to cent of the point is an important one. I will, for the saw of the work o in like manner to the fact that the doctrine in question was held by the Church in their day. Now, Sir, this being proved, my argument, that "the whole primitive Church could not err, or that otherwise the very foundations of Christianity would be shaken," remains in all its force; for even you did not attempt to gainsay it, if the fact, that such was the doctrine of the primitive Church, were proved! Permit, however, one other evidence that such was the doctrine of the primitive Church, namely, that the Council of Nice appealed to tradition, that is, to the interpretation and opinion of the Church, as well as to the text of Scripture, to prove the consubstantiality of the Son. the Son.
I admire your prudence more than your earnest-mind-

I admire your prudence more than your earnest-mindedness, in so coolly passing over my remarks upon the
awful consequences of the early Church being mistaken,
for they embody arguments which, being simply truthful,
I feel convinced cannot be overturned.
With respect to your supposition, that the whole Church
was in error previous to the Reformation, thank God, that
so far as our argument is concerned, it is only a supposition. I am not contending, remember, that every popular
opinion or superstition, which may nervade almost the tion. I am not contending, remember, that every popular opinion or superstition which may pervade almost the entire Church must needs be correct; but that all the acknowledged authoritative acts of the Church Universal, whether as regards doctrine or discipline, must be so. I again put it to you therefore, Sir, to point out one single error which the Church, either ancient or modern, both in the east and west, has concurred in solemnly sanctioning. You surely recollect, Sir, that even the greater portion of Romish error received its first authoritative sanction, even Romish error received its first authoritative sanction, even from the Romish Church itself, since the Reformation, at the Council of Trent; and that, too, under circumstances of outward influence and oppression, which deprive it of all weight, even as a provincial synod. And you must also be aware, that to Romish errors the Eastern Churches have never given their official sanction, either before or nce the Reformation.

Your question respecting Wickliff and Luther, will, I am sure, upon reflection, be seen by yourself to be wide of the subject. For I am satisfied that you will not contend that they were both guided into all truth. Did they even agree in all things together, would you be willing to

abscribe to all their tenets? You seem surprised at my intimating that we need the Church's guidance, "rightly to understand even the influences of the ever blessed Spirit." I must, however, still needs believe that it is so, until you offer some still needs believe that it is so, thin you die some stronger argument against it than your astonishment.—
For, alas! I have too evident proof all around me, that such a necessity does exist. Some professing to be under the especial guidance of the Spirit, leave the Church and join, it may be, the Plymouth Brethren; others, under the same rlea, stay away from Church altogether, thus never partaking of the blessed Eucharist, and yet joining no other communion; others, professing to have the same blessed teaching, administer, though only laymen, the blessed teaching, administer, though only laymen, the Holy Communion to their own families; while others, on the same pretence, occasionally trample upon all the Having published Mr O'Meara's letter, you will oblige me not these, and ten thousand such, in these days, need the of the real facts of the case. Church's authoritative guidance to teach them what are, and what are not, the motions or influences of the Holy

Spirit within them?
Your extract from the Bull of Pope Pins the Sixth the Romanists in general fall into the very same error that you have done, as I have already stated, throughout your letters, that of "putting a part for the whole:" in their case, putting the Romish for the Catholic Church. I will, therefore, answer both you and the Pope in the spirit and almost in the words of the Protestant Chillingworth, when a similar question was asked him. If you understand by the Church, the Church Catholic, probably should subscribe to the portion of the Bull you quote. Indeed, I think that you and I have already promise very much the same thing, even with regard to the Church England alone! Look at the third promise we made

in the service, when we were ordained priests.
You ask, "On what do we base the superiority of the Church of England to the Church of Rome?" From our own answer it seems that you base the superiority of the former upon the bare fact, that, in your private judgment, it teaches more in accordance with the written Word of God. Now, Sir, you will not deny that I can Word of God. Now, Sir, you will not deny that I can find plenty of Romanists, whose piety and learning I cannot doubt, with every feeling of respect for you, are equal to yours, and yet their private judgment leads them to believe exactly the opposite. Thus you see, Sir, at once, that the purity and truth of your respective Churches become immediately the mere sport of your individual opinions. I am thankful, therefore, that neither I, nor yet the Church of England herself, place her superiority over that of Rome upon any such sandy foundation as the private judgment of any man, or any number of men, however excellent, but upon her having cast off those Romish novelties which were plainly repugmant to the Romish novelties which were plainly repugnant to the Written Word; and her receiving nothing as the true interpretation of that Word, or as of Apostolic authority in the organization of the Church, but what has the sanction of the primitive Catholic Church. And this, as you will doubtless remember, was the standard to which the doubtless remember, was the standard to which the Anglican Reformers continually expressed their determination to adhere, and which is appealed to both in the two prefaces to the Prayer Book and in that before the Ordination Service. And in so triumphant a position has our adherence to Catholic antiquity placed us, that Rome bas been compelled to abandon it, and to substitute in its place a theory of "Development," by which she professes to know more of the mind of the Spirit, than did the primitive Church! Let Protestants beware that they fall not into a similar error! Extremes are wont to meet!

You harp upon my having named the Church during the "first three or four centuries," as being a peculiarly safe guide. I did so, not critically, but simply as a conventional phrase, implying the period before any serious disruption took place in the Church. And, taking the phrase as not including the Apostolic Church, with which our argument was not originally concerned, it would not be far from correct, as the last of the four great Councils, which our own Church appears to receive as ecumenical, was held A.D. 451; but, as there were two others, though not so important, which "have been universally received by the Catholic Church," the last of which was held A.D. 680, I ought to have spoken, as you suggest, with more precision, and have extended the period of the Church's precision, and have extended the period of the cuntum united decisions to the ninth century, shortly after which period the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches became, alas! to the present time, irreconcilable. You will, of course, now understand that I appeal to the early Church for its Catholic decisions, not, as I think I have stated before, because God's promise was any more sure to His Church then than now, but because, since the early period above referred to, the Church has been so divided that it has not been in circumstances to give a

united and authoritative decision upon any point.

As I see you have written a third letter, and I have undertaken to answer this first series of objections, I fear that I must trespass upon the columns of "The Church" with another communication on this subject.

Your's truly, A CATHOLIC. The Glebe, 7th Sept., 1847. As intimated last week, the controversy between A Catholic and H. C. C. must now be considered closed as far as our Journal is concerned. We do not think ourselves called upon to insert the last communication of H. C. C., because, so far as we can judge, it introduces a new topic, which of course would call forth a rejoinder from his opponent.]

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,--I have a very short answer to make to the remarks of piece of music TO BE LISTENED TO can be most impressivel erformed, I would at once say, by all means let it be sung harmony; but this is not the question in debate, it is how a congregation consisting of high and low, rich and poor, servant and master, can best be enabled to practice their undoubted right, as the Church directs, of singing audibly and heartily the

sult seems only to be the extinction altogether of congrega-tional singing. I have, without mineing the matter, stated what I feel certain is the cause of this melancholy fact, and which is felt by every Churchman who has an ear in his head. Fortunately the accuracy of my opinions may easily be tested. Let but the Old Hundred Psalm, as originally set by its illusrious composer Dowland, with the tune in the tenor, or the Benedicite, as set by Merbecke to the Peregrine Gregorian une, be sung on any Sunday in the Cathedral of this city, and if the walls of the capacious edifice do not ring with the joyful notes of its congregation, I shall be quite contented to bear the brand which Musicus has affixed to me of striving to restore in church music the barbarisms of the 16th century.

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, September 11th, 1847. Sir .- I was much surprised, and I will confess a little annoyed, at having my attention called, a few days since, to a etter published in the Church, from the Rev. Mr. O'Meara, complains of some statements published in the Canadian Gazeteer, respecting the Indian Mission on the Island, as being incorrect, and leaves it to be inferred by your readers that if not guilty of wilful misr epresentation, I am at least liable to he charge of great carelessness in not obtaining my information om what he terms the "right quarter." Now, had Mr O'Meara been really ignorant from what source I obtained the statement he disputes, I should have had little cause for complaint at the publication of the letter in question. Such, how-ever, is not the fact. Mr. O'Meara could not in any case have "the Superintendent reports"; --but independent of this, Mr. O'Meara called upon me in Montreal, in the early part of last summer, when I distinctly told him that the whole of the state ment he complained of was taken, word for word, from the "report" of the Indian Superintendent, published in the Journals of the House, and he left me with the avowed intention of immediately examining the Report himself. I think, therefore, that I have great reason to consider the conduct of the Reverby the authority of the " House " was not correct, it most certainly ought to have been, and I could not suppose it necessary

the same pretence, occasionally trample upon all the authorities God has placed in His Church. Now, Sir, do by inserting this explanation, that your readers may be aware

Your most obedient Servant, W. H. SMITH,

Author of the Canadian Gazeteer. [We publish the foregoing as an explanation due to the haracter of the gentleman who sent it. His work was falieved then, that it was compiled, on the whole, with remarkable diligence and accuracy. In the present instance, it appears sort of error into which the

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Wardens of St. George's Church, St.

George's Square, Toronto, have much pleasure in acknowledging a gift of 287 acres of land, which has been conveyed by Colonel Loring, one of the congregation, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the uses of that Church. On behalf of the Church Wardens,

WM. H. BOULTON,

Toronto, 16th Sept., 1847.

LATE VISIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO TO LAKE SIMCOE.

On Thursday, the 2nd instant, the Lord Bishop of Toronto proceeded to visit a small portion of his Diocese, at the head of Lake Simcoe, which he had been constrained to pass by in his episcopal progress in the year 1846, in consequence of the boisterous state of the wea-ther, which rendered it impracticable to cross the Lake n an open boat, and obliged him either to pass by that portion of the diocese, or to subject the remaining stations throughout his journey to the disappointment of delay.

The Bishop preferred the former alternative, and thus left unvisited, at that time, the townships of Orillia, Mediants of Britannian and Parts of Britannian and Britannian an

He therefore left Toronto at the time we have mentioned, accompanied by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, and by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Professor of Divinity in King's College, who was to act as his Chaplain, pro tem.
They reached Holland Landing the same night, and proded, by the steamer Beaver, by way of Barrie to Orillia. The voyage presented many points of beauty, in skirting the borders of the Lake, and passing the islands, and headlands, and scattered clearings. Lake Simcoe, though not so grand in its proportions as Lakes Ontario and Erie, appears to possess more features of natural beauty, and seems likely, at some future day, to have its shores studded with village spires, and with the private residences of a class which is sure to spring up, the professional and mercantile aristocracy of Toronto; and whenever that takes place, and we can see the smoke calmly ascending amongst the trees of the forest, and the larger and smaller cattle grazing on its slopes, or repos-ing under its shades, or cooling themselves in its waters, —and oars and sails skimming across its surface,—it will be difficult to find any part of the waters of Upper Canada so beautiful as Lake Simcoe. In its present state the portion towards the Narrows, with Lake Couchiching beyond them, exhibiting most variety of outline, affords con-sequently the largest proportion of natural beauty. The little village of Orillia, which was reached at an

early hour on Friday evening, is prettily situated on the West side of Lake Couchiching, reposing in the forest amphitheatre which surrounds it. The only thing it lacks is some marked feature to distinguish the village Church, and to indicate what it is. The truth is that Orillia was formerly an Indian settlement, in which the Church had not been planted; and when, consequently, a long square building had been erected, which, when divided into two portions, served for a school-house and council-house. The Indians have since given way to the white way and this had been erected. the white man, and this building, no longer divided, is fitted up in the usual way, and employed as a Church whilst the house originally built for the Indian Chief has now become a comfortable village parsonage, and has been occupied for 6 years past by the Rev. John McIntyre, the Incumbent, who has the pastoral care of the Townships of Orillia, Medonte, part of Oro, Rama, and

The population of Orillia contains between 200 and 300 souls, of whom the larger portion are Churchmen, although several families were brought up in other com-

Saturday was spent partly in discussing various affairs of business connected with the Church, and in making arrangements for the coming Confirmations, partly in visiting the incipient village of Atherley, the property of Captain Creighton of Toronto, and near which, on a point of land delightfully situated, he purposes, it

this had is not vided, will had

impracticable by most of those whom he consulted; consequence of which the rest of the party proceeded thither in a bark canoe; but the Bishop, seeing the great probability that the lake would be impassable for canoes in the evening, determined to take a route by which, however rough and difficult, it would at least be possible to return the same night. Luckily twelve men had been doing statute labour on it the preceding day; and the canoe party having arrived in good time, sent on a party of Indians to meet the Bishop and his friends. These zealous young people, in honour of the first visit of their Diocesan, threw down portions of the fences between the forest and the village, and thus materially shortened the way,

shortened the way,
A long tin horn being sounded, the Indians of both sexes and all ages came trooping in, completely filling, the village school-house, in which divine service is held; the wall of which, with commendable zeal, they had of their own accord white-washed inside, at the same time washing the floor quite clean. The service was read with great distinctness by the Rev. J. McIntyre in the Chippeway language, and the responses well made hand such of the Indians as could read and were provided will books. After divine service the 100th Psalm was correctly sung in Chippeway, to the old well-known une, and then 17 Indians came forward for confirmation, out of 21 who had been under instruction. No one who is acquainted with the roving unsettled habits of Indian life will be surprised at the absence of 4 of the number; and acquainted with the roving unsettled habits of Indiau will be surprised at the absence of 4 of the number; and the presence of so many shows the hold which the Church and its holy influences is gaining over them.—
The Head Chief, Yellowhead, and second Chief, Bigwind, were among those confirmed; and the names of Lightning and Rocky-mountain, which appeared in the list, are equally characteristic of Indian nomenclature. It was very striking to witness the carpest humility of list, are equally characteristic of Indian nomenclature of It was very striking to witness the earnest humility all. The preface of the Confirmation Service and most of the prayers were interpreted by a young Indian engaged for the occasion; but the prayer which accompanied the imposition of the Bishop's hands, was repeated in the imposition of the Bishop's hands, was repeated in the imposition of the Bishop's hands, was repeated in the late of the occasion. The Bishop's address, which was brief, owing to the lateness of the hour, was likewise interpreted sentence by sentence.

After the conclusion of the service the Bishop shook hands with those whom he had confirmed, and the whole party returned by the forest road. A person who never travelled on such a road before would have prone to the property of the prope nounced it terribly rough, from the natural inequal of the ground, and the unremoved stones and stumps scattered over it,—to say nothing of a corduroy bridge or two in all their ratios. or two in all their native nakedness; but any one what accompanied the Bishop in his progress of last sum as in mer would have pronounced it an excellent road; as indeed, from the great skill and care of the driver, it was perfectly easy to any but a delicate person.
part of the road was cleared before dusk, and all were alad to sit down to a comfortable dinner at a late hour.

glad to sit down to a comfortable dinner at a late hour.

Monday morning presented a delightful autumn day, and after breakfast the whole party proceeded, in a comfortable open waggon, behind four good horses, on the road for Medonte. The former part of the drive was along the road from Orillia to Sturgeon Bay: the latter part was a narrow but excellent track through the woods,—through which it is quite safe to say a four horse team had never before been seen to travel. As the little wooden church was approached, it became quite clear that it had been designed by some person who had taken eare that it should not be mistaken for any thing but a church. There was the chancel and the south porch, and the vestry attached to the north wall near the chancel, and the roof was of a high pitch. Inside the same care was evitable to the north wall near the chancel, and the roof was of a high pitch. Inside the same care was evitable to the north wall near the chancel, and the roof was of a high pitch. Inside the same care was evitable to the north wall near the chancel, and the proof was of a high pitch.

were designed in a grave antique taste;—the timbers the walls and roof appeared, and the panels of the of the seat-ends were heavy and deep. The entrance of the chancel was marked by a low screen, and there was a raich the sacret. of similar character before the altar, on which the vessels and the white linen cloth (rolled up) we placed. Every seat in the Church was filled as fall as could hold,—the responding was universal and distinct, and the chanting was simple and effective, and the chanting was simple and effective, and was conpsalms were sung to simple old tunes;—and all was cteristic of the best English country churches, good people were first ministered to in private houses the Rev. Geo. Hallen, now resident in Penetanguishene, but the and the church was erected under his direction; present congregation has been now six years under care of Mr. McIntyre, who has revived and this prekept up the good spirit called into action by his predecessor. The number confirmed was 19, but others were kept away, by the death of a reliable to the specific case. kept away by the death of a relation or by sickness. The interest was increased by the consecration of the church and church-yard, which was solemnized with his accustomed rites. After the service the Bishop and his parts of the church and church-yard, which was solemnized with his accustomed rites. After the service the Bishop and his parts of the church and the church are the service the Bishop and his parts of the church and the church are the church and the church are the church as the church are the church and the church are the church party, together with some of the neighbours, we pitably entertained at the residence of George Esq., son of the clergyman above mentioned. A pleasant drive home terminated a day full of interest applications. leasure to all who were engaged in it; and the next orning the Bishop returned by the steamer for Torons uch gratified by what he had heard and seen.

We should not omit to mention that on the return the Bishop from Medonte, Chief Yellowhead waited him with an offering of a bark basket full of maple sugar to confer with him on the subject of the erection of a church at Rama; and on his Lordship's assurance of a church at Rama; and on his Lordship's assurance of a conference of the church at Rama; and on his Lordship's assurance of a church at Rama; and on his Lordship's assurance of a church as a church said the church sa sistance from the Church Society, and the promis similar aid from himself and the Chief Justice, it was ed to proceed with it forthwith. - Commun Orillia, September 8th, 1847.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The following Circular has been addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec having pastoral charge:

Quebec, 14th Aug., 1847,

"REVEREND SIR,—I have to request the favourch so-

"REVEREND SIR,—I have to request the favour of Sto preach the annual sermon for the Diocesan Charen ciety, towards the relief of the Widows and Children Clergymen, who have served within the Diocese, on Sunday, 19th September next. And I may perhaps not in properly mention, that there is now among us the large family of a more served. day, 19th September hext. And I may permiss the land properly mention, that there is now among us the land family of a most exemplary and most devoted Clergymbid left wholly unprovided for by his recent death, which was caused by his contracting the prevailing malady in the discharge of his official labours.

"I am, your affectionate brother,

(Signed) G. J. MONTREAL"

(Signed) G. J. MONTREAL The funeral of the Rev. Mr. Dawes took place the day before yesterday, at St. Johns. The greatest demonstrations of respect were paid to the memory of this lamented clergyman. All the shops were shut, both those in the occupation of Romal Catholics and Protestants, and persons of all denominations tended the funeral. The church, which was hung with mountain the state of the church from different country parishes attended in their robes, the vice being performed by the Rev. Dr. Bethune and the W. Thomson. We understand that all the expenses of the neral were discharged by the parishioners, an evidence love and respect in which Mr. Dawes must have been held

QUARANTINE STATION—GROSSE ISLE.—By late accompressive from this station, we are happy to learn that the Reference of the Anderson and C. Morris were in the enjoyment of perfect R. Anderson and C. Morris were in the enjoyment of perfect R. health, actively engaged in their auduous but interesting

The Rev. Wm. King, missionary at St. Giles, is lying ether ously ill of typhus fever, contracted by his attendance on the sick immigrants at the Quarantine Station. We are thanked however, to be enabled to state that good hope is entertained by the ultimate reasonant. his ultimate recovery. The last advices respecting him received yesterday, and were favourable.—Ibid.

## UNITED STATES.

The General Convention, which meets triennially, is the month of October, is composed of the House of Bish ops, consisting of all the Diocesan and missionary ops in the United States, and of the House of Cleric Lay Deputies, consisting of four clergymen and four men from each Diocese. It legislates for the Amer Church within the limits of the United States, make no alteration in the Constitution, or in the little and offices of the Church, unless the same has been ad ted in one convention and submitted to all the Dioce

approaching Convention towards alterations in the Prayer Book. We have no means of knowing how much importance should be attached to these intimations. They may be signals thrown out by the leaders of a party teir followers; or they may be nothing more than the mode which some obscure and unimportant person takes of making known his discontent. At any rate, it is the part of prudence to be on our guard; although we cannot say that we fear any material change in the Prayer cannot say that we fear any material change in the Prayer Book. The Prayer Book as it is, has possession of the affections of the people. Even many of those who do not know or do not care that it is the best exponent of Primitive Christianty, are attached to the Book from habit, and from admiration of its many beauties. Any attempt to disturb it will rally all those persons, with others who have a higher, because more intelligent, appreciation of its merits. But if there is to be an assault upon it, it is nevertheless right that men should be ready to repel that assault in every possible mode. The learned for repel that assault in every possible mode. The learned divines, who are to have seats in the Convention, should be ready to shew the truth of the doctrines which are to be attacked, and their great importance. A decision may then be made which will add to the stability of the Prayer Book, by the fact that it has been successfully defended upon its merits, and not merely preserved by the prejudices of those who were brought up in its use. In this way, should an attempt be made, we shall be able to bring good out for it. Church Times.

good out of evil .- Church Times. GENEVA COLLEGE, WESTERN NEW YORK .- During a meeting was held on the affairs of this College, the Proceedings of which are reported by the Gospel Messenger. We are glad to learn that this institution has now taken such a position as a Church School, as to give it a rightful also rightful claim upon Churchmen for their favourable in-fluence and their patronage. We trust they will be given

"On the evening of this day—Wednesday, August 18th
—Prayers were read by the Rev. J. W. Clark, of Palmyra,
assisted in the lessons by the Rev. D. C. Millett.

The Rev. Dr. Hale, President of Geneva College, delivered, before a large and very attentive congregation,
an able and interesting discourse on the subject of Chris-

an able and interesting discourse on the subject of Christian education. Though we have often heard and read the production of the product e productions of our reverend brother on this and other kindred topics, we have never listened to him with higher pleasure than on this occasion; but as his discourse will soon appear in a pamphlet form, it is not necessary that we should dwell here upon its distinct appropriateness, its lucid statements and cogent reasonings. The design of the whole of the whole was to show that the education of the youth of the Church should be conducted by the Church, and that the colleges and schools for their instruction should be sustained and fostered by the Church, and upon the

sound and Catholic principles of the Church.

At the close of the service the Rev. Dr. Gregory very briefly announced the object of the meeting, and requested all present to remain. This request was very fully complied with, and the Bishop by request took the chair, and the Rev. Chas. H Platt was requested to act as Secretary.

Several resolutions were offered, to the effect that it was now high time for the Church to take the ground that was now high time for the Church to take the ground that r young members should be educated in her bosom and under the care of her schools, and especially that Geneva ege should be henceforth sustained and encouraged

on the principle of an Episcopal Institution.

We very humbly beg permission here to remark, that from our introduction into Western New York, now more than the control of than twenty-one years ago, when we became very unex-Pectedly a Trustee of Geneva College, our language was and has been—you will never succeed in the advance-ment of Geneva College till you openly avow and steadily maintain the establishment for the Church. It was meant

and the Rev. Mr. Wilson. All these spake one and the same thing, and it was perfectly delightful that there was no jarring note, not an expression but infavour of the principle advanced before, that the College of the diocese should educate the young men of the diocese and in the Church. In a subsequent number, we shall be able to the Church. In a subsequent number we shall be able to give the resolutions offered, and we wish it may be in our Power to give the substance, at least, of the able and manly, Christian and Church-like views of those gentlemen tho spoke on the occasion.

he meeting closed with a few observations from Bishop The meeting closed with a few observations from bishop be Lancey, in which he most happily congratulated the audience upon the prevalence of the right principles and the kindly spirit which had manifestly pervaded the assemblage. Semblage, and so far as we could learn, in our intercourse with many persons, the sentiment was heartily reciprocated."—Banner of the Cross.

# From our English Files.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. (From the Sheffield Mercury-Moderate Conservative.) The newly elected House of Commons present some features most more striking than the House that was chosen immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill. In that Parliament there are there are some few untried men of extreme opinions, most of whom sank at once to their proper level. But the changes were for at were for the most part, rather in the places represented than in the parties getting into the House. Popular candidates, who had previously sat for small Boroughs, were sent under the first action of the resulting of the resulting of the resulting constituencies. In the action of the Reform Act for larger constituencies. In the newly-elected House of Commons, there is a greater number of new men than we recollect to have noticed on any previous oc-: we mean, of course, men who are altogether untried, and wholly unacquainted with the usages and rules of Parlia-

Many of the new Members will doubtless sink into utter insignificance. There is a rage for membership just now on the part of men who are not the greatest ornaments, nor the greatest safeguards to a nation. It matters but little in what line a man has been a successful speculator, he has no sooner made money than he must attempt to get into parliament.—Men should have pecuniary means who aspire to that distinction or they would be open to temptations, and it is to be feared are even now acted upon by considerations, which, however difficult Many of the new Members will doubtless sink into utter (2nd batt.)... Chichester.
(3rd batt.)... Chichester.
Coldstream Guards (1st batt.)...
Wellington Barracks.
(2nd batt.)... St. John's Wood.
Scotch Fusileer Guards (1st bat.)...
Windsor.
(2d batt.)... St. George's Barracks.
1st Foot (1st battal.)... Antigua,
Paisley. ven now acted upon by considerations, which, however difficult to detect, cannot be too strongly reprehended. But other requisites should be possessed by men who seek places in Parlia-ment over and above wealth. How far new men will possess those higher adornments of mind, character, and principles remains to be seen. We have no very high expectations respecting them. belong to a school of adventurers whose pursuits unfit them for nice distinctions. They have made money in many cases on the rmice. Their training has been none of the best. They the ruin of others, and are not therefore, very likely to be over Scrupalous when they get into the House of Commons. They are of a class with whom "the end justifies the means," and it Lord John Russell or any other Minister can show them attractive reaches the second of their protive results, they will not let ordinary scruples retard their pro-

We are not, however inclined to indulge in the gloomy forebodings that have seized our contemporary the Times as to the difficulties that the Members will throw in the way of useful levil. legislation. We have no apprehension that the new team will the away with the coach, much less drag it over a precipice. There is a sufficient amount of democratic leaven in it certainly, but the House as a whole is not so democratic as in the first Parliament under the Reform Act. Besides, with a few excep-Parliament under the Reform Act. Besides, with a few exceptions the new men are men who have money, money of their own getting, and such men are not likely to give undue expansion to democratic principles. It is your shirtless orator who talks of an equal distribution of property. The greatest fear we have is that Parliament may be converted into a sort of huckster's shop. Lord John will want the aid of the new men, and they on the other hand will want Lord John's sanction to and they on the other hand will want Lord John's sanction to own particular projects. The weakness of the Minister and the avarice of the men, who, by bold adventures have made money, may cause the interests of the country to be sacrificed.

Class legislation, we suspect will be as rife as in the palmy days

of Tory domination. of Tory domination,—with this difference, that the parties so engaged in it will not be hampered with anything approaching bigs and committee-rooms of the House of Commons must be aware that there is a pretty large amount of jobbing going on the during the sitting of Parliament—a pretty good understanding between certain schemes, but to mention the zeal standing between certain schemers, not to mention the zeal displayed or the neutrality evinced by certain scheming Members of that II. ers of that Honourable House. How far matters will be mended when the chief agents in such affairs become Members of the House, we pretend not to say; but those who expect the least will most likely suffer the least disappointment. We should have felt more as to the purity and wisdom of the lower House, if the Comment had been extronger and more iner House, if the Government had been stronger and more in-dependent of such influences as those alluded to—influences which me. which must act most potently upon a Minister who is too weak o be independent, and too fond of place to resign when he can no Upon the democratic leanings of the New House, we look with comparative indifference. The constituencies have indul-

ecretary of the last House of Bishops—the Rev. Jo- ged in democratic vagaries on former occasions, but they have

Secretary of the last House of Bishops—the Rev. Johallan M. Wainwright, D.D., of New York. Secretary
of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies—the Rev.
William Cooper Mead, D.D., Norwalk, Ct.
The next Gonvention meets in New York on the first
Wednesday in October, 1847.
By ajoint resolution, passed in 1844, the officer's charged
with providing a place of meeting for any future session
of the General Convention, were instructed to select some
suitable builds secular purposes, and not
Chirch edifice. Enquiries are frequently made whether
his has been done. We are unable to answer them. It
is not likely that a suitable secular pulling can be provided, and in, this event, it is supposed that application
will have earlied to be made for St. John's Chapel. The officere and
make their arrangements public for the consequence and
make their arrangements public for the consequence and
make their arrangements public for the consequence and
make their arrangements public for the convenience and
make their arrangements public for the maked his formed value area
that arrangements public for the convenience of public makes
the provincial Agricultural Association. The number of the Convention.—Protestant Churchman.

The parameter of the post office of the post office of the provincial career.
It would be better for the great interest of the nation if we had
have a province of the post office of the post office.

The Hon. Henry Sherwood arrived in Toronto on Saturday
late and the conv out in certain quarters that some step would be taken at the approaching Convention towards alterations in the approaching Convention towards alterations in the rather than baye two parties running neck and neck for power, each disposed to concede or succumb, provided only they can win the race. Under the latter state of things a Minister is

It is reported that there will be a contest for the representation. scarcely to be considered a free agent, but is pushed into ex-tremes by those who are not responsible for his measures.

> The London Britannia (Conservative), makes the followin classification, and shadows forth the difficulties which the Whig leader will experience in working with the "liberal" material g

ı	Cities and Boroughs of England and Wales Lo	00]:		
1	Conservatives	1	136	
	Liberals	-	200-	-336
	English Universities [4]:			
	Conservatives	-	4-	- 4
	Counties of England and Wales [158].			
	Members returned—			
	Conservatives	-	111	
	Liberals	-	40	
	Members to be returned—			
	Conservatives (probable),	1	5	
	Liberals (ditto)	-	2-	-158
	Representation of Scotland:-			
	Members returned—			
	Conservatives	-	19	
	Liberals	-	30	
	Members to be returned—		-	
	Conservatives (probable),	-	2	
	Liberals (ditto)		2-	53
	Representation of Ireland :-			
	Members returned—			
	Conservatives	-	41	
	Liberals		20	
	Repealers	-	20	
	Members to be returned—			
	Conservatives (probable),	-	2	
	Liberals (ditto)	-	6	
	Repealers	-	10-	-103
				656

If we enrol the Repealers in the ranks of the Liberal party generally, the returns, divided under two heads, will stand

Liberals - - - 336 Conservatives - 320
And the gain of the Liberals in the whole of the election re turns will be-Boroughs of England and Wales, Counties of England and Wales, - - -Representation of Scotland, - - - - - Representation of Ireland, - - - - -

We regret to announce the death of Lord Dunsandle, who expired on the 6th inst. of malignant typhus fever, at the family seat, Dunsandle, County Galway, Ireland. The deceased mily seat, Dunsandle, County Galway, Ireiand. The accessed nobleman had for a number of years represented the county of Galway in Parliament, on the Conservative interest, and in the various contests for the representation is said to have spent a princely fortune. He was, beyond all cavil, one of the best landlords in Ireland, and was perfectly idolized by his tenants and dependents, Roman Catholic as well as Protestants. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Hon. Denis Daly.

We learn from Rome that the Cardinal Secretary of State has made choice, from the lists presented by the governors of the different provinces, of the deputies who are to assemble at ne, to make known to the Pope the wishes and wants of the

provinces. The deputies are twenty-three in number, and are convoked for the 5th of November.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY are now making such arrangements as will enable them to communicate the true time, as observed daily at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, time, as observed daily at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, as a Church College. It was a great mistake to attempt to make it popular by the theory of amalgamation. We bless God that we have lived to see the subject finally brought out as we think it should be, and might have been at an earlier day.

The resolutions just alluded to were sustained by interesting remarks. The principal speakers were S. A. Goodwin, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Judd, the Hon. Horation Seymour, Hon. Charles H. Carroll, Rev. Dr. Van Ingen on being detached at the top of its fall, should strike a spring which, connected with the various lines of the electric wires of the company, will instantly strike a bell at every station. not only possible and practicable, but what in a probability will be a matter of daily experience ere very long—that before the ball at Green wich observatory shall have reached the ground in its fall, the electric bell at Manchester will have been struck and set ringing; so that we shall know it is one o'clock at Greenwich before the ball announcing that fact there has finished falling a few feet! In this way the true time at Greenwich may be kept by every railway company and every large town in the kingdom.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

ON THE 1ST A	UGUST, 1847.
(From the United	Service Journal.)
[Where two places are mentioned, Depôt of the Regin	the last-named is that at which the last-named is stationed,]
Ist Life Guards Regent's Park. 2nd ditto Hyde Park. Royal Horse Guards Windsor. 1st Dragoon G'ds Birmingham. 2nd Newbridge. 3rd Piershill. 4th Nottingham. 5th York. 6th Dundalk 7th C. G. Hope, Maidstone. 1st Dragoons Ballincollig. 2nd Clonmel. 3rd Bengal, Maidstone. 4th Dublin. 6th Longford. 7th Hussars, Athlone. 8th Cahir. 9th Lancers Bengal, Maidstone. 10th Hussars Bombay, M'dstone.	41st Foot. Mullingar. 42nd Bermuda, Isle of Wight Do. (reserve batt.) Bermuda 43rd Portsmouth. 44th Newry. 45th Cape of Good Hope, Is of Wight. Do. (reserve bat.) C. G. Hop 46th Canada, Guernsey. 47th Cork. 48th Enniskillen. 49th Galway. 50th Bengal, Chatham. 51st Madras, Chatham. 52nd Quebee, Brecon. 53rd Bengal, Chatham. 54th Malta, Kinsale. 55th Limerick. 56th (1st batt.) Gibraltar. Do. (2nd batt.) ditto, Isle

.. Bengal, Chatham

Madras, Chatham

N. S. Wales, Chatham.

oth... Templemore.

'lst.. Edinburgh.

Jo. (reserve batt.).. Canada.

2nd.. Gibraltar, Nenagh.

3rd.. Cape of Good Hope, New

4th.. Belfast. [bridge

... Caps. Belfast.
h. Dublin.
h. Edinburgh.
th. St. John's N. B., Tralec.
8th. Bombay, Chatham.
19th. Gibraltar, Boyle.
80th. Bengal, Chatham.
81st. Canada, Jersey.
82nd. Canada, Brecon.
83rd. Kilkenny.
84th. Madras, Chatham.
95th. Birr.

8srd...Kirkenny.
8sth...Birr.
8sth...Birr.
8sth...Bombay, Chatham.
87th...Newport, S. W.
8sth...Barbadoes, Birr.
89th...Dover.
90th...Cape of G. Hope, Chester.
91st... ditto, Isle of Wight.
Do. (reser.batt.)...Cape of Good
92nd...Dublin.
94th...Madras, Chatham.
95th...China, Fermoy.
96th..New S. Wales, Chatham.
97th...Malta, Isle of Wight.
Do. (reserve batt.)...Malta.
98th...Bengal, Chatham.
99th...New S. Wales, Chatham.
Rifle Brigade (1st. batt.).. Cape
of Good Hope, Bristol.
(2d batt.)...Canada, I. of Wight.
Do. (reserve batt.).. Quebec.
1st W. I. Reg't...Jamaica, &c.
2nd...Nassau.
3d...Demarara.Sierra Leone, &c.

2nd.. Nassau. 3d.. Demarara, SierraLeone,&c. Ceylon Rifles.. Ceylon, China. Cape Mounted Rifle Regiment..

Cape of Good Hope. Royl. Canad'n Rifle Regiment...

Canada. Royal Newf'dl'd Veteran Com-

The last accounts from Portugal are so far satisfactory that

they represent the country as restored to outward tranquillity, whatever smouldering fires of discontent may be silently gather-

ing strength for another conflagration.

The Diario of the 4th inst. says—"In general, peace is

everywhere re-established. Isolated attempts have been made

here and there, but it is certain that they have obtained no fruit

whatever." The island of Madeira has returned to its alle-

1th ditto.. Coventry. 12th Lancers.. Hounslow. 13th Light Drag'ns.. Newbridge.

14th ditto...Bengal, Maidstone.
15th Hussars...Madras, Maidstone.
16th Lancers...Brighton.
17th ditto...Dublin.
Grenadier Guards(1st batt.)..the

Tower. 2nd batt.).. Portman Barracks.

. Naas. Madras, Chatham.

.. Devonport.
(Ist bat.) C. of G. H.; Blvt.
(reser. bat.) .. Hudson's Bay.
.. Barbadoes, Dublin.
. Bombay, Chatham.
. Winchester.

.. Winchester.
.. Bengal, Chatham.
.. N. S. Wales, Chatham.
.. Mauritius, Isle of Wight.
(reserve batt.).. Mauritius.

reserve batt.). Can Bengal, Chatham. Madras, Chatham.

Bombay, Chatham. Bengal, Chatham. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

C. of G. Hope, Ft. George. Bombay, Chatham.

.. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
.. Walmer.
.. Bengal, Chatham.
N. Brunswick, Stirling, C.
.. Corfu, Waterford.
.. Mauritius, Jersey.
(1st batt.).. Corfu, Is. of W.
(2nd batt.).. Cephalonia.
.. Ceylon, Chatham.
.. Jamaica, Mullingar.
.. Canterbury.
.. Hull.

56th (1st batt.).. Gibraltar. Do. (2nd batt.).. ditto, Isle o .. Weedon. [Wig. N. S. Wales, Chatham. It will be observed that books for the subscription of the

siderable quantity of freight .- Globe.

fuel, &c., have been issued .- Patriot.

Ireland

Canada

EMIGRANT WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASYLUM.—The ar-

rangements and alterations necessary to fit the Bathurst-street barracks for the reception of its intended inmates are now nearly

completed, and some women and children were received on Sat-urday last. A delay in getting the institution into full opera-

tion, has occurred from the necessity of erecting buildings ne-cessary to provide the means of cleanliness, such as bath-house,

laundry, &c. And we think the managing committee have acted judiciously in not receiving any large number of inmates

until these necessary arrangements were effected.

Advertisements for contracts for the supply of milk, bread,

1st to the 31st July, inclusive:

Natlyes of England - - -

Born at Sea - -

Citizens of Toronto - - -

Corresponding month in 1844 - - 14

the 1st July, 1844, to 1st August 1847—594.

Thos. D. Harris,

Mcmorandum of Interments in St. James's Cemetary, Tor

Natives of England - - - -

Citizens of Toronto - - - - 29

1st August 1844, to 1st September 1847—740.
Thos. D. Harris,

do. 1845 - - 8 do. 1846 - - 24

Total number of Interments in St. James's Cemetery, from

Corresponding month in 1844 - - 15

from the 1st to the 31st August, inclusive.

Scotland - - -

Toeonto, Aug. 4, 1847.

lum of Interments in St. James's Cemetary from the

France - - - - Portugal - - - - United States - - -

Church Warden St. James'

Church Warden St. James'.

apital stock will be opened on the first Monday of next month, and that the Act incorporating the Company will be published

A meeting of the petitioners for the incorporation of this Company, was held at the Office of the Great Western Railroad, on Monday last, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the charter, granted at the late session of the Legis-Colin C. Ferrie, Esq., was called to the chair; Mr. J. T.

Gilkison appointed Secretary.

Moved by Sir Alian Macnab, seconded by Archibald Kerr, Esq.

Resolved, That 200 copies of the Act of Incorporation, be

Moved by G. S. Tiffany, Esq., seconded by J. Young, Esq. Resolved, That books for the subscription of capital stock in this Company, be prepared by the Secretary, and opened on the first Monday in October next, at Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec, at such place in each of the respective cities, and by such person or persons as the Secretary

may on inquiry think proper.

COLIN C. FERRIE, Chairman. J. T. GILKISON, Secretary. Hamilton, 6th Sept., 1847 .- Hamilton Gazette.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,—I have the honour to acknowledge the various ommunications from Canada and New Brunswick, which were prwarded to this office on the 3rd, 14th, and 31st ult., respec-

During the last two or three years, propositions, of a similar nature, from the North American Provinces for reduction of postage have reached this country, and have been referred to this department; but my predecessors, from an apprehension that any considerable diminution in the rates of postage must occasion such a loss in the revenue as would leave an amount ufficient to cover the expenditure of the department, have not felt themselves justified in recommending the adoption of any of the measures suggested. That there were reasonable

grounds for this apprehension I have little doubt, especially as the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry in British North 9th. Canterbury.

St. Helena Regi'nt. . St. Helena.

The following Regiments are ordered home: 17th, 50th, 63rd, and lst.

America, in the report which they made in December, 1841, unequivocally expressed the opinion that a great reduction in the rates "must necessarily bring the receipts far below the ex-America, in the report which they made in December, 1841, mequivocally expressed the opinion that a great reduction in he rates "must necessarily bring the receipts far below the exemplified that has had two engagements with the enemy, close under the walls of the city, and defeated them.

"The Mexicans have been brought to terms, and now supplicate a suspension of arms—and Gen. Scott has granted it.

"The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into the walls of the city and defeated them.

"The Mexicans have been brought to terms, and now supplicate a suspension of arms—and Gen. Scott has granted it.

"The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into penditure of the department.'

the present rates of postage charged upon inland letters, I consideration Mr. Trist's propositions.

"The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the strongly urged by the several Legislatures, especially as the Colonists express a disposition to make up the deficiency of the Post-office Revenue from the general taxation of the Province.

Whether the kinds rates mentioned in the Address from Cruz, to whose courtesy we are indebted for its use:" Whether the bigher rates mentioned in the Address from Whether the bigher rates mentioned in the Address from the Canadian Legislature, or such as are at present in force in the United Kingdom, and which Sir Wm. Colebrook thinks ought to be extended to New Brunswick, shall be adopted, in ot been complied with—the dismissal of the Ministers, on

It is true that in one case the Provincial Legislature has offered to guarantee the payment of the sum to meet the expenditure of the Department, and it is not improbable that a similar undertaking might be obtained from the other Provinces.

But however excellent and sincere may be the disposition of the Colonial Assemblies to carry such guarantee into execution, I cannot be a the graph of the provinces of a denember of the provinces.

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited the Mexican Congress through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose.

These are the great facts, which, no doubt, will bring after them peace.

Yours truly,

F. M. DIAMOND.

Hamilton on the 7th October, to be present at the meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association. It is His Excellency's intention to visit Toronto, but whether it is to be on his way the Post Office is expected to afford the means of extending civilization, instead of as at home following in its train), as to the principle upon which new and frequently expensive Posts should be established. There is no more fertile source of con-It is reported that there will be a contest for the representation of Ottawa County, which will be vacated by the Hon. D. B. Papineau being called to the Legislative Council. The gentlemen named are Wm. K. McCord, and Alonzo Wright, tention in the North American Assemblies than the establishment of new Posts; and if the means of extending such Posts throughout e Colonies were provided by funds not of the Post Office, but granted from the general Colonial Revenue, however we administered the department might be, I fear it would constantly be subjected to accusation of favouritism and undue in the second constantly and the second constantly accusation of favouritism and undue in the second constantly accusation of favouritism and the second constantly accusation accusation of favouritism and the second constantly accusation ac squires. Rumour states that Mr. McCord is to be Solicitor The Official Gazette of September 4th, contains a Proclamation changing the name of "Port Windsor" to that of "Port Whitby." by the especial desire of the inhabitants of that

vicinity.—Ibid.

A. B. Hawke, Esq., for many years so well known amongst us as Chief Emigrant Agent, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, Inspecting Visitor of places in Canada West where Boards of Health have been formed. He is now gone on a tour of Inspection Westward, having previously gone over the whole Establishments under the controul of the Board in Toronto, with which he expressed himself satisfied in the highest degree.—Ibid.

The Toronto Building Society held its twelfth Loan undue influerce.

Board in Toronto, with which he expressed himself satished in the highest degree.—Ibid.

The Toronto Bullding Society held its twelfth Loan Meeting last Monday night. Ten lots of £100 each were put up for competition, for each of which there was spirited bilding —the average premium was 37½ per cent. The Stock is now worth £4. Tos. per share, and is held at that premium.—Ibid.

Arrival of the Maner' in two hours and a half from Niagara.—The magnificent new steamer Maynet arrived at Yonge street wharf yesterday, about 1 p. m., having been only two hours and twenty-six minutes in making her passage from Niagara to the Queen's wharf.

Captain Sutherland was warmly greeted on his arrival by mimmense number of our citizens, who crowded on board as soon as the vessel touched her wharf, and every one was loud in praise of the beauty of her model, and the admirable arrangement of the Rost office nevenue as would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be provided for by a vote in Colonial Legislature, would be tantamount to a surrender of the administration of the Post Office surface. I deem it however practicable and very expedient to accompany this surrender by certain conditions and by a demnand that the Colonial Post Office surface. I deem to the colonial provided for the

of any Canadian boat on the lake, there being room for two rows of tables down the centre.

Quite as important, in our view, as these, is the improved accommodation provided for the deck passengers, for whom there are berths fitted up in the forecastle, and the forward deck is completely covered in, affording shelter from the weather to all the deck passengers.

Below the cabins the Magnet has accommodation for a constitution of the magnet has accommodation for a constitution. I beg leave to suggest that the North American Post Offices should be administered on the following principles, and that no Bills of the Provincial Legislature which are not conformable with them should receive the assent of the Imperial Go-

First,—That no transit postage shall be chargeable on letters orwarded between any of the North American Provinces, for forwarded between any of the North American Provinces, for the cost of conveyance through any one of these Provinces.

Secondly,—That the uniform internal Colonial rate of two pence the half ounce shall still remain in operation as regards letters transmitted in the British Mails between the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, and that the same uniform rate shall be extended to the correspondence of those countries with which we have postal conventions, in case such countries should establish packets of their own, and her Majesty's Government should demand in their favour the concession of such a privilege. Of course in the event of an uniform internal rate of less amount than two pence being adopted

for Provincial letters, the benefit should be given to the correspondence of the United Kingdom, and the foreign countries alluded to. This rate should be collected according to the British scale.

Thirdly,—That the prepayment or payment on delivery of College Formpostage, shall still remain optional with respect to the correspondence transmitted between each of the Provinces respectively, but that each Province shall keep as now, the amount it collects, in order to avoid complicated accounts and heavy expenses for exchanging offices, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual revenue to which each is entitled for the unpaid letters which revenue to which each is entitled for the unpad letters which it transmits to either of the other provinces, and for the paid letters received from those Provinces for delivery. With respect to the correspondence between the North American Provinces and the United Kingdom, and that forwarded Singing and Instrumental Music - 1 0 0 Do. do. 1845 - - 17
Do. do. 1846 - - 24

Total number of Interments in St. James's Cemetary from the 1st July, 1844, to 1st August 1847—594.

Thos. D. Harris

These three are in my opinion the main conditions which would be insisted upon, if the control of the Mother Country over the North American Post Office is surrendered. I take leave also to suggest, that the maintenance of a uniform system and rate of postage throughout the North American Provinces is high. is highly desirable. Under the present arrangements this great advantage is enjoyed in these Colonies, and great inconvenience may result from the introduction of different systems, although upon this point we can hardly expect unanimity on the part of the disc. the different Provinces. As regards the rates, it is obvious that an uniform rate throughout the four Provinces must be the most equitable, and by far the most convenient that could

It will be for Her Majesty's Government to determine whether these questions shall be decided at home and at once, or shall be left to the discretion of the Colonial Government. I hope however, that the British principles of weight and the scale by which additional rates are calculated, will in no case

Under the arrangements which I have proposed, the Packet Postage belonging to the United Kingdom, and which in the Lower Provinces has been applied towards the general expenditure of the department, will, of course be remitted home to the mother country, and it will become necessary to settle with oy the following notice of meeting, that active measures are about to be taken to establish works, which will be of vast consequence not only to the shipping interests of Lake Ontario, but to this city and the surrounding country. The charter obtained, is of so comprehensive and favourable character, that no doubt exists of the stock of the company proving highly profitable; we are therefore not surprised to learn that parties have already intimated their intention to take shares to a considerable amount. As the Capital Stock is only again to the department, will, of course be remitted home to the mother country, and it will become necessary to settle with Canada, the principles upon which the transit postage due to the United States for the conveyance of the British Mails through that territory should be defrayed, although it seems to meet eligible would be, that it should be paid in equal proportions by Canada and by the United Kingdom, as I am not prepared to recommend that an additional rate should be levied upon the correspondence to cover the character that are therefore not surprised to learn that parties have already intimated their intention to take shares to a considerable amount. As the Capital Stock is only again. profitable; we are therefore not surprised to learn that parties have already intimated their intention to take shares to a considerable amount. As the Capital Stock is only £50,000 (in shares of £2 10s. each), we trust the inhabitants here will hold the great bulk of the amount, as every individual in the city is more or less interested in the construction of such important works.

Arguments may be adduced to show that the administration of the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office on the colonial post office and the colonial post office of the colonial post office and the colonial post office of the colonial post office and the colonial post office of the colonial post office of the colonial post office and the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office of the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial post office by the department at home, is that best the colonial pos post offices of the Louise Kingdom, and I take the post-master-general of the United Kingdom, and I take leave to recommend the subject to the consideration of her Majesty's Government as being of very great importance.

(Signed)

General Post Office, 18th August, 1846.

We find the following despatch among certain papers laid before the Imperial Parliament and printed by its authority:—

Copy, No. 42. Downing Street, 30th March, 1847. My Lord,-I transmit herewith to your Lordship the copy of a letter, and of the several enclosures accompanying it, which I have received from Mr. R. S. Atcheson, representing the injurious effect which is experienced in Canada from the operation of the Provincial enactments relating to usury.

I am not, myself, aware how far public opinion in Canada emphoris the statement and views estatained by Mr. Atcheson

supports the statement and views entertained by Mr. Atcheson, on this subject. I should, therefore, wish your Lordship to lay the inclosed communication before your Executive Council, and consult that body as to the propriety of proposing to the Pronclal Legislature the repeal of the laws in force in that Provinceal Legislature the repeal of the laws in foldows in vince relating to usury. My own opinion, and I may add, the general feeling in this country, is so decidedly opposed to the existence of laws of this description that I should be happy to learn the Canadian Legislature was in favour of the proposed canadian (Signed) repeal. (Signed)
The Right Honble. the
Earl of Elgin, &c. &c.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SCOTT AT THE CAPITAL. - NEGOTIA-TIONS FOR PEACE OPENED. From the Extra N. Y. Herald. The special overland express for the N. Y. Herald, reached

The news now received is as follows: On the 3rd instant, the N. O. Picayune received by express the following highly important information by the steamer Fashion, which left Vera Cruz on the 27th of August, and

Tampico on the 29th.—

Our army has not only advanced to the city of Mexico,

Our army has not only advanced to the city of Mexico,

Looking, however, to the anxiety which is so generally leters, I throughout the North American Colonies for a reduction in throughout throughout throughout the North American Colonies for a reduction in throughout throug

ORIZABA, Aug. 25, 1847.

and Santa Anna, went out to attack the Americans near Los

Lianos de San Angel.

Valencia's division has been completely defeated, and Santa

Anna, after the first encounter, fell back also in disorder to the
city—they immediately after this asked for a suspension of
hostilities, and offered to hear the propositions for peace from

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited the

Toronto Maukers, September 16.—Wheat, per 60 lbs, prime, 3s. 9d. @ 4s.3d.; do. do. second, 3s 3d. @ 3s.6d.; Oats, per 34lbs, 1s.6d.; Barley, per 48lbs, 2s.3d. @ 2s. 3d.; Peas, 2s. @ 2s. 3d.; Flour, superfine, per brl., 23s.; do. fine, 20s. @ 22s. 6d.; Beef, per lb., 2½4 @ 3½d.; do. per 100 lbs., 22s. 6d.; @ 20s.; Pork, per lb. 4d.; do. per 100 lbs., 22s. 6d.; Bacon, 37s. 6d. @ 4s. 3d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 1s. 8d. @ 2s. 6d.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 9d. @ 10½d.; do. salt, do. 3½d. @ 6kd.; Cheese, do. 4½d.; Lard, do. 5d. @ 6f.; Eggs, per doz., 6d @ 7½d.; Turkeys, each, 2s. @ 3s.; Fowls, per pair, 1s. @ 1s 6d.; Apples per barrel, 5s. @ 7s. 6d.; Plums, per peck, 1s. 8d.; Peaches, do. 5s.; Pears, do. 5s.; Straw, per ton, 25s. @ 30s.; Hay, do. 40s. to 47s. 6d.; Fire Wood, per cord, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d. to 6d.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Church Society of these Districts will be held in the Sun-day-school Room, Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday the 21st September, at 12 o'clock. The Clergy and their C wardens are requested to attend without further notice. The Clergy and their Church J. GAMBLE GEDDES,
Hamilton, 7th Sept. 1847.

Secretary

BOARDING.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purits attending King's College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.-Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

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

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1847.

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

TERMS PER QUARTER : English Branches-the Writing and Arithmetic taught by Mr. G., Junior

Ditto, with French

Ditto, with French and Music

- £1 0 0

- £1 0 0

- 2 0 0

- 3 10 0 115, Richmond Street West, { Toronto, Sep. 6, 1847. WANTS A SITUATION,

TEACHER of long experience, and qualified to TEACH A A ENGLISH SCHOOL, or would attend as BOOK-KEEPER, TRAVELLER, or SALESMAN. Testimonials of cha-racter from the Lower Provinces. If by letter, address to D. M., Toronto Post Office, Box 200.

CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay 3\frac{1}{2} dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don.

| ESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and Vicinity that they have opened those Premises No. 8, wellington Bulldings, King Street, (a few doors West of JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.

Upper Canada College. THE MIDSUMMER VACATION will END on SEP-TEMBER 28, 1847. TERWS: Day Scholars.

- - 6 0 0 per annum. Preparatory Form -Roarders. Preparatory Form - - - - 30 16 0 per annu College Form - - - - 33 16 0 " Optional Branches-(Extra.) J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector U. C. College.

Upper Canada College, ? OPENING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NORMAL SCHOOL for Upper County SCHOOL for Upper Canada, will be opened in the Government House, at TORONTO, on MONDAY, the

FIRST DAY of NOVEMBER next.
Application for Admission to the School, to be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Schools Toronto. By order order of the Board of Education. J. GEORGE HODGINS,

Education Office, 1

Toronto, 3rd Sept., 1847. King's College, Toronto. 1847-8.

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

Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. Ethics. Metaphysics. Evidences. Biblical Literature. H. H. CROFT, Esquire, Chemistry. Experimental Philosophy. Rev. R. MURRAY, Mathematics. Natural Philosophy.

The Fee for all the subjects appointed for each Term, is £4 per Term. FACULTY OF MEDICINE. Anatomy and Physiology.

Theory & Practice of Medicine. W. BEAUMONT, F. R. C. Principles & Practice of Surgery. S., Eng., W. B. Nicol, Esq., Materia Medica & Pharmacy, H. SULLIVAN, M. R. C. S., Practical Anatomy. The Fee for each is £3 10s. per Course of six months, or £5

10s. Perpetual. H. H. CROFT, Esquire, Practical Chemistry. L. O'BRIEN, M. D. Medical Jurisprudence.

The Fee for each is £2 10s. per Course of three months, or £4 ? Obstetrics & Diseases of Women G. HERRICK, M. D. and Children

The Fee is £2 10s. per Course of six months, or £4 Perpetual. FACULTY OF LAW. W. H. BLAKE, B. A. Law and Jurisprudence. Rev. J. McCaul, LL. D. Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

The Fee for each is £1 per Term. FACULTY OF DIVINITY. Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. Divinity.

J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq., Hebrew. The Fee for each is £2 per Term.

The Courses on the above subjects are to be commenced on MONDAY, October 25th; except that on Experimental Philosophy, which will be delivered during Easter Term, 1848.

EXAMINATIONS. - MICHAELMAS TERM, 1847: October 8 and 9-Private for admission.

October 8 and 9—Private for admission.

October 11 to 14—For University, U. C. College, and District Scholarships, and for admission.

October 15 and 16—For Jameson Medal.

October 18 to 23—For Degrees of B. C. L. and B. A., and for

Wellington Scholarship.

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

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

H. BOYS, M. D., Registrar. King's College, Toronto, August, 1847. NOTICE.

A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three

Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date. W. C. ROSS. By Order, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, July 5, 1847.

EDUCATION -

THE business of the Home DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be resumed, after the Midsummer Recess, on Monday, the 6th of September next, at the usual hour.

A few vacancies for BOARDERS. Terms for both Day-pupils

A few vacancies for Boarders and Boarders very moderate.

M. C. CROMBIE.

MRS. CROMBIE'S Foung Ludies' Seminary will also be RE-OPENED, on the same day.

Toronto, Nelson Street. 27th Aug., 1847.

Of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the 18th Section of the Act of the Leyis-lature, 9th Victoria, chap. 70.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, to pass an Act to authorise the opening of Colborne Street, fro n its preeastern boundry of Yonge Street.

Published by Order of the Council.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Toronto, August 25th, 1847. 529-4

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

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has just opened, in the above line of business, at No. 44, King Street East, Corner of Post Office Lans, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. & W. Kissock, Grocers), where he offers

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A general assortment of Hardware.

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

English, Banks, and Swedes Iron. Cast Steel, Blister, Spring and German ditto. Copper, Tin, Canada Plates, and Sheet Iron. Bar Lead, Sheet ditto, Grain Tin and Zine. Anvils, Vices, Sledges, and Hammers. Chains, Nails, and Spikes. Hand, Cross-cut, Circular, and Philadelphia Saws. Hand, Cross-Cut, Circular, and a management of Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools.

Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools.

Saddlery Mountings and Carriage Trimmings.

Patent Axles and Patent Leather.

Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, and Ploughs.
Cooking Stoves, Parlour, Dundee, and Three Rivers ditto.
Hollow Ware, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Enamelled and
Tinned Stew Pans and Grid Irons.

Genuine Silver Spoons, Plated and German Silver ditto, Elated
Waiters and Baskets, Plated Coffee Service, Britannia
and White Metal ditto, best Tea Trays, Patent Dish
Covers, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. &c.
All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by iduous and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Toronto, 26th August, 1847. NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER Church Street.) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Justins and Delaines, also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest re-munerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made.

North Side of King Street, Toronto, June 15th, 1847. PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

A PERSON, at present carrying on an extensive and pro-fitable business as a STORE-KEEPER, in one of the most flourishing INLAND TOWNS IN CANADA WEST, desirous, from private reasons, to retire from business, offers for sale, on very advantageous terms, the STOCK OF GOODS on hand, consisting of the usual variety kept in Country Stores, together with the good-will of his business. The STORE, with good DWELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-buildings, can be had for a term of years. For particulars apply at this Office.

Sept. 2, 1847. JUST PUBLISHED. At the Office of the Diocesan Press, No. 5, KING STREET WEST,

PRICE, Is. 3d. A SERMON. Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. James. TORONTO.

III. JUNE, M.DCCC.XLVH TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE. BY THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B. RECTOR OF GUELPH.

( PERLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE LORD BISHOP AND CLERGY. )

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our Agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle-Dear Sir-I am well aware that persons of every age and sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used, and been benefited by Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My own life has been saved with it. My father so that and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father souther, and as sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied but all to no purpose; I got no relief: at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure. (Signed) MATHA A. BETCHEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel, her statement is true.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel, her statement is true.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS. In this city, on Tuesday the 7th instant, the lady of P. M. Vankoughnet, Esq., of a son.

At Ness-Side Mills, near Cobourg, C. W., on the 27th ult. Mrs. D. McTavish of a daughter. At St. Lucia, on the 28th July, the lady of C. W. Zuhleke,

MARRIED.

Esq., of a son. On Tuesday, the 7th instant, in All Saints' Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, the Rev. Jasper H. Nicolle, M.A., Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, son of Lieut, General Nicolls, R.E., Harriet Mary, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Montre

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at All Saints' Chapel, by the Rev. G. Cowell, A. M., Chaplain to H. M. Forces, Frederick N. Boxer, Esq., of Montreal, third son of the late Capt. Wm. Boxer, Royal Navy, to Charlotte Joyce, second daughter of the Rev. R. R. Burrage, of the city of Quebec.
On Thursday last, at Christ Church Dartmouth, by the Rev.

G. E. Morris, A. M., Rector, Rev. James Stewart, A. B., to Mary, daughter of L. Hartshorne, Esq.
On the 23rd August, by the Rev. T. B. Read, Rector of
Port Burwell, George J. Reade, Esq., Collector of Customs at
Port Rowan, to Martha Isabella, eldest daughter of James

Seaton, Esq.
On the 24th August, by the same, in Trinity Church, Port Burwell, Mr. James Brophy, of Wolsingham, to Jane Macdonald, of the same place.

Of Typhus Fever, at Kemptville, on the third inst., Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, widow of the late Robert Hamilton, Esq.,

Major in the 97th.
In this city, on Friday morning, 10th inst., Margaret Anna, wife of J. W. Thomson, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, On Monday morning, John Frederick, the only son of Robt. aged 49 years.

hand of death, and other members of his family being still suf-Near Presque Isle, on the 1st inst., James Wilson, Esquire.

formerly member of the Provincial Parliament, in the 78th year of his age. In Cobourg, on Saturday the 4th inst., Mr. David Grieve,

At Ashfield, near Honiton, Devon, on the 8th of August, Frances Ann, youngest daughter of the late James Roper Head, Esq., of the Hermitage, Kent, and sister of Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.
At Edinburgh, on the 3rd July, James Paters, Jr., Esq., of
St. Johns, N. B., eldest son of the Hon. Chas. Peters, Attorney
General of the Province of New Brunswick.

LETTERS received to Thursday, September 16: W. Irvine, Esq.; S. W. Fowle, Esq.

#### Poetry.

THE FUSCHIA. A garden inclosed, my sister, my spouse."-Cant. iv. 12.

O flower of beauty rare! What blossom by thee growing Can with thy grace of form compare Or match thy deep tints glowing? So royal are the colours thou dost wear,

Yet lowly from thy spray Thou droopest :- not in sadness; Thy bright, rich colours are not gay, Yet are they bues of gladness; Beseeming well the morn of summer day.

There are of beauty rare, In holy calm up growing,—
Of minds, whose richness might compare
E'en with thy deep tints glowing:
Yet all unconscious of the grace they wear.

Like flowers upon the spray-All loveliness—not sadness: Bright are their thoughts, and rich, not gay, Grave in their very gladness: Shedding calm summer light over life's changeful day.

And thus hath fancy strayed, Sweet dreams alone to nourish: Is not the Church's quiet shade Blossoms which only there unfold, and do not fade?

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

It was a bright, happy summer's evening, and I hand on a stick, while his body was bowed down with to look out for myself. It is now some weeks since I quickly he attempted to repeat the blow.

lived further away from the rest of the men and boys "For what did you want me, my friend?" "Please your honour," said the aged man, "I come on the work, and I wanted quiet to study my Bible to ask you, if you would just step down and see a and serve my God, and here, sir," said he turning and

"And who is the boy?"—I was sorry to hear of

any one lying ill unknown to me. one of the far country-folk who came to get work at less." the rail-road, and I took him in some weeks since for "Oh, has he not, sir? When I look back from a lodger. He's a still, quiet boy as ever I saw, and a this sick bed upon the hours when I knew not God, a minister all day and all night too."

"What is the matter with him?" said I beginning have years of that again." to think that the boy must be a case needing some immediate attention

should be content,—that's as I think, however."

and see the poor boy;" and asking him the way to morning, and returned home. the cottage, I soon proceeded to find out my new pa-

fields, the bedges of which were filled with flowers of left! without one single advantage of education or every description, which sent up the most delicious instruction, his Saviour had met him and arrested him scents on the quiet evening air; the sun was within in his sinful course. Like the widow of Nain followa few minutes of sinking behind the blue hills, which ing her only son to the grave, so had this poor orphan bound, like a misty cloud, the distant view: all was been met by the Son of God, without having sought still and beautiful.

The cottage stood alone in a narrow green lane, a many weeds, led me to the entrance.

it was still fair to look upon. I lifted the latch and the bible lay open by his side, apparently having fallen fluences of the spirit, who is the great author of prayer in the entered a low and dirty room, which bore every appearance of great poverty. The furniture was but enth chapter of St. Matthew was the part on which lency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus your Lord."—Rev. B. little, and what there was, old and broken: the old his finger rested, "Come unto me, all ye that are E. Nicholls, M.A. man who came to me a little before, sat in a chair at weary and heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."the fire side, with his pipe in his mouth.

where is our patient?"

The old man gave no answer, but opening a door, out features. which led to a little back room, introduced me to the I sat down by his side till he awoke; he seemed presence of the sick boy, to whom I was called.

the sad though blessed remembrance of the events of on the promises of your Saviour when you fell asleep. past finding out!

riant woodbine, which covered the outside of the win- stopped, "and then I shall fall asleep in Jesus."dow. The almost empty casement stood open to May he indeed grant it! was my prayer. entered the room. He seemed in deep thought .- thing I had said. The scene without, the ruddy light of the sunset sky, I left him, since I saw him inclined to sleep. seemed to be in strange contrast with the sickly-look-

peace which Jesus gives; and could be persuaded, and his spirit more worn, but daily grew in grace and then is he that truly serveth God; who both hath "his fruit that the world, however gay, is, at the bottom, worse peace as he approached nearer and nearer to his clos- in holiness" onward, (that is, "the hundred-fold" in this life,) than nothing!

of his features, when these words escaped his lips,

"I thank thee, O my God!" Something attracted his notice, and he looked worst description. round; a slight colour spread over his wasted fea-

tures when he saw he was not alone. "Oh, sir; I beg your pardon."

was thinking how that that sun was fast setting, and serve secrecy. bidding for a while good bye to the world, and then I There is no need to give any more minute account while our Lord—is in the ship—(and his promise is: "Lo, 1 thought how bright it seemed to shine, as if it were of the history of my interviews with him, whose short am with you alway, even unto the end of the world")—we will glad to go; and I thought, though perhaps it was annals I am recording. wrong, that my sun was almost set, and that I too was soon to say good bye to this poor world-and

then I felt so happy." "And was that the reason you thanked God, my

boy?"-"Yes, sir." "And why is it you are so happy? there do not seem many of this world's comforts about you."-"Oh no," said the boy, his eye brightening up as he determined on a voyage of discovery, and the cold and spoke it with an energy and earnestness I shall never uninhabited region over which he reigned furnished forget; "it is Jesus makes me happy."

Interested beyond measure in the boy, who seemed his leg and side, which had broken several of his ribs, for the command of the sovereign and the perseverance principle of incorruptibility. An ever-watchful eye is fixed given him to understand the same truth.

able to give you so little?" Bible, he placed it in my hand; the volume was in- at his proposition, and pronounced it impracticable, less eternity.—Rev. J. F. Russell.

have been well used.

I asked. field in our village, a gentleman came by, and offered the Bridge of Charity. and read it. I well remember that day; it made me, hearkened to the daring plan of a man named Rupp-

poor lad, who lies in an unked state at my house yon- smiling on me, "here will be my last home in this by thoughtlessness, carelessness, and indolence; but poor world." "Ged has indeed dealt wonderfully with you, my

came here; I lodged with this old man because he

wonderful scholar too-and there he is, a praying like and gave up my health and strength to pleasure and sin, I feel that I would not change my present lot to

The exertion of speaking seemed too much for the poor sufferer, and as the sun had for some time sunk "He was hurt on that there road-work," said the behind the hills, and the shadows of evening were man. "God will never prosper such work as that, I drawing their curtain over the sky, I thought it was think; common roads were made for men, and they well to be going; I accordingly offered a few words of prayer by his bedside, and commending him to the "Well, my good man, I will be with you presently, care of his heavenly father, promised to see him in the

As I walked along beneath the clear starlight, the case of the boy was in my mind. How remarkable The evening was lovely;—the way lay across the had his promise been shown in the case I had just his mercy, or lifted one prayer to his throne.

On the following morning I fulfilled my promise, few woodbines and roses hung in large clusters over and visited my interesting patient early; he was alone, the crazy doorway; a little neglected garden, where a for the old man had gone out upon his day's work. I few pinks and sweet-williams were blowing among passed through the outer room into the inner chamber; he lay nearly in the same posture as that in apply your heart unto wisdom. By prayer your eyes will be The cottage had been beautiful, but was neglected; which I left him the evening before; he was asleep, opened to understand the Scriptures, you will cherish the in-Poor sufferer, I thought, as I looked on his flushed "Well," I said, closing the door behind me, "and and smiling countenance, He must have given you rest, or such calmness could never comfort your worn-

much pleased to see me. "I was alone, sir, this look to receive the precious fruits of the earth into his garner Often in succeeding years have I recalled that scene morning, and fell asleep, I was so tired: I never to my mind, and often have I turned my thoughts to heard you come in."-" I see you had been dwelling the succeeding weeks. O Lord, thy ways indeed are "Yes," he answered, they are very precious to my soul; but oh, I feel so worn out, I have scarcely the The brilliant beams of a now setting sun shone full power to keep my mind on them; my time, sir, I into the room through the tangling boughs of a luxu- think is very short now, and then--' for a moment he

admit the cool refreshing air of the summer evening. I found he was undoubtedly worse since the day The faded light glowed on the hollow sunken face of before; his wounds showed worse symptoms, and evia boy who lay on a bed, composed of straw and sack- dently needed more attention than he received from cloth, in a corner of the room. His pale and pain- the medical man, who lived at some distance, and was worn features wore an expression of the most perfect attending him on the parish account. At his request peace, and his eyes gazed intently on the lovely scene I read to him, and talked some time, in order that he from the little window, a nearer sight of which, it was might not exhaust his frame by speaking much to me; clearly evident, he was never to see again. His face all he did say shewed a mind in such perfect peace, was very interesting, and bore the marks of having that I found myself likely to profit by my intercourse been handsome. His head rested on his hand, as I with him as much as he was likely to profit by any

ing boy who lay before me-and yet there was peace. daily visits to this poor yet peaceful sufferer; each chewing evil and doing good, is infinitely more valuable than Oh that the sinner could know the peace, the real day his symptoms grew worse, his frame more wasted, all the pleasures and sensualities of a wicked life. How happy

A minute passed before he seemed aware of my In one of my visits I met the medical attendant Sanderson. presence, and I stood to contemplate the peacefulness who had come to him, but irregularly, from the first. He told me, what it needed little to discover, that his time was short on earth, and his symptoms of the

ishioner. I never remember to have seen one cloud with our Lord and His Bishops? The ark which alone can darken his mind. His views of the atonement and ride triumphant over the assaults of Satan and the wickedness "For what, my dear boy?" I asked; "for being need of deep repentance were most clear, and his of this sinful world, is the ship of the Church: then let us take thankful?"-" No, sir," said he, "but I did not know diffidence of self great; once only I found him in a holy boldness, for "no weapon that is formed against her you were here; I was thinking of such sweet thoughts." sorrow, the cause of which was connected with world- shall prosper." The devil may let loose his fletcest violence 'And what were they?"—"Why, sir," he said "I ly circumstances, on which he bound me over to ob-

(To be concluded in our next.)

MAY OFTEN BE DONE. (From " Facts not Fables.")

"It is impossible!" said some, when Peter the Great nothing but some larch-trees to construct his vessels. But though the iron, the cordage, the sails, and all last judgment fires; but the believer will survive the wreck of to be in so delightful a frame of mind, I inquired of that was necessary except the provisions for victualing nations and the ruin of the universe. The flame of nature's him the nature of his accident, and the probable hopes them, were to be carried through the immense deserts of his recovery. I discovered that he had received a of Siberia—down rivers of difficult navigation—and His "earthly house of this tabernacle" must, for a time, apsevere accident on the railway, from a cart falling on along roads almost impassable—the thing was done; pear to perish; but it will never be utterly bereft of its divine

and severely injured some parts internally—his leg was also severely wounded: the injuries were of far the people surmounted every obstacle.

upon the remains of the buried just; and, although the particles upon the remains of the injuries were of far their corporeal frames may be scattered hither and thither and in the too severe a nature to hope for recovery, and the of a scheme of Oberlin's.—To rescue his parishioners in the trackless wastes of space—may have bloomed in the medical man, who occasionally visited him, had long from a half-savage state, he determined to open a flower, or waved in the foliage, or sparkled in the fountain communication with the high road to Strasbourg, so yet (as in Ezekiel's prophetic vision) bone shall hereafter come "And how is it," continued I, anxious to carry on that the productions of the Ban de la Roche might again to bone, and the flesh shall come upon them and cover them; the conversation, "that you have become thus ac- find a market. Having assembled the people, he proquainted with Jesus Christ, who seems to give you so posed that they should blast the rocks, and convey a God, the elect shall stand forth "an exceeding great army."much comfort, when this world's concerns seem to be sufficient quantity of enormous masses to construct a Complete in body and soul, with faculties purified and prepared wall for a road about a mile and a half in length, along for the "glory that shall be revealed," " fair as the moon, clear "I learnt to love him here," said the boy,—and the banks of the river Bruche, and build a bridge as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners," the Redeemed dragging from his pillow of straw a little ragged, worn across it near Rothan. The peasants were astonished shall ascend, in triumph, the Mount of Zion, and inherit a tear-

deed one which had seen better days, and seemed to and every one excused himself on the ground of private business. He, however, reasoned with them, and "How did this Bible come into your possession?" added the offer of his own example. No sooner had ed; not those which give your fancy a pleasure, and tickle your he pronounced these words, than with a pickaxe on large snuken eyes full on me as he spoke; it was God astonished peasants, animated by his example, forgot sent it me. It is now two years since I lost my fa- their excuses, and hastened with one consent to fetch ther and mother and was left an orphan in the world. their tools to follow him. At length every obstacle I had no friend, no home that I could call my own; a was surmounted-walls were erected to support the neighbour, a friend of my father's, had taken me in at earth, which appeared ready to give way -- mountain the request of my parent, when he died; but they torrents, which had hitherto inundated the meadows, were bad people, and I, hearing nothing of God, went | were diverted into courses, or received into beds sufon from bad to worse; when one day, as I was idling ficient to contain them; and the thing was done. The away my time by a little brook which ran through a bridge still bears the name of "Le Pout de Charité"-

me a tract, asking me if I could read it. I told him "It is impossible!" said some, as they looked at the I could a little, and took the tract: the gentleman impenetrable forests which covered the rugged flanks passed on, and for want of better to do, I sat down and deep gorges of Mount Pilatus, in Switzerland, and for the first time in my life, have a serious thought. - to convey the pines from the top of the mountain to If this is true, thought I, I am in a bad way. God's the Lake of Lucerne, a distance of nearly nine miles. Spirit was at work in my heart. I was determined to Without being discouraged by their exclamations, he find out the gentleman who had given it me, if possi- formed a slide, or trough, of twenty-four thousand ble; and in order to do so, went to the same place pine trees, six feet broad, and from three to six feet day after day, hoping he might pass at the same time; deep; and this slide, which was completed in 1812, when the light pierces into your mind and makes a broad day but day after day passed by, and he did not come. — (and called the slide of Alpnach, from the name of the At last my wishes were answered, and he came. He place where it was situated) was kept moist. Its stopped and spoke to me, and I told him my feelings. length was forty-four thousand English flet. It had I will not keep you longer, sir, with my story. He to be conducted over rocks, or along their sides, or saw me often after that, and told me of Jesus Christ, under ground, or over deep gorges where it was susand taught me to love him; he gave me this little tained by scaffoldings, and yet skill and perseverance Bible, it was old when he gave it to me. Where the overcame every obstacle, and the thing was done. gentleman is, I do not know, for long after that, my The trees rolled down from the mountain into the had just returned from visiting some cottagers at a relations, thinking I was old enough to work for mydistant part of my parish, through which one of the self, sent me to work on the railway. I left my own which were about a hundred feet lot, ran through railways was being formed, when I was called by my village and came this way, for the pay was higher: the space of eight miles and a third in about six servant to come and speak to an old man, who was my little Bible was the only thing I could call my own minutes. A gentleman who saw this great work, says, waiting at my gate. I accordingly proceeded to the -that I carried with me every where. For some that "such was the speed with which a tree of the place where the aged person was standing. He was time I continued going home at the end of a time; on largest size passed any given point, that he could only an old, and apparently distressed man, leaning one seeing I was never welcomed, I soon left off, and began strike it once with a stick as it rushed by, however

Say not hastily then-"it is impossible!" It may be so to do a thing in an hour, a day, or a week; or to act with wisdom, energy, and perseverance, is to insure success. "Time and patience," says a Spanish poor lad. He has been faithful to his promise in author, "make the mulberry leaf satin!" And Peri-"He's none of mine," answered the man; "he's your case, at least, and been a 'Father to the father- ander remarks, that "care and industry do every

#### The Garner.

When we study the writings of men it is well if, after much great deal of error. When we read the scriptures, all we meet with is truth. In the former case, we are like the Africans on the gold coast, of whom it is said that they dig pits nigh the waterfalls of mountains abounding in gold, then with incredible pains and industry wash off the sand till they espy at the bottom two or three shining grains of the metal, which only just pays their labour. In the latter case we work in a mine sufficient to enrich ourselves and all about us .- Bishop Horne.

By prayer those views of the nearness and importance o ternal things, which are given by the word of God, will be impressed upon the conscience. Every morning, before the din of worldly politics, the perplexity of your own worldly occupa tions comes upon you, giving your heart first to prayer, to sub jects so vast, so great, so awful as those connected with eternity, you will be enabled to feel the vanity of the world, the shortness of life; you will be enabled so to number your days as to

PATIENT WAITING FOR THE HARVEST,

If we labour in His work, we shall find the fruit of it in time. Only let us be content to stay the time, and not to be thrusting in the sickle before the corn be half ripe. The husbandman when he hath done his work in earing and sowing, doth not against the next day or the next month, but he hath long patience for it; and whether it chance to be an early harvest, a late harvest, he waiteth still and taketh the season as it falleth. Even so "have we need of patience that after we have done the will of God," and suffered according to the will of God, "we may receive the promised reward: for in due time we shall reap, if we faint not." The final reward is sure; it will come at last, and not fail us: and it is so great withal, that when it cometh it will abundantly recompense all our works, yea, and our patience too. Nay, let me say, if that reward were not, nor any other world to come, yet the fruit we reap in the mean time, even in this world, from a godly life, is incomparably greater than any that the works of the flesh can yield us. Even in the judgment of heathen men, virtue ever carrieth its reward with it as being bonum propter se expetendu a thing to be desired and embraced for its own worth, without respect to any further reward. And, certainly, the evenness of the mind, and vacuity from those secret lashes, those horrors and fears that haunt a guilty conscience; and the sweet comfort and complacency that a righteous soul findeth in the sin-There is no need to be tedious in the detail of my cere performance of his bounden duty to God and man, in esand shall in the end have "everlasting life" to boot .- Bishop

CHRIST SLEEPING IN THE SHIP. "The ship was covered with the waves: but He was asleep." How startling a mystery! The ship which conveys our Lord I felt gradually more interested in my young par- and His chosen twelve, what is this but the Catholic Church their wildest will, but we must fear no evil, for, if our Lordfear no evil. "He maketh," in His own good time and in His own appointed way, "the storm to cease, so that the waves thereof are still." The faith of individuals may falter, but He, THINGS DECLARED TO BE IMPOSSIBLE even in his sleep, is our strength. - Rev. William Scott, M.A.

DESTINY OF THE FAITHFUL CHRISTIAN.

Perpetuity is stamped upon his enjoyments and pursuits; a perpetuity which inherently belongs to his own character.-Kingdoms may fade and fall into oblivion, the earth itself may crumble into dust, or become annihilated in the furnace of the funeral pile will not arise to the serene height of his repose. upon the remains of the buried just; and, although the particles

imagination, but those which powerfully enlighten your under-"The story is a curious one," he said, fixing his shoulder, he proceeded to the spot, while the standing, and move your will to the choice of that which is right and good. There are too many of those frivolous hearers, who are more pleased with little jingles, and the tinkling of words, than with the most persuasive arguments which the most peircing reason in the world can arge upon their hearts. But their punishment is heavy enough for their levity; they being condemned for ever to be fools or children, whose minds are enchanted with the rhyming of words, or with their countermarel ing and the ringing of changes upon them, or other adulterate ware, which would fain pass for wit and elegance. But if you would be wise and good, you must open your ears to plain words and strong sense, to proper and significant language, which brings along with it powerful and convincing arguments; to that which strikes and penetrates into the soul, and doth not merely glide smoothly over the surface of it. You must not come to be tickled, but to be taught; not to be pleased, but to made better; not that a man may speak to your gust, but to your ssities. You must not think you have spent your time well when the truth peeps into your soul, but stops at the door; or when your will is slightly moved, and then stands still; but there, when a secret fire creeps into your veins and continues to burn in your heart, when all your affections are carried away and remain in the possession of Truth. - Bishop Patrick.

#### Advertisements.

Sixlinesand under, 2s. "d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequinsertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. e subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insert and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discommade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and X Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britail Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desito be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public. that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

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pains and labour, we find some particles of truth amongst a All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

> Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his S. takes this opportunity of the sextended to him friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N. B .- University work done in all the different orders also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to diatery. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready for delivery leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public, that he has just received and opened out a or assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of the best

BROAD CLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweed, Black Summer Cloths, Albert Cord, White Riding Cord, Drills, Gambroons, &c.

-ALSO:-A very superior assortment of washing Satin, Silk, Plush, Rich Check, Cashmere Vestings, White and Printed Marseilles Vestings, &c. Together with a general asortment of every article belonging to Gentlemen's wear, such as Cravats, Colla Stock, Satin Neck Tyes, Cravat Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Vests, Drawers, Socks, Carpet Bags, Youths' Caps, &c. All of which he will make up to order in the best style, and sell at a very low figure for Cash or short approved credit. N.B.-Ecclesiastical and Legal Robes made up in the best

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Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and enaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Eugraved. 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

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RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to arry on his business at his Old Stand, 65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street,

Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, MUSIC, AND SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the

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Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York, AVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND

Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

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. 477-52 Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. It is very easy to know what sermons are most to be regard. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, THE REV. ROBT. MONTGOMERY, M. A. SINGING AND GUITAR,

62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 5 THE IDEAL OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. 6. LETTERS ON RECENT SCHISMS IN SCOT Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-tf

ersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A

PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d. THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscriber

A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been ared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at the Publisher's, HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. March 17, 1847.

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE.

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted payments on sales already made, will please communicat the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is autgorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all

their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, y way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payments of Rents. The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy

476-52 and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Hu-ron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility

for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847. LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres Mono, 100 " W. half 10, 4th " W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 "

Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER, Solicitors, Toronto.

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THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobony (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June nesti and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M. precisely; from 10th S. precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sunds) excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Colons, and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at Colons, Colons, and SATURDAY Morning at Colons, and Co

Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at bourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting); Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight o'clock. Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked

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

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sonday) excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave toronto for Hamilton at Half-Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weat Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted at Eight, A.M.

Toronto, March 22, 1847. TUAL FIRE STABLISHED

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, M.

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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail mail July 5, 1843. post-paid. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CON PANY OF LONDON.

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

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPA AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, 1880 NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) November, 1844.

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate versity of the City of New York; of the Whittake of Medicine and Surgery; Corresponding Mem Æsculapian Society, New York; and Licentiate of Medicine, Canada;

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RESPECTIVELLY announce to the public of Canada, the established an Institution for the Relief and Cure of DISEASES, by the modern practice of Hydropathy, tion is situated in the VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, it

Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Asthma, White Swellings,

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For full particulars address, if by letter, (post-paid), Dr. R. In

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The Institution will be visited by the Physicians as follows, vis.

By Dr. R. Hunter, daily.

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In commexion with the above establishment, Drs. R.
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Markham, 1st July, 1847.

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