# Church. The

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

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# Original Poetry.

TO THE SUN. BY THE GEV W. STEWART BARLES

Ob. never-alcoping Eye! whose glance of fire Flashes o'er all the gitteering worlds that wheel Attendant on Thee. These, of all the works Of the Create. dont must strongly hear. The impress of lite wander-working hand. These art most the little of all finite things: Try plance is life,—thy smile is happiness,—Try power is better.—and thine all desite things: Try plance is life,—thy smile is happiness,—Try power is better.—and thine absonce—death! These art a fount of bussely; and thy humans, Whatler decorating widelt the rustling isnew Of some umbrageous and sociaded delt. Or quereting brightly on the leaping more.—Franting the closels with rich, unsarthly dyna—Eleopeng in peace again the fact that the content life.

These art the vanishe! Try lifes or which for the tree of the otornal hills flacking a diadean of living light.—Are ever brauntle! Try lifes or who. Notifies the tree of the otornal hills flacking to the the standard. The true likechinals, lighting up the saming, Notifies the rest. or over stumbering! Then art the visible glary of the Lard—The true likechinals, lighting up the saming. Which God's one hand both record. And yet, O: Ther radion tunnile then art clashed withal, in but a shord from off that deathing robe. Which the Ossaigstruck ishe onet around lifts, On which no eye may lead. O, giverion orb! Lamp of the wandering world! Then heaves—Rt On which the fabrilless do bend their gues. My contrast to do then homage recovered the NY made. From which our happiness and life proceed.

But yet, so frait our firstee, we consist hear Without repealed flus courts in the same—still gluening on i No rest—on passes; and from the bursing eye The trembling darkness flows, nor droups her wing. We do forget then, or we think that then Hast placed the passes; and they wonderous recovered the could, dull mass of Earth Between heatelf and Thee! What wonderous reco

wells on thine Orb of Light? It cannot be

And as our spirits grow in love and knowledge,
We may be relead to still more gherious scenes,
Until at length, brought to the Throne of God,
Round which all Sum and constitue Systems reli
We shall be taught to easte of those, rich pleasure.
Natch are at God's right hand.

O, Savior
Who art Thyself the Sum of Rightersons
Thou art the contro of all penisms souls,
Which,—cold, and dark, and ovil of thom

THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, Rectur of St. Puter Church, Philadolphia.)

That the love which the Churchman bears towards his spiritual mother, and which is shown in his unbending attachment to her Docrines, Discipline and Worship, is liable to be misconceived by those who neither feel nor understand it, is very possible. are not so much surprised therefore, to hear false charges preferred (more through ignorance than malice) et the members of the Church in reference to arimation of the Prayer Book; though the absurdity of the charges betrays a marvellous amount of credulity in the minds of otherwise honest hearted It were scarcely worth one's while to ester into a detailed and grave refutation of those and kindred misrepresentations of matters appertaining to the Church; but it may not be amiss to introduce the investigation which is contained in the following chapter by a few words of caution as to the Churchman's Estimation of his Prayer Book; following these up with one or two reasons for a more thorough and systematic

1. The Churchman's Estimation of the Prayer Book. We premise, therefore, that highly as Churchmen value the Prayer Book, they neither place it above, nor on a level with the Bible.

for ever be His name, who hath given us a rule of Paith which contains all things "accessary to our calvation." (VI. Article.) The Bible stands by steelf, for it alone is divine; it stands without a com- Raptism and the Holy Communion, the Catechism. petitor, for it is the only inspired record of the will of and other Offices, the Ordinal and the Thirty-sine Ged. It is the fountain of tenth our sale and fact. rule of faith: It is the beacon-light which our God hath lighted up in this lower world; the glory and boast of our Protestant Catholic Church.

heast of our Protestant Catholic Choren.

As Dr. Hawkins beautifully expresses it " the great truth of the majesty of Holy Scripture stands proeminent, like some bold cliff above the dark and restless waters; some tall mountain, at whose feet rolling mists and clouds are gethered, but the light of heaven

Were the Prayer Book then, either elevated above er to the level of the Bible, there would be found no hearts stouter or hands readier than those of Churchmen, to tear the idol down, and branding it as an "Abomination of Desolation." grind it to powder.

Highly as we value the Prayer Book, its worth never held to be independent of Holy Scripture: on the contrary, it derives all its worth in our eyes, from being so perfect a reflector of the pure image and will

Nothing is of worth in spiritual matters, that leads us not pearer to Christ; that teaches us not some thing about our own souls and the will of God; that adds not to our real happiness; that makes us not better men and better Christians. Did the mombers of Christ's Holy Church believe that their Prayer Book contained aught save the clear and perfect reflective of Divine truth, they would need no incitement from without to teach them their duty; they would be the first to reject their Liturgy, though it were the fairest specimen of human wit and priestly wisdom which the brain of man had coined; though it were " seven times" older than it is, "seventy times seven" dearer than

which guide us in our estimation of that book, which bext to the Bible is oftenest in our hands and haurts, it is a spirit of pitiable ignorance or most culpable prejudice, which lends to misrepresentation on this matter. No man of competent intelligence or honorty can mistake the Churchman's estimation of the Prayer

11. Rouses for the study of the Prayer Book. But with a clear understanding and admission of this, there may still be perceived, even by some Churchmen, no very great reason for a systematic and thorough investigation, specially of the origin and complishing of the Prayer Book. We are aware, that with some the going back to first principles passes for lost time And what is the effect? Such "labour saving" minds as manage to arrive at results without the trouble of acquaintance with principles, have but little entisfac-tion in the possession of their knowledge, still less etcadfastness in the practice of it. You may know the Prayer Book by heart, and be able to expound every Collect, Paalm, Hyun, Dozology, Rite, or Doctrine; but if this be all, what will you do when you are told "your boasted Liturgy is Popish to its core, or at least but half cleaned?" What become of your Rites and Doctrines, well understood though they be, if, as some assert, they be part of the progeny of the dark ages? If you be not settled clearly, underthe dark ages? If you be not actiled clearly, understandingly, immoveably, as to the origin and compiler the works. Ox ed. IV., 127.

Standingly, immoveably, as to the origin and compiler the unit of your Prayer Book, your other knowledge may 1840, pp. 167—170.

ton; look ye now, and is there not a cound of activity in the comp? What mean the controversies on docwine and werehip? What, the effort and counter effort (both from sincere hearts) to go back to ancient Christianity? What, the struggle and counter struggle to bring up to the help of the Lord, those giant men who fought and died in the early Church, when the mitre was wreathed with a chaplet of thorns, and the crosics hot with the fires of martyrdom? What mean all these sounds, joyful sounds, for they are the extensive commerce, and was famous for its learning roices of right mealy, and for the most pert, true and charitable men, asking from each other their views of truth? But, my you, grant all this new impulse to enquiry on Church matters, what reases does it afford for a renewed study of the Prayer Book? Just this. -the grand authoratative, accessible record of the Doctrines, Discipline, and worship of the Chrick, is the

Know this as you ought, and you cannot be blown about by every wind of assertion; for "in taking the Prayer Book for your guide to the right understanding of scripture—the whole Prayer Book, Creeds, Catechism Articles, Baptismal Office, Office for the Eucharist, Office for the ordaining of Bishops, Priests and Deacons-you take for your guide the consentient voice of the universal primitive Church."\*

This is a point of peculiar importance, and one which ought to be thoroughly impressed on the minds of Churchmen. Our Prayer Book is not a random collection of devotional offices, but the embodied testimony of the Holy Catholic Church, to every point of doctrine necessary to salvation. The compilers of our Liturgy had both the will and the ability, to unroll "the most ancient Fathers, both Greek and Latin," and to investigate " all the Councils, and every part of antiquity, up to the very times of the apostles. Their taste, was in accordance with Archbishop Cranmer's moble decleration, " I protest and openly confess that in all my doctrine and preaching whateover it be, not only do I mean, and judge those things, as the Catholic Church, and the most boly fathers of old, with one accord, have meant and judged, but also, I would gladly use the same words that they used, and not use my other words; but set my hand to all and singular their speeches, phrases, ways and forms of speech, which they do use, in their treatises upon the Sacrament, and to keep still their interpretation."

Our Prayer Book, therefore, was not the extemponeient Catholic faith, but the compilation of sober, o make it the monument of their own poculiar views, rould have regarded it as unwarthy of being a his first voyage to Macedonia; that they went together Churchman's guide, did it not embody the witness of the Holy Church throughout all the world in the pur-

reaction of the faith.

Paul visited Greece a second time. There is no account of St. Luke's employment during this interval; give a satisfactory view of this matter: " The Prayer but when St. Paul went afterwards from Greece to Book was not an invention, nor even a composition, of Jerusalem, St. Luke accompanied him, and he was also the Reformers; nor was it written at random; nor his companion during the interesting period of his imwas it the work of one or two individuals; but it was prisonment at Rome. He was at this time a most a compilation carefully and faithfully gathered from faithful friend to St. Paul, administering to his neces-It is the fountain of truth, our only and final Articles of Religion, we have a full and complete commentary, shewing in the clearest and most distinct manner what the primitive Christians believed and taught, as the doctine of Revelation. The Reformers further enable us to determine the system of divinity which the early Christians taught as deducible from the written record of God's word; for, from the incient Liturgies, they so arranged the course of services for the year, that in thom is delineated the great cheme of human redemption in all its essential features, whilst the true and catholic meaning of the Word of God, is so fixed in regard to every part of the mighty plan, that the faithful member of the Church an scarcely put a private or erroneous interpretation on any portion of the divice Record. Thus the memher of the Church has, in his Prayer Book, all the information concerning the meaning attached to God's holy word by the early Christians, that the Anglican Reformers, by profound learning and patient research, could discover. They examined the ancient Liturgies. Creeds, Decrees of Councils, and writing of individuals; he, therefore, who makes himself acquainted with the Liturgy, Creeds, Formularies, and Articles, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, is very well prepared to read the Bible, so it has always been unerstood and interpreted by those who continued in Sacred Scriptures; but those who have neither time you did not attend to my question.

2. Blanders about the meaning of words. fully proved. Safely, then, may every member of the to his work, or one who is beginning to work? A Church trust to the evidence of such pious and learned onen who is beginning to work .-- You cannot help nen, and be content to throw in his let with theirs.— men who is doing nothing; but you can stir him They faithfully proved all things; and they laid down to begin, I suppose? Yes.—Can we begin to work their lives, rather than relinquish what was good.... of ourselves or by our own strength? No....Then Thus the Church, as the piller and ground of the we want something from God before we begin, do we the Bible, in all executial points, as it was read and skendy said that you cannot help one who is doing

penitent soul needing a compendium of what he must

probable, however, that he went from Rome to Achein and some authors have asserted that he afterward preached the Gospel in Africa. According to St. erome he was hanged upon an olive-tree by a party of Greek infidely, in the eighty-forth year of his age: ory mention the circumstance, it seems more probasthat he died a natural death, but at what place, or what time, is not known. HINTS ON CATECHISING. (From Rather's Hints on the Art of Cutrchising.)

and civilization; and, above all, it is renowned in the

Christian world as the place in which the disciples of

Christ were first called Christiana. St. Luke's pro-

fession was that of a physician, which was not then

held in the same estimation as in modern times; and

be is also said to have been famous for skill in pain-

ting. It is by some ancient writers thought he was one of the seventy disciples sent by our savious to the

different cities of Judea, but there is no acriptural

authority for this; and it is probable that he did not

embrace the Christian faith until converted at Aptioch

by the preaching of St. Paul, of whom he afterwards

became the constant commenion and fellow-labourer. St. Luke is supposed to have written his Gospel during his travels in Achaia with St. Paul, and to

have derived much assistance in its composition from

that great Apostle. It appears also to have been

written for the use of the Gentile converts, for which

reason he has inserted many explanations, particularly

concerning the Scribes and Pharieses, which he would

have omitted if he had been writing for those who were acquainted with the customs and sents of the Jews.

His style is superior to that of the writers of the other

three Gospels, which may perhaps be owing to lunger

residence is Greece, and greater acquaintance with

Gentiles of good education. His Gospel also con-

tains many particulars concerning our Saviour's birth,

preaching, and miracles, which are not to be thund in

the other Evangelists. His history of the "Acts of

the Apostles" was written at Rome, at the end of the

two years' imprisonment of St. Paul, with which the

The actions and sufferings of some of the chief

Apostles are set forth in this narrative, especially those

was the constant attendant, and in whose wanderings

We have no authentic account of the life of St

Luke, or of the share he bure in the propagation of the Gospel, except that which is afforded us by his new

parrative, and some passages in the writings of St.

Paul. It appears that he accompanied St. Paul in

confinement did not permit him to discharge himself. With the release of St. Paul from his imprisonment our authentic history of St. Luke ceases. It seem

of St. Paul, of whom, as we have already obser

and privations he largely partook.

MOWING BOW THE CATHCHAT MAY TURN TO ACCOUNT THE BLURDERS WHICH THE PUPILS MARE IN THEIR ANSWESS.

and that in which his skill will be most required and et discerned. In a former part I have supposed the questions to have been put so as to lead the pupils to give estisfectory seewers in the main: now I shall assume that the answers have been mostly wrong in ome manner or degree.

1. Blunders through giving more particulars in the ensurer than the question called for.

Zale xviii, 10. Where did these two men go?-Into the temple, to pray .- I did not ask you what the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship. The learned they went to do, but only where they went: where are still expected to examine the original records of was that? Into the temple.-What did they go into the primitive Church, and to ascertain the falness of the temple to do? To pray.-You told are two the evidence extant, for every doctrine deduced from things when I soked only for one, which shows that

Example 1. "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our less on the whole host of Anglicas Reformers—men Example 1. "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our down who went to the stake in defence of the principles ingo with Thy most gracious favour." What is the which they embodied in the Book of Common Prayer, meaning of the word "present?" Help or assist us. and as witnesses of the true faith, which they had so Do you help or assist a man who has not put his hand truth, supplies a rule by which even the most unlearned not; and while we are doing nothing. Can this be ed of her members may be able to read and interpret called belp, strictly speaking? No,-You have interpreted by the immediate disciples of our Lord and mothing; and that we of ourselves can do nothing His Apostles, and by the faithful in all ages." A from whence then most we get the inclination to knowledge of the Prayer Book, will be a knowledge of work? From God.—Then God does something first, the will of God in reference to every matter connected does he not? Yes.—When, therefore, we pray with the interests of his chosen heritage, the bloodbought Church. And it is just because we believe Go before us; stir us up, and set us to work. When that Evangelical Doctrine in all its fulness, Aposto- we have prayed for this, what do we ask for besides, lical Discipline in all its perfectness, and primitive in the words of the collect? "And forther so with worship in all its purity, have been embodied and are now contained in our Liturgy, that we add our voice between helping and preventing. God prevents or to those which urge, in deep carnestness, to a more stire us up, and goes before us when we are doing nodiligent and systematic study of the Prayer Book .- thing, and, having thus set us to our work, then he considering? God's sending forth his Bon. Sure we are, here is the source of entisfaction to the helps us to continue in it.

tion of man, after the fall of Adam, is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself by his own natural and consequently may give such answers as show that they may leave the fall of Adam, is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself by his own natural and consequently may give such answers as show that they make they may leave a show that they may leave the circumstances nor the strength and good works, thing itself, but put a false construction upon the Cape Lewin. I performed the marriage ceremony for iour pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of whole. In this case they must be suffered to say all What does the Tenth Article my? "The coudi-

to distinguish them? That they trusted in themselves other prople might do that, might not they? The Sadducees, or any budy.-Again; it was common were Pharisees who did not do no?-Was not St. Paul a Pharisee? Yes.-What does be say in the

teacher questioning on this verse: "When the woman one object, had not he? Yes.—And he had taken a wise.— and that the tree was good for food, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit there—of," &c. (Gen. iii. 9.) Teacher, What was the tree we shall be vie too. But are, we when the profit hath he'——? "that leboureth for the wind." (Rockes. The congruentians in Lastr, which the farmer of them hath were opened, and they knew that which estimates they were naked."—Then, in fact, there were two made wise, and there might have been twenty; and so might it not have been aid that the tree was good for food, and a tree to be clever course for obtaining it; so far he was wise.—

And for yes make no wise.—

And the had taken a wise.—

And wer, leaking hick was vise.—

twelvementh for the fredering interaction of the profit of the wise wise.

Black no hat were were were the wealth of the had taken a wise.—

"And wer, leaking hick was vise.—

therefore to pain our object, and the had taken a wise.—

And if we give all diligence to gain our objects, so far the wise the noise to trible profits.

But of no hat profit hat the free was good for food, and a tree to be clever course for obtaining it; so far he was wise.—

And if we give all diligence to gain our objects, so far the noise in the profit hat the free was good for food, and a tree to be clever. What the tree was good for food, and a tree to be shall be wise to on. But are, we wise? The congruentian in Lastry was said in their attachance of the freeling and the profit in their attachance of the work of the freeling and their said in the free was good on the profit of the hat the tree was good in the tree was good in the profit in the freeling in the freeling in their attachance of the work of the hat the freeling in their attachance of the work of the hat the freeling in their attachance of the work of the freeling in their attachance of the work of the hat the freeling in their at made wise, and there might neve were twenty; and 2.) he new meny parts or wiseum are there? Two:
so might it not have been said that the tree was good to act our hearts upon a wise object, and to seek it is
to make people wise? Yes.—Then what word may
one stand for there? People.—Then what is the
house, we will serve the Lord."—Then he made a meaning of the phrase, " a tree to be desired to make wise choice? Yes .- What was necessary further to wise, or any body wise that took it.

4. Blunders about the main subject treated of. to redeem them that were under the law, that we gaged in should be the best works. Then who is the might receive the adoption of sous." (Gal. iv. 4.) — only wise man? The true Christian. —But "he be What is the main subject here treated of? The fulness of the time being come.—Let us see if that be (Prov. z. 4.) Do not Christians do so sometimes the case. When the fulness of the time was come, what did God do? He sent forth his Bon .- Then the fulness of the time being come, is a circumstance relating to God's sending forth his Sun, is it nut?-Yes .-- What does it tell you? When He cout Ilim. -Ace there any other circumstances mentioned about 1? Yes -- What are they? How God sent Ilim. and why He sent Ilim.—So you are told three cir-cumstances about his sending Him forth, are not you? -Yes .- And to how many things do all these circonnetances refer? To one.—What is that? To God's sending forth bis Son .- Is it, then, a particular circumstance, or that matter to which all other circumetances relate, that forms the principal subject of ourse? That to which all other circumst relate,-And what is that in the text we have been

5. Blunders about the general meaning of a passage. Children may blunder by totally mistaking the

sent state of the religious world gives him a right to
judge. Look to the times of the Reformation,
judge. Look to the times of the Reformation,
it do not demand the heartiest energies of the laity of
the chirt of the strangers." Any Peter.—

or of strangers." Any Peter.—
the unaster resolved upon about him? That he should be no leager strangers for of strangers."

it do not demand the heartiest energies of the laity of
the Church, then what does? If attention to this and
those immediately succeeding, and those
the days when "there was war in Heaven;"
the Church, then what does? If attention to this and
the land, for the bettle had been fought and the victory

the land, for the bettle had been fought and the victory

to the subject. If this subject is not worthy, nay, if
his subjects of the earth take tribute, of their on a children in children
or of strangers." Any Peter.—

or of strangers." Any Peter.—

"That he should be no leager streamed.—That is, I suppose, if he could be no leager streamed.—That is, I suppose, if he could be no leager streamed.

"Then," replies Christ, "are the children free."—
his master resolved upon about him?

"That he should be no leager streamed.—That is, I suppose, if he could be no leager streamed.

"The strangers."

"That he should be no leager streamed.—That is, I suppose, if he could be no leager streamed.

"Then," replies Christ, "are the children free."—

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Chart, and is unasted to the resolved upon about him?

Then the stream America. The could be no leager streamed.

"Then, the streamed of the streamed and the victory with the striction of the streamed of the streamed and the resolved upon about him?

"That he should do not demand the resolved upon about him?

"That he should do not demand the resolved upon about him?

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"That he should do not demand the resolved upon about him?

"That he should do not demand the resolved upon about him??

"Then, it do not demand the the Church, then what doe? If attention to this and hindred subjects indicate "coldness of heart," too (Matt. xvii. 25.) This settled the point as to right. Christ was the Son of the King of hings; tribute with the writer, for the spread and increase of such a spirit. If this be formally, the good Lord make the Church daily more and more formal?

ST. LUKE.

St. Luke, the Evangelist, was born at Antioch, the metrupolis, or chief city, of Syria. This city possessing and the metrupolis, or chief city, of Syria. This city possessing and the metrupolis a nublican? One that was a nublican? One that long at, Sam? Jack made a very good answer.— charged with: and what would be the natural way to and our studing operations in this endowy. Since my properties and our studing operations in this endowy. Since my properties the bills and receipts, the Bowling Green—do you not saturations. I suppose, which would show you how I had lake out the Callegiate School. They are now without the callegiate School. They are now with reference to down communication with England, and our studing operations in this endowy. Since my pro-Beberra, of the Bowling Greece—do you not sattertines I suppose, which would show you how I had laid out to be right, what is an individual to the motivate one? No.—If it were, you would not call his may be not a state one? No.—If it were, you would not call his no publican? Yes.—Is the house he keeps a rivate one? No.—If it were, you would not call his no publican? Yes.—If it were, you would not call his no publican. The word publicance being, as you appeared to know, derived from public. Thus you are the boy had a little glimpse of truth, which may have been three lif? Yes, I unitend, —liter all!, I suppose, see the boy had a little glimpse of truth, which may have been the time of the positive of the positive of truth, which may have a been the called not on the him build more truth upon it.

You say, one who keeps a public-house is for that reason called n publican: might not a mean possibly have to do with other public concerns; and, if he had to do with other public concerns; and, if he had to do with other public concerns; and, if he had to do with the head any chance of exerging this? No.—
If we were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to the military to he for positive were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to appear were wrong in telling me that he attempted to the military to the form the proper were wrong in telling me that he attempted to the military to the form the proper work wrong the telling me that he attempted to the military to the form the proper were wrong in telling me that he attempted to the military to the form public taxes, what might be very well be called? A and write fourcore. Was not it life business to Commis, in his convenient paramage, built at a cast of more publican. Was that the name he actually went by? collect what was due to his master? Yes.—Did by than £600. The population of the town is increasing, and Yes.—Then if an isotherper may be called a publican, know what was due from each debrair? Yes.—Did it would be very depictable to occurs some more land for or Yea.—Then if an ianteeper may be called a publican, just as well.

Then what is the meaning of a "publican," as used in Scripture? A tax-gatherer.

Example 3. Who were the Phariaces? "A sect of the Jews, who treated in the meaning that they were righteous, and despised others."—Let us see whether this is a sufficient assesser. What is a sect?. A religious party.—Well? the Phariaces were a sect; but is not there another sect after mentioned? Yes; the Sadduces.—Now I know that the Phariaces were a sect; but to distinguish them? That they record of the meaning of the property of the pro that, therefore, when he should be turned out, they that they were righteous, and dropised others.- But | would receive him into their houses. Was this honest? would receive him into their houses. Was this honest?

No.—But what curt of a miscal was the man ? A most; in exercise of discipline, which dished sharp eart of a rescal.—When his lord braid is, what is mid to did? He commended the origent account at the Schooliker schulder with himself and me this account of the commended the origent account at the Schooliker schulder with himself and me this account. (we improve that the school are the schooliker with himself and me this account.)

Why did be commended the P Breams by had done

Indiana. sharp east of a radial .-- When his land heard it, what 

> I am less than the least of all asints." (Rgh, hi, s.) bids, and when he talke of his works, done be take any glory to himself? No: he says, "Yet not I, but the grace of God which was wish son." (I. Cor. zv. 10.)
> Then your definition is insufficient. Can you not gather from Scriptore say thing which distinguishes the Pharisees from the Sadducese P Yea: in the 23rd chapter of the Asta, we are told, that while "the Sadducese age there is no recurrection, neither angel, nor spirit; the Pharisees confess hoth."—And what does St. Paul himself say about the sact to which the belonged? He calls it "the most straitest sect of our religion." (Acts zv. 6.) And do not many passages in the New Testement show this to have been the case? Yes.—Then, soo let me hear who were the Pharisees? A sect who professed the greatest here where the Pharisees? A sect who professed the greatest here there who were the resultance of angels and opicits.
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> 2. Blunders about phrases.
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> 3. Blunders about phrases.
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> 3. Blunders about phrases.
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> 4. When he talked done wisely: Blunders about phrases.
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> 5. Blunders about phrases.
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> 6. Cor. zv. 10.
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> 6. Cor. zv. 10.
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> 7. Cor. zv. 10.
>
> 8. Blunders about phrases.
>
> 9. Such phrases.
>
> 9. Blunders about phrases.
>
> 9. Cor. zv. 10.
>
> 9. Cor. zv. 10.
>
> 10. Zv. 10 me wise?" A tree to be desired to make people make him a wice man? That he should go to work Society, heartily in the business .- Some men are very industrious, and use great skill, and persevers in what they "When the felness of the time was come, God sent are about—which is further uniffing to make themeth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, wise men indeed? Only that the works they are encometh puor"-? " that dealeth with a slack hand." Yes: when they are not diligent in the work of their salvation.—Then let them copy the seal and vigous of worldly people, and they will be wise not only is and this is what this penable was meant to teach us.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE

79, Pall Mall Bent. 1840. The following letter, lately received from the Bishop of The following letter, lately received from the Bishop of Adelaide, announces his Lordship's eafe return from Western Australia. The Bishop's wish for a grant to the Rev. John Wollaston, to support the expenses of the effice of Archdencou, has been readily accorded to by the Society; and the remainder of the attend, hitherto past to Mr. King, has been appropriated toward the support of a Missionary to supply his place:—

"Adelaide April 32, 8849.

show a splendid structure, richly furnished too, but like a house built upon the sand, a splendid folly, to be saved, the appointed means of salvation collected together and presented at one glance; here is one-detoily maintains its modern and unorthodar foundation.

Look at this matter is another light. There is a reason for such investigations as we here exhort to, in the fact that a new split has of late been stirring up the laity of the Church to greater attention to be considered until the present state of the religious world gives him a right to language. Look to the times of the Reformation, it do not demand the heartest energies of the laity, and put the questions of the readers of the religious world gives him a right to late the state and primitive principles of the laity, and your God, that we call the attention to the subscit to the subject. If this solute to the subject is made to the subject of the formation, and a some there is will, and working with us when he have that good that they have got to say, till they are stack finst and then they must be shown their they must be shown their they must be shown their they will be under the source of comfort to the Christian, seeking the source of comfort to the Christian, seeking the source of comfort to the Christian, seeking the source of comfort to the Christian seeking the will."

Did not certain persons come to l'eter, to ask whench the minute of the laid provinced in country passing until the source of the unjust steward. (Linke way and to its will.)

The passible of the unjust steward. (Linke will be under the hand presented at their themselves only in the their deviation to the volt of the hand presented at the source of the conformation to the doubting. The hand will. The went is a shown the present of the structure of the convection that we are uriging up the laity of the Church to greate attention to be one of the religious world gives him a right to the subject. If this subject be not worthy, may, if the lain present of the laity of the form

were Pharisees who did not do no?—Was not St.

Paul a Pharisee? Yes.—What does he say in the
23rd chapter of the Acte? "I am a Pharisee, the
son of a Pharisee."—Did he do no? Na.—What
does he say of himself, comparing himself with other?

Why do you suppose no? "Because the located from the first with the first that the

LOSDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHEEK TIANITY AMORGET THE JEWE LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF CALEBYTS, RESPECTIVE A

The Countries, being dustions to carry but? office this suggestions contained in the fellowing-latter from the Buildays of Calcutta, carmonly insrite the action tiens of their ficients in making the action of their ficients.

Bishop's Polace, Chicatte,

"Rev. Siz.—I can anxious to law before the Sectory the execumutaneous of the degraded and neglected. Joyn in: this great city, in order that you may be imband to bless us by exeding out a satisfie manionary.

"There was formerly a Jowish association flore, under the care of the Ven. Archivacon, afterwards Baling, Corris, But when I came out in 1832 it had expired, or sensity store of cannot charge my memory with gardenthus—assistant come has been deast.

for I cannot charge my manary with inationless carthing since has been clear.

"The idea include has been drouwelly canteriared of endecouring to renew this good and pious despit; but difficulties have always arisen. The evident 'habitation', however, on the Jewish near throughout the week, or his years, has led some excellent Christians, and oppositify one of our sunst able and pious chaplains in this only, by long any to write to the London Society without delity.

"It appears that there are between 400 and 300 Years here. About five or aix years age at Jew was, haplaind, and afterwards employed as reader by the Christian function factory. Partly through the minus of this canyon, five moure Jews were led to ambrace the Gound, and ways baptized. The one of one of them, named Albahala, won't to England about a year ago, to your institution' of Statistics.

come being natives of Regdel and Research, unsertaint; a some being natives of Regdel and Research others of Ye-min, and others of Cochin. There is a constant traffic and man, and others of Cornin. Inerg as a remain terms and constinual offlux and influx between this place and these past named. The Hagelad, Busenesh, and Vernin Jowa speek Arabic, and intermatry; but the Cochin speak Hindustance, and are not allowed to marry with the others. Few of them are well verned in the Scriptares, and icw akilled as Hobsew, and generally they are in very delawed and degranded state. The mile things to among the result in them. ... The vile Chizzuk Amunah is read by them. ditary effort has been made amongst the endless

rs commey sinces may neer many anomals the eligibles the last few years, and twenty-on. Jeweson are under instruction of a purus, lady who keeps a female school for their gord. object of my present letter to to request the Si

Every effort standel be made friends here to said to the design. But such is the de-emina and continue created by the failure of banks and ency-houses, and so new the number of those who take an agency-house, and so here the number of those who take an amount money, as a nouse in pronouncy, even interest in the spiritual welfare of the Jew, that I apprehend york; but a farm in New York State will not sell for nothing effectual can be hoped for, unless the London Society should feel encouraged to help us. If you could send us one also us jet, we may observe, as a reason why the also there his necessary many, I trust we should be able to extelement of wild lands is so tardy in this Province, in the insufficient wages paid by with the other aid needful for the respectation of his work. hard hard a featurer and select-indused, and intrastructure with the other aid investful for the prosecution of his work. The accretary of the prognord Jensish association is the Rev. Mr. Coley, chaplain of St. Januar's Calcutta.

"I beg the benefit of your prayers, and am. Rev. Sir. your must obedient,

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.						
Company of the compan						
COLUCTURA,	SLEPEY.					
St. James's "	Bov. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rerter     Bov. B. Metholl, A. B., Assis.Miss	11 o'e 24 o'e.				

Triedly ..... Bar, W. H. Ripley, B.A., Incantent. 12 "
Bt. Guerge's .. Boy. Stephen Lett, Links, Incantent 15 " Maly Trinkyt. | { Stor. W. Stonests, St. A., Serent } 10 ... 4. † In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated her The Hely Communica is abuilableved on the first Sunday for say unach at St. Jame's and St. Paul's ; around Sunday, Cherch the Hely Tricky; third Hundry, Trinity Church, King Street; and at Sanday, St. George's Cherch.

In Paul's .... Boy J II. 13. McKoude, Secuntral.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 18, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Pours Page

•		WESKLY CALAPDA		
İ	Date.		ist Lourn	ed Lane
•	Oct. 11.	Stra Dom, APP. Tamer.	Jank 8	Jako 7
M	- 97		Wie. 17	Into R. Kahra S
7	- 10.		- 19	Lube S. Kabre, 3
	* 94.		- 1	Labo IG. Ephra. 4.
-	30		: :	Lake II.
ý	, #			Sabe 19. Upbro. G.
•	- 107.			fathe 18. Philip 1.
_		Stra Span ser. Tawers. 4 M.		Lube 14. Philip 8.

The first Lessons for the Pretint of St. Simon and St. Jude Serving, July St and Mi. Evening, Job 48.

### THE ANNEXATION MANIFESTO.

In eacther column will be found a document, which we houliste not to characteries as equally wicked in since the difference was in our favour, and that there in and inconclusive in argument : we allude to the real Annexation Manifesta, it is a matter atterly lecomprehensible to us, how three hundred twenty-five intelligent morehante and others, be easily remedical by Legislative enactment. could have committed themselves, thus publicly, to views betraying such a palpable ignorance of the comnot been wonderful is it, that men, not a few of whom base bisherto. professed: Scripturally Joyal principles, barked in an agitation equally reprehemilile with that of Smith O'ficien, and one, if we be not the more mistaken, inferring the pains and feats speaks the bare truth when it states, that in the pepaltics of high treason.

Great Britain in too many instances has played the and ill-digested declaration of heatlity against the part of an indifferent step-mother to her Colonial parent country, Enough, however, has been said to child; and none can be found more ready than our show that its secumptions are so vague, and its con-Administration, during the last two years, has been errious consideration of any intelligent farmer or meret enough to drive wise men mad. But we emphatically deny that the proposed somedy, even if it could be taufully employed, would cure the erre, or restare vigous to our miserably queck-vexue consti-Above all, we unequivocally declare-and trust bereafter clearly to demonstrate-that the ob-Jeute of the Manifesta cannot be carried into effect, vithout going in opposition to the plainest and most relatations of the revealed will of God.

We shall now preced very shortly to notice a few of the filmsy fallacies, with which the emepirators of appointed to take place on the tat of next month. I Montreal (we can use no milder expletive), seek to delude the eredulous and simple.

So for from Canada standing in "humiliating enntreet with its immediate neighbours," our Province at this moment is in a more prosperius condition than the neighbouring Republic. One land is better farmed ; and, so a necessary consequence, our farmers are more wealthy,

The remain why the "auperabundant water-power, and cheap labour of Lower Canada," is not applied to domestic manufactures, is simply because the Anglo-Saxon capital and enterprise, which can alone turn these advantages to account, have hitherto been directed to mercantile, not manufacturing, pursuits, Now, however, that the improvements in the St. Lawsence have transferred a large sharp of the purely mescantile business hitherto transacted in Montreel to the Upper Province, the Lower Canada capitalist will direct his money and energies to each porouits, as will in time give a remunerating return.

It is simply aboutd to expect that a narrow coungable waters, like the acttled portion of Canada. should be "envered with a network of theiring railways." On this subject the Governor-General speaks wisely, in his reply to an Address presented the other day by the Directors of the Toranto and Lake Huron Railway Company. His Excellency says: - " I think It right to observe that Canada possesses already a line of water communication supplied by nature and improved by art, which is unrivalled in the world, and to state my belief, that Canadiana, inhabiting as they do a nerrow cobotty, through the abole length of which this line runs, have acted wisely and patriotically In turning their attention and their resources, in the first instance, to the execution of this great work :

secreted, will I have no doubt rapidly follow."

It is not accessery to follow the arguments brought forward in the Manifesto, in apposition to the several schemes which from time to time have been suggested | questions which had previously been propounded. to remove the admitted difficulties under which the go on so it has hitherto done-steadly increasing in tuted minds. We allude to the marked and atulied no improvements sould be made; but we distinctly ling or instruction. It is true that pupils who choose officm, that stability is the one grand desideratum, to avail themselves of the opportunity, may receive If British America is ever to be secrificed, it will theological instruction; but "the one thing needful" assuredly be in consequence of the never-ceasing ex- forms neither part me portion of the Educational perimentalizing, to which it has unfortunately been so system. has subject. The nostrum now proposed, is really Can any thing more visibly illustrate the dismal trekless political emperics. We are first told that we state of matters. Schiem, by theoring obstacles in the are very sick, when in point of fact we are very nell; way of the inculcation of spiritual knowledge, amounts commended to-Annex! But we are not to do this obsequious pioneer.

"The Jews in Calcutta are of three clauses, I understand; without the consent of the Mother Country! Very considerate, for sooth ! after having as-ceted, without a shadow of proof or reason, that it is owing to the Mother Country, we are placed in such humiliating

The first grand benefit that is promised by these political philanthropiets, is the use of American capital! Why, the Americans have not capital enough

present value of property in Canada." Now we grant that a house in Toronto, even in King-street, is not property in the United States.

The Annexationiata assest, that the remedy which they propose to administer, would "raise our public, curporate, and private credit." It might tend to raise our public credit; for unquestiousbly by some strange infatuation, notwithstanding the repudiating system adopted by some of the States, the Mother Country has shown an unaccountable predilection in favour of her rebellious off-pring, in preference to her hitherto loyal and dutiful children in Canada. But to enhance our corporate and private credit, it will be necessary to raise that of the United States to a much higher standing than it now occupies; for undoubtedly it is. now for below that of Canada.

We cannot conceive how Appearting chall improve our commercial canabilities.

We are now larger importors from Great Britain, in resportion to our population, than the United States; whilst in our stores as large a proportion of domestic they should do kindness, and be just one to another, manufactures will be found, as in the shope of Buffalo and Cleveland.

There is nothing whatever to prevent our river and canala from "being the highway for the immigration to, and exports from, the West." In fact, it is matter of complaint already, that so large a percentage of emigrants who come up the St. Lawrence find their way to the Western States, And not only is a great portion of the products of the West brought through our canals, but already has a trade commoncod by which the Western cities will be supplied with European goods through our waters. More than one vessel, laden with Liverpool salt, has lately left Montreal for the towns on the American side of Lake Reie. If we be permitted to remain as we are, a trade must of necessity spring up on the natigable waters of the St. Lawrence, which will give us the business of a very large proportion of the Western

Annexation, moreover, would not "introduce manufactures into Canada, as rapidly as they have been into the Northern States," for they already exist amongst us, and are so profitable, that it is only because of the deficiency of two most important elements - capital and labour - that they are not more general.

It would take more space than we can at this time affind, to demonstrate the fallecy of the argument based upon the relative prices of wheat, on the one hand, and ten, coffee, and sugar, on the other, which exist between the State of New York and outselves. It will be sufficient for the present to say, that the difference in the price of wheat is only tempurary Every farmer will remember that it is not many year the cry was for protection against the New York graver. The difference in the prices of tea, coffee and augar, arines from our tariff, and of course could

The next assertion, that "the value of our timber would be greatly enhanced." by Annexation, is utterly rective to select the angles with the current of the Pre-Traders, that "import duties fall upon the consumers." If so, it is quite clear that whatever duty the United States may place name our timber, will full upon themselves. For, be it observed, that the Mani United States " the principal material in the construc-

That causes of discontent, many and great, exist I tion of ships is capilly diminishing." in our Province, we do not for one moment deny. / On a future occasion we may revert to this crudne so illogical, as to render it unworthy the

cantile man. . An we fully anticipated, the Manifesta has met with no favour in Toronto. A requisition for a public meeting, to protest against Annexation in all its bearings, is now in course of signature, and already embraces the names of some of our leading inhabi tante. It is appropriately headed with the autograph of our venerable and much requested Dinesean.

We look forward with much interest to the nex Bession of the British American League, which is is with Conservative weepons only, that an effective and deadly blow can be dealt to the monster Annex ation, and we trust that these weapons will be used with honest vigener, and undinching determination.

# THE EPISCOPATE.

We learn that the See of Mailras, vacant by the St. John's Chapel.

It is also positively announced that Dr. Hind, Dean of Carlisle, and formerly Domestic Chaplain to Archhishop Whateley, is to be appointed to the vacant plate an insurance upon their lives, not to be led away Bishopeic of Norwich. The Rev. J. Aspinall, M. A., by the empirical professions, and delusive promises of Althorpe Rectory, Lincolnshire, is to be his succemor at the Donnery,

orthodox reputation. His published works are "The monstrate that in Life Assurance, as well as in the Rice and Progress of Christianity." "The Inspiration and authority of Scripture." and "The Three Tem-ples of the one True God." He has been charged try, interarcted and flanked with oplendid navie with a bise towards the equitions of Bishope Whateley and Hampden.

> NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS. The semi-annual examination of the students in the Normal School took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th inste. His Excellency the Governor General was present on the latter day, during the examination on Agricultural chemistry, and subjects connected therewith. The Model School

honoured by Lord Elgin's presence. So far as regards the ability and seal of the teachers, and the proficiency of the pupils, there was much others, such as that in which you are particularly in- to commend in the displays made by both of the above named institutions. The examinations were evidently what the word properly implies, and not a mere acrice of cut-and-dry answers, got up in reply to certain

examinations took place on Friday, and were likewise

There was one grievous deficiency, however, which Provinces now labour. We would rather be disposed greatly counterbalanced our satisfaction, and which to say, heave us only as we are, and our Province will could not fail to cast a gloom over all soundly constisolth and prosperity. Northat we mean to insignate : exclusion of every thing in the shape of religious train-

is to be prescribed by any but the most and demoralizing effects of Sectarianism, than such a en, to ourn this pretended sickness, we are re- the path of infidelity, and acts as its effective and

cheaply that Word of Life, which denounces with its worth so much money, so a house in Broadway, New and all the acts which tend to swervings from the Society!" There are Churchmen of our acquaintance who have been accustomed to support this Dissenting Association, in preference to the venerable Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, on the plea that the Bibles issued by the former were cheuper. The following extract from the " Appeal," antisfactorily explains the reason why they are so :-

"We call upon the committee and members of the Beitich und Foreign Bittle Boriety to imitate the example of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, who, besides having always discountenanced reduction of mages, have lately advanced the price of binding one of their books, expressly that the journevmen should be paid proper wages thereon, who have consequently received a considerable advance for binding that book. For which gift,-so like the spirit of Him who spake as never man spake-alin went about doing good, and commanded all men that -no tender our sincere thanks. Why cannot an example of this kind be followed? It is in strict secordance with every precept of the Holy Volume. Surely it cannot be, that the supporters of the British and Foreign Hible Society will reject so noble an example—the example of those who truly serve God by practising His Word-to follow that of those who

In concluding these observations, we would call the attention of those, who, in the words of the prophet Malachi, "best the people in pieces and grind the faces of the poor," to the following touching verses extracted from the Cumbridge Chronicle :

SONG FOR A CHEAPENER. The bloughman he follows his plough,

Thinking about his wage. All that his heart engage:
How that his labour may furnish them bread,
He penders with heavy will:
When his master behind him follow'd and said,—

You must work for me cheaper still Cheapness is now the cry of the day, No matter how workers are fed; They will have cheap things, the people say, Though the labourer want his bread.

The weaver he sat at his dismal loom, With working his eyes were red; All that he earned but paid for his room. And his daily bread and hed. No clothes could be buy for his wife and child, And his eye let fall a ter: llis master came in with an aspect wild "Your wages are all too dear

The factory child's worked ten hours a-day, Mraining each weary limb; Reldom has he any time to play, Childhood is will to him:

He can eat in the other two. The factor he says in a desperate mood,
"Those wages will never do!"

The tradesman at back of his counter stands, Viewing an empty shelf:

Niminiahine capital ties his hands,
He tries, but gains no pur.
A customer conces, and he would look gay.

Spite of his inward fears:
The whole of his profit is chespen'd away.

His spirit sinks in toors. The wholesale dealer and merchant pause, Their boks are full of care : They sest about to discover the cause, They have on little to spare: The men who purchase their wares come in ; -- "What have ye cheep to sell?"

Such prices as these are a shame and a sin !" All we who are idle and m

And most of all for me 1 "
But toll and care, and labour and thought, Michen and drive and fade

If after all they have faithfully wrought, They cannot be amply paid. Men are beginning to sicken of this, And to high on the other side :

The general blessing somehow we miss. h cheapness promised, and -- li The Union-houses with crowds are stow'd, For thick and full they stand.

And Cheapness lives on the marrow and blood Of thousands throughout the land.

# CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We have to acknowle lee the receipt of the " Prospectus, and First and Second Annual Reports " of this Association, which are got up in a judicious and business-like manner.

It was our intention to have made some general reresignation of Dr. Spencer, is to be given to Arch marks on the important subject of Life Assurance, in deacon Dealtry, the successor of Mr. Bapilst Norl, at continuation of our article last week on "Friendly Societies," but a pressure of other matters prevents us from doing so at present. In the meantime, however, we cannot too strongly caution parties who contemheld out by too many of the United States' Assurance Companies. If they awner the prospective fortunes of As a theologian, Dr. Hind does not hear the most their families to such bodies, and experience may de-Commonweal, there may be a great appearance of prosperity, and an entire want of solid bottom.

We have every confidence in stating that the Canada Life Assurance Company is conducted upon prinriples at once sound and economical, and readily commend it to the attention of those, who are desirous of availing themselves of the benefits which such a book holds forth.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. . DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COURS OF YORK, DURING PUTTINGER, 1849 The Venerable the Archdoscon of York having internated o the Clergy of his Archdoncoury his intention of holding immines at various places within his District, set out his that trusteer early in September, and held his and Visitation wet and untarrupable, few communatively of the clergy were able to attend; several, however, were present, hardher with some of the churchwardens, from a distance. The Archdenous's Change comprised various topics of a local and general nature, connected with the temporal management of the Church, as well as many valuable built and megrations for the latter orgalistics of parachial matters.as this admirable decument will, in due time, be pub-tor the benefit of the Clergy and Churchs are no But, as this admirable document will, in one limit, by pulse of the length of the entries of the entries in the Clergy and Churchs solves of other. The interior of the entries were nearly inted up, the Archiescomy, I shall merely observe that it appears no suit contains one of the best Organs in the dicease. have been drawn up with great skill and palgment, and a hundred upon perminal observation of every purish and sta-

ion within the Archdencoury.

After the Visitation, the Archdencour, accompanied by the and kindless, we were quite chainful. All who have the er the Visitation, the Architectoric accompanies of the Europea Hawkins, the indestrigable Secretary of the pressure of the companies of the time per time of the deep time of reversalistic seeling which persudes all his conversation. His little beneficed appears to be a model of Christian sobraty and cheering engonemic alike removed. Sweety for the Propagation of the Gospet in Foreign Parts, the doep force in the Coloring which pervades all his returned to Coloring by Sand, in other to give that grathenian are opportunity or seeing the country between T-country and the latter place. Having sport the Similar in Coloring, the Latter place. Having sport the Similar in Coloring, the trivial coloring agreement of the Latter place of the the western partially of the Accidence is, the restation of According to previous apparentness, we unclosed to live Arany, and the whole t that part of the E which was an excupt the next three needs. Mr. Hawkins with the Res. G. M. Armstrong, who results on the major ab union reagons and interest associations.

pass they can have any to share with us? We have since seen the appeal of the "Journeys for the service at Real Heat African works any to share with us? The Heathinders" connected with this Institution, even a server, I provide to Maga Watterfall where I lead her two the first hard for the results are to diagsin, that American would "equals is the relief of the related provided and the server of the results are the related for the results and the same even in the Heath also strong server. I provide the first hard where I lead her the right in the results of the related to the right. The roll gradient manner by the present value of property in Canada." Now we went chengly that Word of Lofe, which denounces with its and not content with the act of Christian muniformer, has heaviest curses the depriving the labourer of his hire. given in it is acres of executers tain, wherein is now elected one of the best and must substantial brock pursuinges in the florese. Best Church and Farsonare are beautifully sturied in a most commanding point of view, and the church which is about to be newly painted, will, when thus adorted, greet, the eye of the travelier from a very considerable dis-

> I left the leaves of my friend, the worthy Rector, on the following morning, and, after a pleasant drive of 47 miles arrived in Toronto atom: 8 o'clock the same evening. The weather to-day and vesteriby was rold and pleasant, and the air pairs and exhibitating. As I approached within t nule or two of the city, however, I could perceive very sensibly the change in the state of the atmosphere: the air became fool and heavy, and various disagreeable islouis were waited with the thirk toy, that arenned to envelope the entire reighbourtonal. One great blessing of total life in general is, the happy exemption from malignant epidetines, to which large cities with a crowded population are so liable. In the country you breathe pure air, you enjoy free exercise, and your eyes and can are not pained at beholding the misers and winterchose of the suffering poor. The cholera has bowever, I am happy to hear, nearly deappeared in Toronto and the general health of the inhabitants is an good as usual

> Tuesday, Sept. 11.-This morning, having been joined by the Archiesecon, we put our house and carriage on learn the element Chief Justice, has Nasgara, where we arrived after a pleasant trip of three lunirs. The surface of the Lake was the water like 'a thing of life." In a few moments we the water like "a thing of life." In a few moments we were scatted in our carriage, and on the road to St. Catharines, having only remained sufficiently long at Naugara to visit the Rev. T. Creen, the Revitor of the parish.
>
> As you approach St. Catharines the view is beautiful in the extreme. The fine walnut and butternut trees by the

> read-ade are pleasing and interesting leatures in the fand-acape. The town itself is laid out with great taste and neatness: you perceive, rising up anishs the buildings, rows and groups of tress interspensed here and there, giving to the whole place a cool and retired air, and rendering it pictureque in the highest degree. This arrangement is much after the magnet of American towns and villages, for even in some of the principal streets of Philadelphia, annote the dust, and noise, and bustle of business, may be seen rows of green trees casting their cool and refreshing shade over the gay through that crowd those lossy throughtures. The peach seems to grow here in great lexurance, as it does all

> and the head of the lake, expecially on the south side. The town of St. Catharines appears to have derived great lyuntage from the Welland Coul. and to Mr. Hamilton Mercitt in due the credit of having brought that great work Secrett is one the creat or naving irrought that great work unto operation. Having visited the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, we proceeded after dimer on our journey to Chippawa, being escorted along the canal route by the Rev. R. Shankin. Nothing can be more extraordinary, as you approach the elevated ridge along the canal, than to see the taked master. elevated ridge along the canet. One to see me maken summer of the large achievers for away in the distance, embousined in hills, and contrasting strangely with the natural scenery. The Welland Canal, it will be recollected, connects the two lakes, Eric and Ontario, and the traffic is consequently very great. As we proceeded along the banks of the canal, we passed through a little hamlet called Slabforn, where a low public home was pointed out to us as the scene of a late nurderous attack upon a party of Orangemen, by a band of Romanuts, instigated, it is said, by a certain "moral agency." In this unprovokal attack, however, some of the latter were

> As it was our intention never to pass by a brother clergynan without a visit, however brief, we called for a few mo-nents at the Rev. T. B. Futter's, at Thorold, whom we were disappointed at not finding at home. The vicinity of Mr. Fuller's residence was, I believe, the scene of an engagement during the late war, in which the gallant Captain gagement duting the late war, in which the gamma apparer Fitzgibbon have an active part. While passing through Lundy's Lane, the scene of another bloudy lattle, we called on the Rev. W. Leering, and thence proceeded to Chippawa, where we arrived soon after 7 o'clock. Here we were most bindly and hospitably received by J. Cammings Fig., whose noble manifer on the banks of the river is a compliance of pect. Mr. Cummun appears to have spared no expresse in

> ject. Mr. Cummany appears to have spared no expanse in the erection of this magnificent dwelling, and the utmost attention has been paid to the minutest details: it is also furnished in a style befitting the magnitude and coefficies of the building; and when the contemplated improvements about the grounds are carried into effect, it will be a residence aftogether worthy of an opinion Canadian greatenasm.
>
> If classify, Sept. 12.—Morning clear and beautiful, with a light and pleasant breeze. After breakfast Mr. Cummingstonk us to the Observationy on the top of his house, trong whence we had a fine view of Nasy Island on the one band, and of the rapids on the other, while First Schlosser, on the American side, stond before us in the distance. On such an occasion, the mind could searcedy help reverting to the trongaccusion, the mind could acuredy help reserting to the tree hier of 1837-8, and the wicked attempt then made to over-throw the British Government in this Colony. And yet. strange to say, the very men who then appared in arms against the Queen's Government, and assisted in the invasion if her territories, are now courted and flattered by a cringing and time-serving policy, may, even rewarded with places

> Paring the late war, the battle of Chippenee was fought, a bittle beyond this spot, and cannon balls are still frequently ploughed up on Mr. Cannungs' estate. May the day be far distant when the poscetul pursuits of agriculture shall again be disturbed by the din and turnult of war.

again be disturbed by the distant tunult of war.

As the hour for service drew on, we walked down to the church, which is attasted a little out of the village. The church at this place, it will be recollected, was burned down drawn but hat tending better. late troubles by some wicked incendery, but has since been rebuilt in a manner quite creditable to the church-men of Chippawa. The littings up are of walnut, and I observed a very neut and elegant Lecters within the Chancel rails. The Organ seems to be very efficient, and the choir was well conducted, but the congregation, I regret to say, was rather thin. There were present 9 Clergymen and 6 Churchwardens,—being all the clergy of the district except one, and that one was prevented from attending by illness and infirmity. Betwee the delivery of the Archdeacon's Charge, the Rev. T. Creen preached a very excellent and

apressive sermon from 1 Thess. v. 12 and 13. After divine service, the clergy and churchwardens were kindly invited by Mr. Cummings to partake of hinchon, very considerately prepared by that gentleman and his excellent lady. Nothing appeared to give grounder satisfaction to our kind, but and hostens, than to see the clergy and their triends scated round their hospitable board, freely i purtaking of their simplicus fare. About 4 o'clock the company separated, and we proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Cummings, to view the Falls and the Suspension Bridge. As our carriages passed within a tew first of the lefty preci-pies, a splendid rambow birst upon our night, through an opening in the trees, and anidst the thunders of the nighty cetaract. I could not help involuntarily exclain thy gloriers works, PARKET of goal. Atmighty! Upon arriving at the Nasponsion Bridge, we find our horses to the trees, and proceeded on test across the yawning gulph. it is truly ashinishing how light, and yet how perfectly we-cure, the whole of this proligious work appears to be. We saw there the car, or basker, in which passengers were at hist dragged along the wires, and a goldy adventure it must undoubtedly have been! From the centre of the bridge the level of the water below, the depth is said to be about 2.00 feet, and upon throwing down pubbles into the hel of the river, the interval appeared very considerable before they reached the surface. I am not aware whether the depth of the river at this place has ever been fatherned, but it innot certainly be very great. The little steamer, the Mad of the Mist, was lying quietly at her anchorage, between the budge and the talls. Already there exists the nucleus of a little village about the bridge, and there can be no doubt this work is yet destined to become, at some future day, the great highway of communication between this and the neighbouring States. When the original intention is fully carried out, the bridge will be so strengthened as to adapt it for the concernace of trains, in connection with the great railrows, which are yet to intersect the province. After viewing the wonders of this remarkable place, we hade adon to our hand friend, and returned to St. Catharines, by way of Stamford, NOTES OF A SELECTION TOUR THROUGH THE ARCHITECT St. Days? 6, &c., and arrived the same evening about S

Thursday, Sept. 12 - As a mark of the growing prosperity of St. Catharines, we noticed that a mice building was in course of erection, to be used as a Tools Hall. This building will contain a both check and beli-tower, and two of its sales will be hambasisely finished with cut atome, pencured from the regulatoring investors quarries of Thoroid other two are of Kingston stope, and the whole building ready presents a very neat and substantial appearance. the in the months of our own church at St. Carbaran There it stands, with the Korsan Carlester church on the right hard, and the Presbyterian on the left, attesting by its very position the good old rid media, and boaring itnitness" against Papers on the one hand and Desent on the After broastast we left the hospitable residence of our kind and excellent monel, the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, with

here parted those has those autendary to visit Rice Labourt. Book notice there will ago on Joedan. Mr. Armstrony In The Cherch of last Thursday week we copied a twenty, and then to proceed to Montreal, in order to the confidence of last Thursday week we copied a twenty, and then to proceed to Montreal, in order to the confidence of the Boston of the Society are exposed, through the desire of that Society to issue "Cheap Bibles."

We have since seen the appeal of the "Journey of the "Journey of the "Journey of the Boston of the the transfer of the the transfer of the the transfer of the tran with ware of the old friends and former parishments. This An organization being necessary teachieve the Separa-terial flars woulded spot a embeated to family many pleases then and in between of Canada, by legitimate and con-ing and region masses stores. Here the communical that where you means, with a view to her unterior Ambunation individual noise store. Here the commenced that store in means, with a solw or next a serior numeration transfer as after a serior processed with so much credit to himself, and store to the grant of the limits discuss. It is thus that the proposed and intended to the limit of t

charging his duties in some obscure corner of the Lord's compared to may be grown processed experience, and fitting braided for a more emarged sphere of to'one osciolises. We onlied to exempathize with the afflicted wide and most theroit ments here G. R. P. Grout, the Review of the parasin Our decembed brother was a lineal descendant of the colesbrated Hugo Grown, or Groting, and was held in the limited. braied Hugo Grout, or Grouns, and was not in the manufacture estimation by ine partialments. Granully is situated in a value or change by the steep mountain brow on the one side, and part of the same meantlain ridge, or rather high table fand, which cans around Harmition, the head of the lake, and Question Heights. I was gird to hear that the minutes around territory are in very good recommunities, and that the tops of Church feeling in the neighbourhood is sound and satisfactory. We arrived at Hamilton time evening about 7 or bare a pretty smart day's drive, and after calling for a few momenta upon the Rev. J. t., tiedres, proceeded to Dinidas, where we expected to puse the night. Although it was late when we tended our destination, and I was about to take the Rev. Mr. McMurray by surprise, yet I telt no scruple at interrupting the family, well knowing his hard and warm-heurited disquisition. Nor was I designanted. In a mettern I was made welcome, and lest that I was in the house of a friend, and during my stay received the utmost the house of a friend, and corring my way received the man-kindiness and cordinate from himself and he excellent buly. Friday, Nept. 14.—This meeting we rule down to Hami-ition in order to attend the Vastation. There were very two of the lasty present on this occasion, but the atterdance when 14. less of the larty present on this occasion, but the attentance of the clergy was very satisfactory, there being about 12 present. The Rev. Michael Bromer, of Gatt, was the preacher selected on the occasion to preach the Visitation sermion, and he delivered a very palicious and able discourse from 2 Cor. x, 3 4, 4. For though we walk in the flesh, we do not year after the flesh." &c.

The church appears a heavy and chimey structure of wood and planter, and count have been accounted without the character and count have been accounted without the character and count have been accounted without the character and counter the counter and co

and plaster, and must have been erected without the sightest and plaster, and must have been exercis without the august-reference to any given eyels of occlessional architecture... The galleros, for, are very heavy, and project considerably into the bely of the church, being supported by immoras-worshen, columns. It seems a pary that money should be thus thrown away upon the erection of churches built of such perishable materials, especially in towns, and among wealthy congregations, where the requisite means for a more durable and substitutal building might, without difficulty, he raised. However, the subject of church-building seems now to be better understood, and I believe the Hamilton rengregation are about taking steps for the erection of ano

her and superior othlice.

After service we walked about the city, admiring the various private residences of the wealthier inhabitants, some of which, we were told, were acquired by personering in-distry in trade and business. We could not help reeling that if but one-tenth of the care and pains which men commonly bestow in the accumulation of workily wealth were but exercised in the service of God, what a different result should

we teriou;

As the day was excessively warm, we soon fatigued our-selves, and returned to the residence of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, where the clergy and a few friends were invited to dine.—
After partaking of the hospitalities of the worthy Rector, we returned in the evening to Dundas, after having promised Mr. Geddes that I would come down and officiate for him on the eneming Sunday. Hamilton was not exempt from that fearful acourge the Cholera, at the time of our arrival. that searful scourage the Content, at the titue of the arrival, several deaths having recently occurred, although it was fast abating in intensity and in the number of cases. The city is spacious, and regularly hald out, and bids fair to outrie Townto in commercial importance: being situated at the head of navigation, it has many advantages, but I should suppose it to be far behind Toronto in the possession of real and substantial property. suppose it to be far remove and substantial property.

### From our English Files.

France enjoys a perfect tranquility. In England the market for breadstuffs was dull, and

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. - The following notice is said to have been uffixed recently to the door of Mr. Close's church at Cheltenham:—" In consequence of Mr. F.—.'s engagement to sing at the Winchcomb Festival (as prineinal hasso.) he will not perform at this church on Sunday the 9th day of September, One Thousand Eight Bundre and Forty-mme! !!

Mr. Conprent des Bois is said to have ascertained that a superficial current flows into the Mediterranean at Gibraltar: that an under-current flows out of it; and that a hed of water lies between the two in a state of repowe. Mos. HEALD.—The Coel Constitution says:—"Lots Montes is the daughter of a Coek lady. Her mother was Mostes is the daughter of a Cork lady. Her mother was a member of a millivery establishment in this city, the partners in which were the mother of the Counteau of Lausfeldt, her sister and two step-sisters. The mother was murried in this city to Lieutenant Gibert, the father of Lola, who was an officer in the army, and shortly after sailed from this port with his wife to join his regiment, the 21st Bengal Native Infantry. Lole's mother who is in a declining state of health, paid a visit to her sister in this city at the close of last year."

Possesses — Me Oldban should not leave in Masse.

POTATORE - Mr. Oldham, chemist and drugglet, Mansheld, had the flacut sample of this vegetable which we were gathered from one root. They are a new kind, and have been named "Cash-in-hand."

MARCH OF MECHANISM. - Mr. James Pernley, of Ed grley, within this borough, has connected with his house clock a simple piece of self-acting mechanism, which at any given hour or minute of the night, rings a bell and

lights a condle - Stockport Advertises. VIVERT LES REPUBLIQUES? - Sixteen guillotines have been constructed in Parisduring the last year, for the dif ferent states of Europe in which that mode of execution

Mr. Cyprian Rust of Colchester, lately a Bastist prescher, has withdrawn from his congregation and joined the communion of the Church of England, in which he is not preparing for holy orders .- John Bull.

Lord Brougham has turned lecturer on agriculture His method of treating the subject, in imitation of the close crushing process, gives great antisfaction to his heavers. A rebellion on a small scale has broken out in the county of Waterford. the of the insurgents was killed. and two constables badly wounded. For The Cholers is abated in England, Ireland, and Scot-

A letter from Beyrout, of the 31st nlt., was .- " Sir Moses Montefiere has founded at Damascus a large hospital, and two primary schools, for indigent Jews. among also distributed 160,000 Turkish piastre 40,000 fr.) The Jews of Damaseus, in order to testify their gratitude to Mr. Moses, Montehore for these

Nassi (Prince) of the Israelites of Damascus." The Emperor of Austria is trying to negociate a loan for payment of the expenses of his Hungarian and Italian We understand that the Free Trade Cub in St. James's

Square, originally founded by Mr. Coblen, was dissolved THE CONVICT METCHELL -Government in en

tion of the convict Mitchell's state of health, have allowed him to go wheres-ever he pleases, on condition that he does not return to, or settle in any portion or colony of the The Bishop of L'andaff still continues seriously, though

The Tipperar Free Press narrates a case of recent oc

carrence, in which a landlord, on proceeding to the residence of one of his tenants who owed him three years' rent, over £150, found that all the crops were swept off, and not a vestige of stock left upon the land. And to mend the matter, the proprietor was obliged to give the ; fellow £40 to get pass mon of his holding. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are about to make

an inquiry into the present condition of all the Cathedral schools throughout the kingdom. The Port Adelaide Observer, March 31, records the ar-

iral in that colony of a ketch, of no more than fifty eight tons, called the Bountriel, of Swansen, which safely arrived out from "Old England," after a passage of some Mr. Stuart Wortley in apponucing his intention to re-

stroduce his Marriage Bill, calls upon the Dissenters to aid him in the unhallowed attempt. We have heard from undoubted authority that a Brevet

promotion to the number of about nine of ten majors to be lieutemus-colonels, and about fourseen or fifteen esptains to be made majors, of the officers of the army serving in Ireland, in consequence of her Majesty's visit to that country, will appear in the Gazene of Friday. - Globe, The obligary ann unces the death of Mr. Musters, of for the numerous evils of which we complaint the least of Musters and School of Musters Anne Chaworth, 5:- A Federal Union of the British American Colwick Hall, husband of Mus Mary Anne Chawarth, of Annesley Park, the lady amorraised by Lord Byron's yeuthful love. The joint estates decend to a grandion— Mr. John Chaworth Musters, "a minor." Mrs. Musters

Mr. Launed, anthor of Niverch and its Remains, left seple on 29th August, in a Turkish steamer for Tresibond, on his way for the scene of his late discoveries. Arana, and the whole I that part of the East, which and their demand for agricultural products

# Colonial.

THE ADDRESS ASSESSATION. An ergal get on being necessary to achieve the Separa-

tron our longinumers in empress results surretures tolers; I.e. That a Premium of from how to 5(s) dollars be at and we take party a prior is realized by and tartifully disconnecting for the best Manuscript Panight to a limited size, in charging its dates in some obscure corner of the Lotts; gavage of the subject of Ashex at an to be paid out of the Funds of the Association, retaining the right to il Funds of the Association, relating the right to the next best l'amplier, on payment to its author of one held the Prize. Principal, in order to compile, if advisable, one pumphlet out of the two-and for that purpose to an age a competent writer.

2nd. That the Pamphlet, when approved of by the Com-

mittee, be printed at the expense of the Association, and that copies be sold at 1d, each, and dispersed over the and the neighbouring Provinces for the instruction and information of the People.

34 That after publication of the Pamphlet, the Com-

mittee, or Secretary on those behalf, dochallenge, through advertisements, a Written Refutation of the dame. sh That, if needful, in the opinion of the same,

th That, if needful, in the opinion of the Committee
Lecturers be employed and paid by the Association, is
advocating peaceable Annexation, in the different Town
and Villages throughout the and the neighbouring Provinces, and at the same time in organizing and extending

aid with the funds of the Association, Provincial News-

papers premulgating Annexation, 6th That the said Branches be formed by correspon dence, or otherwise, wherever practicable, for the promo-tion of Amexarion, as well as for the financial support and attainment thereof.

7th. That an Alphabetical Record of the names of the Members of the Parent and Branch Association, be hept by the Secretary, and that copies of all Correspondence, and proper Accounts, he also kept by hom, of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Association; and that an account he firthwith opened, in one or more of the Copy

Banks, for that purpose,
8th. That the Monthly Meetings of the Association by
the Report of the progress of the Com-

9th. That the influence and finances of this Association will be chiefly directed to ensuring the return to the Pra-vincial Parlament, either for Town or Country, of Members who are prepared and willing to move for, and vote in favor of the Separation and Independence of Canada, as the preliminary measure to an admission to the Union the American States.

10th. That when the Members of the Association

throughout the Provinces, are sufficiently numerous, or have a undersity of the population, a Congress of Depaties, from the Branches theref, may then be held, and convoked by the Committee, should the same be deen expedient, for either of the courses of this Association. This this Association, based upon the desire to advance the welfare, prosperity, and happiness, of Canada and its inhabitants, utterly regulates and contents reserved to party virulence, physical force, riots at elections or elsewhere, believing, consciously, that mind and reas will triumph over matter and projutice, and irredutib consummate the objects of the Association.

12th. That all necessary expenses incurred by the Committee, including a salary to the Secretary and his Officer, be detrayed by the Association.

THE MONTREAL MAXIFESTO -- TO THE PROPER OF CAMADA The number and magnitude of the evils that affect and country, and the universal and increasing deprecion of its natural interests, call upon all persons animatic by a sincere desire for its welfare, to combine for the purpose of inquiry and preparation, with a view to the adeption of such remedies as a mature and dispussionate investigation. tion may suggest.

Belonging to all parties, origins and creeds, 501 784

agreed upon the advantage of co-operation for the par-manence of a common duty to our selvemed our quant-growing out of a common m-cessity, we have constitu-in view of a brighter and happier future, to merge a oblivion all past differences, of whatever charges, or attributable to whatever source. In appealing id as fellow-Colonists to unite with as in this our most sould duty, we selected confure them, as they delice a should tul name, and the welfare of their mountry, to subtry of the task, at this momentous crisis, in the same frager

The reversal of the ancient policy of great whereby she withdrew from the commentations protection in her markets, has produced the most dispersion of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay make eye! Our provincial Government and Civil Curporations, embarrassed; our banking and other assaults. rations, emergascy; our manating mar wiser sections; in a mineral control of the inten ats altho unprosperous; real estate warrows upon any terms; our unrivalled rivers, takes, and canality almost unusel; whilst cummerce abandons our distribute circulating capital annassed under a more favorable system, is dresipated, with none from any; question, replace it?! Thus, without available capital, anality effect a loan with Foreign States, or with the Metallic anality and an although offering security greatly important. Country, although offering security greatly appears that which readily obtains money both from the User States and Great Britain, when other than Color the applicants crippled therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this product of the British Crown—our country—stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its insaidless sales. bours, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fact girl

o deony.
With superalundant water power and cheap to especially in lower Canada, we have yet un billed manufactures; nor can the most canguine; miles dell altered circumstances, suticipate the home graphet aftered circumstances, shire-pass, the bones graying advent from foreign parts, of either capital or established to embark in this great source of national wealth. Our institutions, unhappily have not that impress of passes, nence which can alone impart security, and impire date. dence: and the Canadian market is too: limited to 1988

the foreign capitalist.
Whilst the adjoining States are covered with a life work of thriving railways, Canada possesses but days, lines, which ingether scarcely exceed 50 miles in langua and the stock in two of which is held at a depreciation? inom 50 to 80 per cent.—a fatal symptom of the hype overspreading the land.
Our present form of Provincial Government #

Our present form of Provincial Government if etherms and so expensive as to be its suited to the civens stances of the country; and the necessary reference demands to a distant Government imperfectly acquisite with Canadian affairs, and somewhat indifferent to enterests, is anomalous and irksome. Yet, in this of a reprior between two of the most powerful united of the world, Canada, would become the hattle-field, in the sufficer, however little her interests might be larger. The hitter animosities of political parties and distant in Carada, often leading to violence, and, upon our settlements. minum, over lessing to violence, any pure size, to civil war, seems not to have abated with less nor is there, at the present moment, any prospect minution or accommodation. The aspect of processing institutions and relations, little as in discrepible of a praceful and presperses adminimized becomes tany and institutions and remainded in discretible of a praceful and prospersus administrative of our affairs, but difficulties will, to all appearance, and another many meaning becames improcinable in the many probable by mulate until government becomes impracticable, view of our position, any course that may probable efface existing party distinctions and place entirely issues before the people, must be fraught within

advantages.
Among the Statesmen of the Mother Country Among the Statesmen of the Mother Construc-the nagacious observers of the neighboring Republica-canals—and in all British North America—among elamen, there is a strong pervading convintion that of ical revolution in this country is at band. Such dings cannot readily be dispelled, and they have, ver, a tendency to realize the events to which they the office of the appropriation around the more desirable. the effect of the anticipation upon the more class of settlers, who naturally prefer a construction and permanent forms of government to the latest and l

state of transition.

Having thus adverted to some of the cause of the

Playing thus adverted to some of the causer present evils, we would consider how for the resident and and rational presents to justify their adoption:

1.— The resival of protection in the market and trained Kingdom This, if attainable in a sufficient degree, and guarantee for a long period of years, would ameliorate the option

for a long period of years, would ameliorate the confidence of many of our chief interests, but the policy of the large forbids the anticipation. Besides, it would be but any till fremely. The militions of the Mother County cheap food; and a second change from processes and the day. trade would complete that rain which the first has feel much to achieve.

Athough this might encourage the growth of a couring interest in Canada, yet, wishout access to United States market the couring interest in Canada, yet, wishout access to the couring interest in Canada, yet, wishout access to the couring states market the couring states and the couring states are considered to the couring states are consider l'nited States market, there would not be a expansi n of that interest, from the want of coast to work any result that could be admitted as a "real

The alvantages claimed for that arrangement ministed accommental expenditure. The artisant the latter biert would be problematical, and the latter biert would be problematical, and the latter biert would be problematical. Mrs. Musters Pre Trade beinem the different on 29th August, in a Turkish steamer for anticipated from the former might be secured by the on his way for the scene of his lare discoveres, inputed by an artist, a medical man, and a second with extend his visits to Mount of the whole it that part of the East, which insuted to absorb our means of supply. Nor could Can

any encouragement to her manufacturing indus- these occasions he was accompanied by His Honour the

to render Independence a boss, whilst it is of this must valuable institution.

The connection a Federal Union, remove those it is not connected of Upper Canada College with the Uni-

tages which might be otherwise secured. The confidence in their permanence; nor would it althe violence or parameters in the augment make the remedies that have been suggested for

schn wiedged and insufferable ills with which our ners is afflicted, there remains but one to be con-It propounds a sweeping and important change altrical and social condition, involving conwhich demand our most serious examina-This remedy counsists in a "Friendly and Peace-separation from British Connection, and a Union apon itable terms with the great North American Con-eracy of Sovereign States."

Ne would premise that towards Great Britain we en-

wher than sentiments of kindness and re-Without her consent we consider separation as practicable nor desirable. But the Colonial of the Parent State, the avovals of her leading on, the public sentiments of the Empire, present akeable and significant indications of the apprecia Cul mial Connexion. That it is the resolve of of the invest us with the attributes and compel us unce the hardens of Intep-adence, is no longer-matical. The threatened withdrawal of her troops Colonies-the continuance of her military non other Colones—the continuance of her military cotection to ourselves only on the condition that we hall defray the attendant expenditure, betoken intentions overeit our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide. An overraling consiction, then, of its s, and a high sense of the duty we owe to our saity, and a high sinise of the duty we own to our, sliry, a duty we can neither disregard nor p-stipope, of us to entertain the idea of Separation; and what-neg-custims may eventuate with Great Britain, a eful tiberality on the part of Canada should mark

ery proceeding. The proposed Union would render Canada a field for

American capital, into which it would enter as freely for he prosecution of public works and private enterprise as to any of the present States.—It would equalise the value real estate upon both sides of the boundary, thereby ably doubling at once the entire present value of pro probably doubling at once the entire present value of pro-perly in Canada, whilst, by giving stability to our insti-tation, and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public, corporate, and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and Foreign Countries, and would not necessarily diminish to any great extent our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would for the most part enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the high way for the immigration to, and exports from, the West, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It as they have been introduced into the Northern States; as they have been intr-duced into the Northern States; and h. Lower Canada especially, where water privileges and lab-ur are abundant and cheap, it would attract manufacturing capital, enhancing the value of property and agricultural produce, and giving remunerative employment to what is at present a comparatively mon-producing pupulation. Nor would the Unite! States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world, without the lower of a Content Human Officer. the intervention of a Custom House Officer. Railways would forthwith be constructed by American capital as feeders for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neigh-boars. The value of our agricultural produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements and many of the necessa-ries of life, such as tea, coffee, and sugar, would be greatly

duced in price.

The value of our timber would also be greatly cohaneed by free access to the American market, where it hears a high price, but is subject to an ouerous duty. At the name time, there is every reason to believe that our shipbuilders, as well at Quebec so on the Great Lakes, would builders, as well at Quebec as on the Great Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American Continent. It cambrit be doubled that the shipping trade of the United States must greatly increase. It is equally manifest that, with them, the principal material in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing, while we possess vast torritories, covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it is now, it is to be a first trade of the construction. since under the Free Trade system our vessels would sell as well in England after Amexation as before.

The simple and economical state Government, in which

sponsibility to the people is a distinguishing fea-uld be substituted for a system at once cumbe as and expensive.

In place of war and the alarmoof war with a neighbour, Disagrements between the United States United States. Disagreements between one unness source and her chief, if not only rival among nations, would not make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arons. for their dispetes, as under our existing relations must become rive the case. That such is the mneuriable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Heitain is known, to the whole world, and how far it may conduce to keep predest capitalists from making investments in the country or wealthy settlers from selecting a fore-douned battle-field for the home of themselves and their children, it

crimination which have hitherto disfigured our social facrimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fa-bric. Already is anticipation has its harmonious influence ben felt—the harbinger it may be bused of a lasting ob-livion of discussions among all classes, erceds, and parties in the country. Changing a subordinate for an indepen-dent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth. We have, now, no voice in the affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honours or affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honours or emduments. England is our Parent State, with whom we have no equality, but towards whom we stand in the simple relation of obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public service of the nation would be open to us,—a field for high and honourable distinction on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality.

to the United States also the Ameration of Canada presents many important inducements. The withdrawal from their burders, of so powerful a until by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeopardized—the ability to dispense with the costiv' but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accesses to their income from our customs—the unrestricted use of their income from our enstems—the unrestricted use of the Saint Lawrence, the natural highway from the Wert-

our views and convictions on a momentum question—in-volving a change, which, though contemplated by many of us with varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable; -one which it is our duty to provide

to be inevitable;—one which it is our day to provide for, and twe fully no promote.

We address you without projudice or partiality,—in the spirit of sincerity and truth,—in the interest solely of our common e-untry;—and our single aim is its safety and welfare. If to your judgement and reason

quarters. A Federal Union, therefore, Mayor, and received by the officers of the several lastitution The Independence of the British North American to His Excellency, but these mouther with the region, we The Independence of the British North American to His Excellency, but these higher with the replace, we are constrained to omit for want of noon. We may simply state that Addresses were presented by the University of Kank College—the acquirement of a name and character in the strength of the new Republic. And, Principal and Masters of Epper Canada College—the strength of the new Republic. And, Principal and Masters of Epper Canada College. Form the again to the powerful confederacy of States constituted the results of the medium military defences would deeply interested as we are, in the prospects and possperity of this road, valuable minimum in the prospects and possperity of this road, valuable minimum the medium and possperity.

in conty to render Independence a moin, while it is contexted of Upper Canada College with the United States, and Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, a good flower and of the farm, the forest, and a good flower of the three Canada College, which is good flower that the context of the farm is good flower for the forest, and a good father," we seed assured that your Excellency would be backling United Canada College, which be greatly graced at beholding Upper Canala College, which for twenty years has faithfully done its duty to the country, impaired in its mertulness, and its Masters and their families. interes which might be otherwise secured. The investment and its Masters and their families investingly of such products would not introduce deprived of their support, by any sudden docontinuance of affecture to our country. It would not give us the that aid from Government, which the College has always because in Continent for our market. It would be received, and of which at this juncture it stands more in need than ever. All that we ask is, that Government would be than ever. All that we ask is, that Government would be pleased to give an time to make provision for the gradual and ultimate withdrawal of their support; and we hope that your Excellency will think our request but just and remonable, whilst we seel convinced that your Excellency will agree with us in the equation, that retreachment is not best begun, by taking from educational establishments that personnel and the convinced that the provided of the convenients of the provided that the convenients and the convenients that personnel convenients that the convenients that cuniary aid, which forms, comparatively, so small an item in the annual expenditure of Government.

" It is not our want, nor is it our taste, to praise ourselves by It is not our wont, nor is it our taste, to praise ourselves by the disparaging of others; but we quietly point to the success, both in this country said in Fingland, of our pupils, as the best commentary upan-our system. On such occasions as this, it would not become us to refute insunantons which are but too successfully made against the College, of its being solely a Classical School: the accompanying plan, on which we have worked for years, will prove to demonstration, that for the results nonunition of our time is devoted to tion, that far the greater projection of our time is desoted to general subjects; and we can honestly assure your Excel-lency, the result is that our pupils as a body, although we have never paraded the fact, take the same stand in general

learning, as they are said to take in classics."

On Sunday the Govenor General and suite attended Divine Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, and in Mon-

when his Executery enhanced on heard the Cherokee, a guard of honor was in attendance on the wharf, and a few spectators. Few persons were aware of the time when His Excellency was to leave, as many different times were named, and the actual time secreely included among them. It is understood that a meeting of the Executive Council sion which he occupies on Youse Street, for three years, for the accommodation of the Governor, and he at once expres-sed his rendmens to do so. The want of accommodation for the Governor, is, therefore no obstacle to their coming to

PRETENDED RIOTS .- The following account from the Patriot, will give a very correct idea of the Rioteso called which occurred on the evening of the 9th instant. The anxiety of our civic authorities, to make the contemptible row, part of which occurred in the immediate vicinity of this office, appear to be a formidable, riot is inexplicable. "There are numerous reports as to the 'riot,' as it has been called, on Tuesday night, which has ended in explicable. "There are numerous reports as to the 'not.' as it has been called, on Tuesday night, which has ended in the presentment by the Grand Jury of a number of persons, several of whom have been since arrested. The following particulars may be relied upon. About half-past-ten or eleven o'clock, a party, not exceeding thirty or forty, came down Church street and turned along King street westward, with flambeanx and a stuffed efficy. Somewhere near Scobie and Balfour's they were overtaken by Mr. Allen the High Balliff, with other constables. Without one word of notice or warning to the assembly to disperso, the High Balliff made a dash at the bearer of the the effigy and struck him, we believe knecked him down, but was instantly knocked down himself. Mr. Berkman, who was close by, tuesded to the assistance of Allen, but was met, the stick he had was knocked out of his hand, and he received a blow on his head which sent him staggering backwards into the arms of Mr. Storm, who was close behind him.—Several blows were then struck, and in the melos the effigy was knocked to piccae, and all the torches but one were broken and left on the ground. But 'he party rallied and proceeded, having 'received a great accession of numbers. Between Yonge street and Ogilvie's, however, they were again attacked by the police, and a scuttle of the most pathry description essend. Mr. Allen tried to take the remaining torch from the purson who agested is well-balk him a several for the other near the police, and a scuffle of the most pality description ensent.

Mr. Allen tried to take the remaining torch from the parson of the police, and a scuffle of the most pality description ensent.

Mr. Allen tried to take the remaining torch from the parson of the police in the take the remaining torch from the parson of the police in an armstel for it.—The other parties, policemen and all, taking it very quietly. A general dispersion then took place. During three proceedings his the utmost solicitude for the safety of his Excellency. There were certainly a angaber of individuals about the hotel, and innocent raillery, migled with a few rounds of ironical cheering, his Worship very pradently urged that the guard abould with ball cartridge, and every, man having his full controll ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile ment of hall cartridge, and every man having his full compile of the body have a hould there he as a geovarion; and it is said that he proposed to Col. P. Young, to send for more troops—this part of the story however we can hardly helieva, with a very unaccountable degree of insonciance the offer of the Riot Act was declined. Whether, through the prudent prevantions of the Mayor, or any other came, certain it is that the crowd dispersard very quietly, and his Worship returned home at an early hour in many other came, certain it is that the crowd dispersard very quietly, and his Worship returned home at an early hour in

COURTOR CHANCERY—On Friday the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, this Court sat for the first time, under the new law. The Chancellor having taken the salm of office the day previous, before the Governor in Council, presided. Mr. Vice Chancellor Jameson occupied the seat on the right of the Chancellor, and Mr. Vice Chancellor Estep the left. The Registar, Mr. Buel, first took the oaths, and then the newly appointed Vice Chancellor, Mr. Esten, was swoon in. A large number of counsel were present, many being in attendance merely to witness the ceremony.

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY .- At the fifteenth loan meeting of this society, held on Tuesday, the 9th instant, five shares of stock were disposed of at an average bonus of £37 10s. per share, viz. :—No. 1, 20; 2, 364; 3, 374; 4, 38; 5, 47.

. Home Dietrict. Home DISTRICT ASSIZES .- The civil cases

glariously and feloniously entering the dwelling house of Mrs. Jones on Front street.

On Saturday twelve of the parties indicted for the late riot, were arranged and pleased "not guilty." On application, the Court allowed the parties to traverse to the next

mines.

The Grand Jury have ignored the Bill against the Maure. The Grand Jury have ignored the Bill against the Massrs. O'Brien, for ringing the tre Bell, on the night when the above mentioned not took; lace. This result has given very general astistisction, as a more paltry attempt at annoyance we believe never was made. Not the slightest ground existed for coupling the young gynthemen, with the alleged offence—and the authorities were seriously to blame for subjecting them to imprisonment. Dugberry hisself, could not have ridden more on the top of his commission.

to the Blomesh Clergy, are also becoming a subject of populse virtuation.

Louis Flores in Toronto.—Last week

He first flowers of interest connected with the

Special contents of the Home District into wards.

Special contents of the Home District into ward

Ningara District

Our District Agricultural and Cattle Show came off on Thursday last, and certainly we must say, that a more unserable exhibition we never witnessed We might except shoop, the shour of which was excel-hert. We are assured by good judges, that in no country could better animals be exhibited. We noticed, also, some rated paragra - W. Catherines Journal

land Causi, in the week ending 9th October.

The Radicals of Brantford have failed in their attempt to prove that the inflamatory placard, published at Brantford, was printed at the Course wifice. When inhed at Brantove, was printed at the Course office. When the proprietor was of that character that it was insufficient to induce a majority of them to commit the printer to to take his trial at the assista, but by calling in a fifth Councillor and reading over to him the depositions a ma-jority was obtained. At the Assists the attempt to convict failed although every exertion was used to obtain sufficient avidence.

The Reformers of Galt, have presented Mrs. Lowell of the Queen's Arms Hotel, with a dozen of Silver Tea Spann, and a brass Toddy hettle, as a testimonial of the excellent manner in which she enabled them velcome Land Eigie.

Wollington District

GUELPH CATTLE SHOW .- The Agrialtural Society's Annual Exhibition of Live Nork for this Township, was held in the Market Square, on Wednesday last. The Bulls, Cown, and Young Stock of that class, were last. The Bulls, Cowa and Young Stock of that class, were reckoned superary to those previously exhibited. In Horses, the Hucks were more numerous and quote equal is quality to hat year's exhibition, while the Working teams were both fewer and interior to last show. The Judges considered the Sheep and Figs as also inferior to those formerly shown, although we neither heard the cause of depreciation stated, nor a remedy pointed out—After the disner the Secretary stated that he was sorry that he could not as usual pay to the successful competitors the amount of their premiums, simply bucause the tovernment has failed to implement its part of the contract with the Society, in not having remitted either in cash or debentures the grant apportionsed to that Pastnet. apportuned to that Patrick.

Owen Sound. A Meeting has been held at Owen Sound for the purpose of drawing the attention of the superintendent of Education to that locality, so one well muttled to share in the county, offered by M.P. They want a superior School with an agricultural branch connected there-

The District Council after a long debate n the Council, finally decaled to present an address to the versior General, in respect of his recent visit to Guelph. Brock District.

The assembled Wisdom of the Brock Act. on Thursday last. The object of the Great Western Rail Road occupied the attention of the Council for a short time on Thursday, but no stock is at present to be taken by

H. H. Corr, Roa., Practical Chemistry — Three Lectures in the work.

The Fron for each are £3 the, per course of Three Months 3 or £4 perpetual.

The Lectures are to be communiced on the other find, 1819.

H. HOYS, M. D.

GREAT WESTERN RAILHOAD .- We have such pleasure in stating that the London District Council | FTHE REV. II. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends much pleasure in stating that the London District Council now in Sension, have passed a resolution, authorizing the Warden to take Stock in this great work, on behalf of the District, to the amount of £100,000. The interest manifement in the Road, by the authorities of the various localities through which it will pass, affords the best generates to capitalists of the sanety of the investment, and of the improvement of the sanety of the investment, and of the improvement of the completion of the line would be read a sension that the plant is not the throught which the completion of the line would be read a sension that the plant in the

capitalists of the enterty of the investment, and of the importance advantages which the completion of the line would confer upon the country.—Hamilton Specialor.

Western Bastriet.

KENT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Exhibition of this Suciety came off in this town on Westerher before and on the day of exhibition, the list of country better before and on the day of exhibition, the list of country better was small, and the quality of Stock not above mediacrity. Some excellent specimens of vegetables were exhibited, amongst which we moticed particularly. Carrots and Bects. The samples of Whest shown were neither so fair are plump as of former years. We regret to bear front so garny sources the great fulling off which has taken place the rest. In the carry part of the year the crop looked beautiful, and promined an abundant harvost, but this unfortunate hight on a sudden destroyed the bright prospect every where entertained; there will be still a goodly supply for market, if a renunerating price can be obtained.—

Chetham Chronicle.

The annual Exhibition of this Suciety came off in this town on the line would read to the fine the day of exhibition, the list of country on youth—moral and intellectual training. The electron on the first them for study, and then, inc. uniting on the time for the work to be entered on the time for the province and intellectual training. The electron of the flag of quick has the only discussed the first the compactance of the first the control of the province of the first through the control of the province of the first through the control of the control of the province of the first through the control of the control of the province of the first through the control of the province of the first through the control of the province of the first through the control of the control of the province of the first through the control of the control of the control of the control of the province of the first through the control of th

nade a third call of 10 per cent.

The owners of Canniffe Mills advertize that they have entered into arrangements with the Plank Road Company, to allow all persons coming to to their Mills for the transaction of business, to pass free of Toll.

United States.

JUBILES WILLAGE MILLA BURNED. The buildings consisted of a large three story Ploar-ing Mill 50 feet by 30, two run of stone, of the finest burn, brits and elevators, and screen for elegaing grain estimated by referring to the broke of monios expected,

86,463 71. Also a Sawmill, recently repaired of the damages don Also a namely recently repaired or the annuges down by the fare find, in complete order for saving lumber for the College. It was driven by a water wheel combining the powers of three patents, most extremed, called Parker's improved percussion and reaction wheel. The whole of the flaw Mill and Dam cost \$2,005,48.

Parker's improved percussion and reaction wheel. The whole of the Saw Mill and Dam cost \$2,005,48.

The above and news was communicated to the Bichop early in the morning of the 19th, as he returned from reading prayers with the hands at Ham's Hall. Nothing but an unchaken fasth in the wisdom of God kept him from sinking under it.

The immediate consequence, affecting the Institution, he feels to be painful in the extreme. Plour and other treed staffs, necessary to support the families on the College Hill, must now be bought at the market price in Peuria, 15 miles distant; and the laborers, coal-diggers and mechanics are unpaid, waiting the sale of the clip of College wool. The lands out of the county cannot be sold, though their taxes have all hern lately paid. The Bishop being entirely, ant of fands, looks to God only for support.—

It is of the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good.

"Johnvah Jirch, God, will provide." Whether for life or for death, all will be right.

(Signed) PHILAHDER CHARS.—

Bharward Gastrause Embouentless.

Sherwood's Galvaule Embrecation.

Bhorwood's Catvaule Embrocation.

In every age of the worth the Profession have been slow to admit the value of new discoveries or the expediency of adopting them in practice. It is not to the legal profession that we look for referms in Jurisprudence, neither do we find the advertes of Medical Reform among Physicians; each deprecates whatever is found to innovate upon received opinions and established usage. Hence the opposition which medical men too often exhibit to the use of private remadies, whatever their acknowledged value or great efficacy in the cure of disease.

For sele, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNERSHAW & CO. and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

TORONTO MARKETS

Tonastro, Outuber 17th, 1849.

Fall Wheat, ser & bt. .............. safety and welfare. If to your judgement and reason our object and aim be at this time decomed landable and right, we ask an obliving of past discensions; and from all, without distinction of origin, party, or creed, that carnest and cordial co-operation in such lawful, project, and judicious means as may best conduct us to our common desting.

Signed by 325 individuals, comprising two Members of Parliament (Vesars, Holmes and De Witt), one Q. C., and many of the leading merchants in Montreal.

The Provincial Parliament has been propaged to Monday the 19th of November, then to meet in the tits of M nitreal, not for despatch of besisens.

MONTREAL—A movement has been made to procure the abrogation of the feural tenure in Canada.

East, At a Meeting held in Montreal, upwards of 150 delegates attended, and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of vertice the flow, shifted and a permanent committed, with post of the flow, shifted and the vertice of the desired and the vertice of the desired and the vertice of the flow, shifted and the vertice of the flow of the 

EXCHANGE Turanto on London ...... 123 0 0 per cent.

New York on London ..... 110 0 1101 "

THE TABLE 1. J. V. D. MACK ENGLES IT CONDUCTORS AND CONTROL OF THE CONDUCTOR OF THE CONTROL OF T

current Quarter.

By It may be necessary to call attention to the arramatemer, that
to consequence of the addition of French, a reduction of the Tre ms, as
they appeared to the original interconnect, has been made to the
Chaosical and Hathermatical dispersence. In the course of English
Fulton, the Mathematics, it will be seen, have been included.

Ring's College, Toronto. WINTER SESSION.

JOHN SALT, Heter and Farrier, respectfully informs his Friends and Customent, that he has removed fibre larrly accepted by Seysor, Schlorrich & Co. and is m-pared to exhibit his FALL, INFORTATION, conducting of article New and Fushionshie in SLATE maps FUSHs.

Buffalo Robes! Buffalo Robes!!

TIME Subacriber has just received a large lat a Hatra Prime, Prime, and Madrem Budhama, direct from the Say, and office them for asia, but by the Male or Single

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, King Street, Toronto.

MAYS BROTSERS HAVE REMOVED to the NEW PREMISES on their OS.D NYAND, 6 and 7, 8t. James's Buildings, King Birnet. nearly opposite the Market.
Tenante, Orenter Birth, 140.

GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Burkey will be held to the Hell of the Mechanics' institute Returder the 20th leadent, at three o'cleats, P. M., to receive the mail Report of the Committee, and for the election of Officers to

Toronto, Ortober 14th, 1446.

THIE SUBSCRIBER has just received, and will

L. LEWIS. Ring street aver York

RAMMAES, I GRA BREGAUE WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that they have remarked Business in the above flands, and buye, by sardinous attention. Continuous, hought on band the very less description of Gondo, as dequaing of them at the lowest possible Cosh Pring, to merit a she

CLOTHING. A lorge fact of Reedy-Male Civiling will be hept entered hand, made from the best goods, and get up in a superior

omerising i COATS of Whitney, Super, Wist, Rud, and Brendeletta. TROWSERS of Cassimore, Buckelies, Doubline, Treed idicat, and Rad. VASTS, of Figur, Vatrot, Satis, Field Wood, 68th and Woo

PRY GOODS STOCK, WILL CONSIST OF EVERY settle in the law, estable for Prevenal, Family, and Demostic ont considing to part of Corvens, Fasicary, Biometed, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams, Danson, Alpaces Seasony, Lamas, Cabusery (Friens, Gale, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings, Flomete, Slankets, and Cotton gars, Carlon, Carlon, Gale, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings, Flomete, Slankets, and Cotton gars, Carlon, Car

Tereste, Rept. 20, 5510. Preparing for Publication. THE

CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC.

A. F. PLEES, "Church" Office.

Forente, September 28th, 1449.

DROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully In incinence to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and it Virinty, that he will be happy to receive orders for Taming an Kepalsing PIANO FURTER, as the similard notice Bridence—N. W. corner of Bay and Birbarnel-ster N. B. A dec-toned Bis Ottore France Forte for Sale. Beyiember , 1988.

THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN TORONTO

BVANS & BAMILTON'S

Toronto, September 19th, 1849.

Turnete, August 15th, 1848.

Tremen, 19th Scat. 1949.

(Heard)

Toronto, Christier Srd, 1849,

Church Organ for Bale.

DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a hand-

were care painted Mahagung, with fish Front Pipro-19 flot high, 64 flort wide 4 fort deep -stops as fallows -- hep (Rapson, them illagaran, Fronted, Distrant, Fronce ; Proceeth, with point to take off the 4 borns Stops. Price Little on this method is the 4 borns Stops.

To the Clerry.

Britannia Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL-LI,MAM M'S.

CONTINUES to take "Rinks" on "Lives"

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION

BEITISE WORTH AMERICA.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Grand

CAPITAL-ENVIN.

CONTINUES to take "Rinks" against

Circular.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their

Downtry and City Contenuous, and the trade granually, the try are now reprising their untual FULL SUPPLY of GROCERIES, MARSWAPE, AND DRY COURS. for the Fall Trade ; and which, bering buse selected with case in the New York and English methots, they are proposed to effer an very reasonable terms, "at Wholesale unity."

Termin, 18th Sept., 18th.

The Midaummer Vacation will end on website, to the or Spinker Data MAYS.

The following pages will please give pb (accretions, our so and word and used their accounts to the Chiester, The Arriel, C dente, Clabs, Change Sun, Etagana Hous, Hamilton Singals and Specials. Branglers Courier, Chaffens Chryslebrand Sens York Adden.

ORGAN AND PIANO PORTE MANUFACTORY.

J. THOMAS & SOM.

. . . . .

Turante, Contember 12th, 1849.

Hartsony Place, Ling Street, Perente.

C as Surmerty.

Kvory indermetten can be obtained an applying on

WIDOW LADY in reduced circum

Apply to the undersigned,

ERWIN MOPPLAT,

THOMAS IN MARRIS, of St. James's.

. PRANCIS H. HRWARD.

GEORGE BENJAMIN,

OPPOSITE MESSRS BRYCE, MCMURRICH & Co.

E. & H. are now receiving a large Stock of FALL AND WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Completing of

Fine and Heavy Gree Custs, Franks, Such and Shooting Costs, Fastshams and Vents, of every material and otyle-split out and made (from any greats). by Sectional Workshop at the Subscribers, Stare in Montreal—add having purchased of the Costs, they are used mill added with the Subscribers of the Subscri RP Intrading purchasers will please be careful and remember that

EVANS & HAMILTON'S

It the Spot, No. 59, King Street.

JOHN BAMONDE,

Iron and Tin-Plate Werker, Church Servet, (Our Boor South of King Servet) L' having removed to the above premises.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOTES at annex, will be glad to hardels (Verpreses with MURPLICHS, teads offer a pattern seward from the colebrated it be higher, life, too Pleas Revest, Landon;
All netweet, Parishen;
All netweet, Parishen;
Rechtly's House A, King Mirrel West.
Throndo, July, 1869. Johbing work of every description promptly executed on the most rensonable terms.

FERTILARIYA miro, Arigous 1886, 1910.

N.R.—Old Bress, Copper, Freder, Loud, Sc., John Is

BOARDING. A Limited summber of Yunna Gentlement of the Aller of the College on the communication with State of the College on the communication of the College of the communication of the College o

BOMOOB. MISS SCOBLE, begs to inform her short the Mission of the Politic that her SCHOOL off re-ages after the Missioner Vanctur, and Mission, higher her had, often the hope, by her excitated assertion towards the written and also are not of the Politic, he mark and excitate high-parameter than higher in on thereily supplying.

Adelate Sevet, West, JOSEPH HODGSON, ...... No. 121, YONGE STREET, TURONTO,

Nost there to the Rub Ray Black. TIM, SHEET IRON AND COPPER PACTORY... WHOLESALE AND GETAIL SPANAR IN .....

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE EXAMINATION of Contains to the

Could take the street of fusion A YOUNG LADY without for an Engagethe County.

Important.

The P/ARP-PORTY business developes on the all the beginning of the P/ARP-PORTY business developes on the all the beginning of the P/ARP-PORTY business are storing properties.

\*\*All business of the thirt which and not busy dependently a place articles the article that the properties of the article business of the article business of the article business of the article business are in many the extended to not approved of, it may be released. to the day; to the four to the state of the

BUYELLA TO D [8 THE LIVE!!]
The lie promple of the bear, no essent on the service where a pass of the versues, which make not service the backs of the Forest, Phis, and pass of the bear and second to the black of the versues, which make the second to the backs of the Forest, Phis, and pass of the Montal make to five the vice by the case of the Power Man, then dismon buyes to the vice by the case of the Power Man, then dismon buyes to the vice by the case of the Power Man, then dismon buyes to the vice by the case of the Power Man, then dismon buyes the principle or which it is encoded thour great mentions, and it is the prompts or which it is encoded the great mentions. Compared Palacians, Water of Horosom Hampy, Jeanston, J

needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate.

But other advantages than those bearing on our materialinterestsmay be foretold. It would change the ground of political content between races and parties, allay and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancour and re-

State the public service of the nation would be used to on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality.

Nor would the amicable Separation of Canada from Great Britain he fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief to the Parent State from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country—the removal of the many causes of callision with the United States, which result from the contignity of mutual territories mextensive—the hearist of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would events are considerations which, in the minds of sinny of her ablest States are now incurred in the minds of sinny of her ablest States are removed to the many cannot form the United States also the American of Canada would events are designable consummation.

To the United States also the American of Canada presents many important inducements. The withdrawal from their borders, of so powerful a station of the country of the statement of the crime which lately appeared in our columns. After a short trial the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on Westnessay from Mr. Justice Sailivan, Statish heard his shorn without emotion, and we have tables would be jeopardized—the ability to dispense with the contry but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accession to

tern States to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubt-

FELLOW-COLONISTS: -- We have thus laid before you

day morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, took his departure for Nugara Falls. The Colonia says:— "When his Excellency embarked on board the Cherobe.

was to take place at Drummondville, yestenday afternoon.
The Councillors in those parts, to our knowledge are, Messa.
Merritt, Latinatame, Baldwin, Tache, and Hincks. The
Scat of Government question, is said to be the chief one for deliberation and decision, at the Council. Mr. Sherwoon has been appled to, to say, whether he will rent the man

any other cause, certain it is that the crowd dispersed very quietly, and his Worship returned home at an early hour in the morning, regularly juded with his exertions to prevent the Governor General being frightened. We have heard since, however that he had a very thankless office, for Lord Elgin next day, speaking of this affair, treated the whole matter with the utmost ridicule, and laughed heartily at the idea of the authorities being so put out about such a petty affair.

many being in attendance merely to witness the ceremony.

—Colonist.

Fifty-one vessels passed through the Wel-

TTITION. PHE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, In-

of October 2004.

18th School will be renderted on Church principles. White every
effect odd be made to teach the usual branches of secular education
as a seemd and accurate system, the Pupils will be differently trained
to "the Churchman's both and practice." Terms per Quarter:

In the department of the French Laurenge, Mn. McKinness has wared the efficient services of Muto. Universe. Moure of Instruction, S. A.M., to S. P. M., five days in the work.

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the species. This, reader, is precisely the principle on which Dr. Helery's Force Pile and Wise or. Fire or do of these mild and considere pile takes at the consequences of the discover, corres of all inflations matter, and the symptoms of Choires disspace, while the great partition and strong-thomas discovery while the great partition and strong-thomas of Choires disspace, while the great partition and strong-thomas of Choires disspace, while the great partition of submitted the property of the Causing of the

etoche of Cholors or day other States.

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Turonto, 17th March, 1949.

### Docten.

HARVEST HYMN, POR 1849.

Repideo ! for mercy b'esses, And yedgment shifter as a The find of ferare pomesors Arannah s thrashly g floor. The gains of human labour Are abouted from above And neighbour house on using in happiness and love. O men of all emailtions, The high, or humily born hear with less and three— Away with infly from !
Away with infly from !
Min blodly with each other,
for find has given to all
The cummon name of brather
And ginddons great and sun

O, great as is the giver,
Thy genetices duck exert in
What here can be succeed;
What here can bell.
The baseadless breadth of Nature
Le agreed breadth of Nature
Le agreed breadth of Server,
And over, living creature
Le dul by Then alone. Rajatro ! for overdoving to each abundant field ; The Lard has here the coving, The Lard has blessed the yield

Albert, Gallard,

GEORGE THE THIRD AND THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER. (From the Church and State Guzette.)

And Rein I thou that starvest he patient on thy and, To thee - on the meths harvest to come, the geft of find. (the

M. F. T.

It is well known that Mosers. Puttlek and Simpson, of Piccadilly, are the most extensive vendors of historithe Scriptures. "He saved us by washing of regeneration," is a phrase virtually to be found throughout the series of twenty two letters addressed by George the Third to Dr. Hurd, Blohop of Wuresster, and which are of considerable value with regard to the information they contain. In one of these letters the royal writer announces to Dr. Hurd, (thes Biohop of Litch-field and Coventry), his translation to the sew of Werman and Loventry, his translation to the sew of Werman and Loventry has been approximately and the series of the coster; and, in the same epistic, intimation is given, that when the occasion might present itself, the new Blebop of Worcester would be finally clevated to the sonpal thrune of Canterbury. But, perhaps, the most singular and most valuable intelligence contained in those letters is to be found in one written by

his success seem so many that it is wonderful he persists in it. I own I place that thorough dependence upon the protection of Diving Providence, that I cannot belp thinking that the nourper is enquiraged to make the trial, that the ill success may put au end to his wicked purposes. Should his troops effect a landing, I shall certainly put myself at the head of mine and my other armed subjects to tepel them: but, as it is impossible to forces the event of such a conflict, should the ny approach too near to Window, I shall certainly think it right that the Queen and my daughters should erens the Govern, and shall send them to your episcopal palace at Worsenter. By this hint I do not in the least mean they shall be any inconvenience to you, and shall send a proper servant and furniture for their accomdation. Should this event arise, I would certainly rather have what I valued most in life remain, during the condict, in your disease, and under your toof, than in any other place in the island." Just a work before this interesting letter was pen-

ned, Fox announced to the House of Commons that the accepted meditation of Russia between this coun-France had not assumed such a shape as to leed to any probability of an amicable arrangement. The invasion fever was then at its highest, and Ministern were daily attacked for their miserable want of preparation to most the expenses correspondent to the factor obove cited, the King etero hie determination A retion to most the expected enemy. In the to put blineelf at the head of his people in arms. A lovy on masse was expressed: but it is well known that Fox decied the existence of a toyal prerogative, vesting power in the King of calling out all the subjects of his realm to defend the country in case of invasion -- a denial, in the making of which the great crater stead almost alone; but which ultimately led to the adoption of litt's plan for raising and supporting a permuound fullitary foren, and for the general reduction of the nel militie. The object of Pitt, who did not like co depend on a National Guard like the militia, or on the

hat which proved to be the best safeguard of our ibertice was as viniontly opposed by Wyndham and For, as though it had been derived for the annihilation of freedom. We fear that few politicians are hunest enough to apply the obvious meral.

contly published, we find the following entirus account of an ancient idul which acted upon by the agency of

immediately oncoorded by a cloud that filled the temple. An image of the gad Busterich, which was found in some executions, clearly explains the manner in which this predigy was accomplished by the priests. The head of the metal god was hollow, and contained within it a post of water; the mouth, and another hole above the furthered, were stopped by weaden plugs; a small store adroitly placed in a contry of the bond under the put, contained charcon, qualifications for entering on a course of university and scientific and to any, that no sound scholar or experienced teacher, who understands the difference between a grammar school and a University, could contemplate its being lowered without feeling that the establishment would soon less all pretensions to the name of a neat of tearning.

Why "the ferry or fifty studients" whom Dr. Burns tells us "the Free Church of Canada alone could at this moment turn over to Kingb College," are not sent there, we are wholly at a loss to understand. There is nothing which this provides the further of the provided to the carries from the bond under the put, contained charcual, which being lighted gradually heated the liquor contained in the hood. The vapour produced from the water having acquired sufficient pressure, forced out the wooden plags with a hood report, and they were the course of inversity study; and, even if they do not proceed the qualifications, they are at perfect liberty to select the courses which they desire to attend, without any preliminary examination in the wooden plags with a hood report, and they were the liberty must excess us, if we wrotter to express a libert pressure to express a libert pressure to express the course of the pressure to express the course of the pressure to express the wooden plags with a hood report, and they were

in the regular manner of the Church? The volution of the infant can have nothing to do with its reception rightly or wrongly. The infant is perfectly passive; and if the Minister performs the baptism in the form of and if the Minister performs the baptism in the form set-tled by the Church, both Minister and infant, have done all that either can do. And this act, on the part of man. the Church declares, in the most obvious language, to be connected with an act of God-namely, regeneration.

onnected with an act of God -- namely, regen ration.

In the instance of an adult the case might be of another order; for the adult might come to the font for other reasons than those of a sincere desire to be a Christian. He might come to gain some wordly object; he might he a scoffer in his heart; he might even be an Atheist. Of course a Church which, like ours, denies the mere "opus operatum" cannot allow that this scoffer is to be regarded as regenerate. But, in the instance of the in-fant brought to the first by its natural protectors, with the sincers purpose of its being entered into the profession and feelings of Christianity, there can be no obstruction

Arising from mabrief. We do not profess to know more of regeneration than we find in the feriptures; but, finding it there always connected with haprism by water, we cannot deny it is a
fact, on no better ground than that we cannot explain it
as a theory. If that ground were essential to belief, what
could we believe? What explanation, for instance, can the limited powers of man give of the mode in which the Holy Spirit directs the human heart to virtue ?-- in what mode the attorement of Clirist is applicable to the size of man?—In whatconists the power of immortality, the re-union of body and soul, or the existence of spirits, whether cal ordence in existence. A work rarely passes without some valuable documents, containing the truth, as
it is one known to historians, passing into the hands of
the public by the sound of their handson. On Thurs-

ye also shall sit on throngs

ye also shall sit on throngs."

But the attempt to escape under the pretext of the possible private opinions of those who framed the Articles is wholly inadmissible. What have us to do with their private opinions when we have their words? Those words form the doctrines of the Church, and by those words Mr. Gorham has huand himself to not, and, if not to leave the Establishment,

George the Third, on the last day of November in the year 1808, and wherein are displayed pleasing proofs of the plety, the foresight, and the count common sense of the Soverign writer.

The letter is dated from Window: the passage runs thue:

"We are here in daily expectation that Buonaparte will attempt his three endings in; the chances against his success mean no many that is in suppleted by more consistent with Haptismal Regeneration, namely that an omit determs which one or orrespondent imagines to be inconsistent with Haptismal Regeneration, namely that an
individual once in a state of grace must be always on, it
is contradicted by all Scripture. The iothest characters
of Scriptural history have painfully shown the possibility
of sinning after the most emphatic proofs of Divine grace.
Diver St. Paul support this doctrine of "indefensible grace" when he declares that he is forced to perpetual spiritual vigilence, lest, "though he had prevent d others, he should be himself a castaway?" What was the sin of Polor, to whom the divinity of Christ was a direct revelation? What was the offence of Moses, "with whom God spake for to face ?"

face to face ?"

Thus, the Calvinist conception is wholly untenable.

Yet this is actually, though envertly, the common objection
to the doctrines of regeneration; namely, that many who
are beptized and thus regenerated, evidently become
ariminal in the course of life. Of that there can be no doubt. Man in a free agent: he cannot be correct into virtue. He may throw away all the gifts of Heaven, and be does three them away in me gets of Heaven, and be does three them away in numberless instances. He-thus throws away the suble gifts of health and wealth, of intellest and power. But are those gifts the less real? He thus throws a way spiritual gifts of still higher value, but are those to be the less real.—Beitsania.

DR. BURNS AND THE UNITERSTIT.

It is not easy to say whether we felt more amazement or indignation on perusing a letter from Dr. Burns, relative to the University, which appeared in the Culonist of Friday last, copied from the Montreal Wilness. The learned Doctor seems to advance in absurdity, as he constitute his speculations on the subject of Education: for the hints which he threws out in the production at present before un, actually surpase in impracticable fully, the notable suggestions which he offered last year for the improvement of Kang's College.

Although the letter has no intrinsic merits recommend it to notice, yet we think that we shall be doing some zervice to the cause of suand scholarship, by devoting a few misuates to the enumination of its contents—particularly so the conceited, aghitstic author evidently regards himself as qualified is measure the office of grand reformer to the University. It is not easy to say whether we felt more amusemen

The letter opens with a statement, that although King's College is "now put at the service of the friends of litera-ture and of the Church," yet, no benefit whatever will result, unless such changes are made in insinternal organi-mation "as shall place it within the reach of the evanguli-cal obsrehes, and the ordinary classes of the communic." tensertain support of volunteers, strongly trained with democratic upinious and sager to be allowed to carry true—the Minister's object was the consolidating of an establishment, not only to meet the present mergencies of the country, but to serve as an instrument for the immediate improvement of the existing yetem, and to supply a sufficient resource in the region force chould an apportunity offer of amploying our troops in fereign warfare.

The adoption of this measure subsequently embled us to attack the otterny on fivelen ground, rather than yeals to defined ourselves against him on our own; and has which present to be the best anfequence of our empression may denote, or "the ordinary classes of the community of the artistic of their countries attainments to avail themselves of the recent, Neither "the new act," nor any other act or bill, can make the University more upon in this respect than it has been; nor has the University ever been beyond "the reach of the evangelical churches," (whatever that it has been; nor has the University ever been beyond empression may denote,) or "the ordinary classes of the

expression may denote.) or " the ordinary classes of the

mmunity."
The cotablishment of seventy-two scholarships, all giving Fox, as though it had been devised for the annihilation of freedom. We fear that few politicians are human for apply the obvious moral.

A STEAM IDOL.

In the "History of Wonderful Inventions," remaining published, we find the following curious account of an excitant idul which acted upon by the agency of the underful community?" The smallness of the number of the number of chairs in the way of "the evangeliest churches and the objects I me does the standard of qualification for admission. Thus it is insufficient I me of the standard of qualification stand in the way of "the evangeliest churches and the ordinary chairs of the community?" The smallness of the number of the number of the number of the community? The smallness of the number of the community? cleases of the community? The smallness of the number of the number of the candidates for the scholarships, proven that the time the expansive preparties of steam were applied to any purpose.

"It is also recorded, that upon the hanks of the Weste, the accient Teutonic gods sometimes marked their displeasure by a nort of thunder bult, which was not to say, that no sound achder or experienced teacher.

tained in the bead. The vapour produced from the water having acquired sufficient pressure, forced out the wooden plags with a load report, and they were immediately followed by two jets of steam and formed a dense cloud round the gad, and concealed him from his actonished washippers."

Deferred Extracts.

He done cloud round the gad, and concealed him from his actonished washippers.

We have no wish to prolong the subject of Mr. Gorham's misfertance. We wish that he had avoided giving any piedge to opinions which, unquerdienably, are not though the Chorch. We think that his opinione are wrong, and we also think that he has not taken the most effective way in bringing their truth or falsehood to a decision.

A convenable was the beas not absent the most effective way in bringing their truth or falsehood to a decision.

A convenable was those better we give in owe last up-longed, and that the simple unearly for the blands on the 5th Article, until have been enough; and that the simple unearly Yes, or No, "given to the blands on which. The 5th Article states "Raptions in not only a sign of professions and mark of difference, whereby Christians men are discretized from others that be sund derivated. But it is also a sign of representation, or happing of the institutions which are reversed of the forgreeness of dis. and of our ad-place to be the same of God by the Hely Ghost, are visibly signed and make it, in his control of the Chorch; the promises of the forgreeness of dis. and of our ad-place to be the same of God." It is added, "The baptimes of young make the false of the chart, and which he has not the charch, as one of succession were highly one give the retained by a sign of representations are a support to God." It is added, "The baptimes of young not be so in any up to the retained into the Charch, in also far approach of the control of the same of God by the Hely Ghost, are visibly signed and and act is finished and give the retained in the Charch, and any of the projective of universal promonal and prove

shelter is, "that they receive haptism rightly," but this ... Whilst copying this miserable nonsense, we really feel in palpally too thin for a defence. Mr. forthain allows infant haptism. But what can be the meaning of the world rightly, but that the beptism shall be afininistered in the regular maner of the Church? The volution of it with the severity of contempt which it merits. Let us the infant can have nothing to do with its reception. has to acknowledge the writer as its alumnus, than it ever and proceed in our rapid review of the proposed amend-

menta.

The next suggestion of Dr. Burne is, the establishment of "a Professorship of the English language, literature, and history," within the range of which "the elements of rheteric and composition might be thrown," and to which the duty might be attached of "correcting English themen."

The suggestion is a good one, but the University re-former can lay no claim to originality even in this, for not only has " a Professorable of the English language and only has "a l'infeasorable of the English language and literature" been for some time in existence in other Colleges, but the whole work proposed to be placed under the charge of this Professor, even to the correction of English themes, has been already done in King's College.

Dictor Burns now proceeds to his favourite depart-Dector Burns now proceeds to his favourite departments of logic and mental philosophy. We had supposed that the well applied castigation, which he received for the crude notions which he formerly prop under on those subjects in his projected reform of Know's College, would have deterred him from again touching on them, but no experience seems capable of controlling his passion for idle experimentalising, or his taste for baseless speculation. In this communication we are favoured with a detailed statement of the number of classes which the Professor ought to have under his charge, the broats. the Professor ought to have under his charge, the hours which he should devote to them, and the manner in which the subjects should be treated. We should be delighted to see the Poctor's programme of his intended arrange-ments in the other departments of academic study, for ye are wholly unable to comprehend how they can be sufficiently provided for, after the extra allowance of time appropriated for logic and mental philosophy. We have no doubt that it would be a curiosity worth seeing.

Moral Philosophy next engages the attention of this universal genius, and he indulges himself in a fling at the Church of England and Professors Beaven and Sewell. On this subject we will say no more than express on conviction, that if the University should lose the service of the present excellent Professor of Echica, it will experience a want which cannot readily be supplied. The solid learning and practical ability manifested by him in his conduct of the department, are qualifications to which many pretend, but which few possess.

As to the charge of "semi-poplah opinions" so flippantly advanced against Boctor Heaven, and the Church of which he is a minister, the accusation is known to be unfounded by every one who has been in the habit of latening to his instruction, or understands the doctrines of either the English or Romish church. The accusation only proves "Robert Toronto," as his frierd George Brown styles him, to be as supremely ignorant of the one as of the other.

After a dash at " physical science," " political econom and the philosophy of history," relative to which the Doctor expresses an opinion that "effective reforms are necessary," and " most valuable improvements might be introduced,"—without, however, condescending to particulars—the letter concludes with a sweeping to par-ticulars—the letter concludes with a sweeping rond-mun-tion of "the whole system of 'degrees and forms,' "and a comparison of Cambridge, Oxford and Toronto Univer-sities, with the view of deparaging the last named. As there is nothing definite advanced relative to the

"effective reforms" and "the most valuable improve-ments," it is annecessary to n-tice them: indeed, in Dr. Burn's phraseology, they seem to be mere most keywadi which have no assignable signification. We must remind him, however, as to the desire which he expresses, that "Toronto College may take the lead of both (Pxford and Cambridge," that his desire has been already real sed; for the very reforms which have been but recently introduced at the last mentioned University, were actually made in King's College when first opened, and have been since that time practically carried into effect. We allufe to the encouragement given to the natural and moral sciences by the establishment of a separate classification in those branches at the final examination for the degree. Not only has this been done in Toronto, but these branches of

study are incorporated in the ordinary carriculum.

Hut we must conclude, and we cannot do so withou expressing our deep regret, that a gentleman, who aught to know better, should thus most the mobile by holding out objects altogether unattainable, and compromise his position and incur the unmitigated ridicale even of his binds by a lating the complete the complet riends, by giving circulation to such crude opinions and

wild theories. Burely it would be much more becoming in the graduate of a University to abstain from loose accusations of an Academic system, framed by other graduates who are at least his equals in learning and reputation, and much his superiors in practical knowledge of their business—surely it would better become a minister of the groupel to accertain facts than to give circulation toslanders—surely it would be moneyeasters. it would be more consistent for a paster of a large congre gation to devote his time to the premoting of their spirit-ual interests, than waste his hours in concecting tanciful systems of education, which must make him ridicatous is the opinion of all who have had any experience in instruc-

Dr. Burns may rest assured, that the course which h has commenced, of uttering unfounded statements and suggesting imprasticable reforms, if persisted in, must lower him in the estimation of every member of the com-munity, who perfers benefits which can be attained, to speculations which can never be realized. - Putriot

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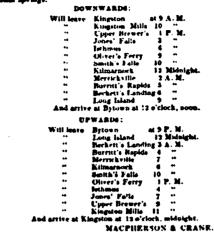
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