#### Poetry.

THE RIVER SACO. BY THE REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, L.L.D. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

The Saco has its springs in New Hampshire, near the celebrated "Norch" of the White or Aglocochook Mountains, and reaches the Atlantic after a winding course through the State of Maine. It receives the waters of many lakes and streams, passes over numerous falls, and is throughout remarkable for its clearness and beauty.

From Agiocochook's granite steeps Fair Saco rolls in chainless pride, Rejoicing as it laughs and leaps, Down the grey mountain's rugged side:— The stern rent crags and tall dark pines Watch that young pilgrim flashing by, While close above them frowns or shines The black torn cloud, or deep blue sky.

Soon gathering strength it swiftly takes Or hides in Conway's fragrant brakes, Retreating from the glare of day ;-Now, full of vigorous life, it springs From the strong mountain's circling arm And roams, in wide and lucid rings,

Among green Fryburg's woods and farms. Here, with low voice, it comes and calls For tribute from some hermit lake, And here it wildly foams and falls, Bidding the forest echoes wake :-Now sweeping on it runs its race By mound and mill in playful glee ;-Now welcomes, with its pure embrace,

The vestal waves of Ossipee. At last, with loud and solemn roar, Spurning each rocky ledge and bar, The broad Atlantic heaves afar : Its wealth of waves it proudly flings, And there its weary waters rest, Clear as they left their crystal springs

Sweet stream! it were a fate divine. Till this world's toils and tasks were done. To go, like those bright floods of thine, Refreshing all, enslav'd by none,—
To pass through scenes of calm and strife, Singing, like thee, with holy mirth, And close in peace a varied life, Unsullied by one stain of Earth.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND NO NEW CHURCH AT THE TIME OF THE REFORMATION.

(From a Sermon by the Rev. Henry Scadding, on the First Evening Lesson for the 13th Sunday after Trinity.)

The Word of God was then (i. e. at the time of the Reformation) found again, after having been as it were lost. For during several centuries that Word had been almost as bad as lost-locked up, to too great an extent, in the Latin language, which the English, Irish and Scottish nations did not understand, until its contents had become almost unknown. As a natural consequence, ignorance, superstition, wickedness and idolatry had flowed in, and overspread the land; and would no doubt have continued to do so, had not the Bible been put into English, and into the Celtic, and spread abroad among the people, and preached and explained, week after week, and day after day, by the

This Word of God, thus restored in the vulgar tongue, i. e. in the generally spoken language of the country, shewed all persons, king, and priest and layman, what a low and degraded Christian condition Bishops, Priests and Deacons of the land,—the proper (From a Memoir by James Hamilton, M. B. S.) persons to take the lead in such a labour, -- together with the king himself, undertook the good work of

Catholic days. about and re-established.

Romanists when they say, we are a new Church bate which followed, Mr. Hall started many questions as having an evil tendency, supposed, obsolete, has been re-established, and has blaspheme, when they perceive the variations between our national, nay, of the universal Church. Thus our blaspheme, when they say, we are a new Church bate which followed, Mr. Hall started many questions as having an evil tendency, supposed to be exemplified

to is that which forms the high distinction of the no papist should alter him. Church of England and Ireland, and therefore I desire you particularly to notice it, and to endeavour to understand it. The Protestants of Germany and Switzerland, under Luther and Calvin, were not so fortunate. Unhappily for them no Josiah arose of sufficient power to effect much nationally,-no Hilkiah like that noble High Priest in the text, came forward to carry on the required reforms with authority. The Reformation there was consequently carried on, not by the Bishops, Priests and Deacons of the country, but principally by private persons: so that there, those who were for a Reformation from Popery, really did separate off from their spiritual rulers, almost as a matter of necessity, and set up a new community. In this, they themselves considered and confessed, that they were less fortunate than the English and Irish people; and they ardently prayed (as we know from their writings), that the day might come when they should be organized and rendered ecclesiastically complete even as we are. Our case, I desire you to observe, is very different from theirs. By the providence of God, our case is much more favoured than theirs. I mention this, because it is a point on which all members of the English and Irish Church ought to be well informed, especially as Romanists are fond of seeming to get an advantage over us by confounding and mixing us up with the Protestant people of Germany and Switzerland,—with whose proceedings our reformers, as a national, authoritative body, had nothing to do, and for which they are not to be held

With us, as I have said, there was no splitting off or dividing from any already constituted religious body in the land. We are the same Christian society or body which was in the land and filled it, and possessed lawful jurisdiction within it, before the Reformation,the original, ancient Christian body planted in the early day in the land, before the sway of the Bishop of Rome over other Churches than his own was known, and before the corruptions that every-where afterwards followed upon the illegal exercise of that sway, were heard of. Hence we stand forth before the world as an antient, national Church, dating our origin back in Apostolic times; plainly, historically, from those times to this moment visible, in our Bishops, Priests and Deacons; in the congregations, age after age, committed to their charge, and in the sacred buildings in which they have, age after age, assembled for the breaking of bread and for prayer; -a Church independent of all other national Churches, -independent of the Church of Italy, as much as of any other foreign Church, as fully and as lawfully independent of them, as one Apostle was independent of another; as St. Paul, for instance, was independent of St. Peter.

The interview with Father Costerus is characteristic Reform. They for the most part turned willingly of the times. It often happens that the prevailing according to her ordinances, but 1. Ministerial discrepancy subverts the principle of face "concerning the services of the Church," that together to the one grand normal standard, the Word notions of the day supply arguments for some great dained shall plight their faith, that by God's help they of God, and sought to reform everything in the Church | truth, to which controversialists resort more eagerly, and its public service-books, according to that, as and on which they are disposed to lay greater stress, explained and understood in the primitive and truly than on those proofs which are alike weighty and con-I say it was a happy thing for England and Ireland, his book on the Immortality of the Soul, perplexed himself to the use of the prescript form of divine (would that it had been the same in the sister king- the sceptics of his time by a reference to ghosts and dom and church,) that the Bishops, Priests and Dea- apparitions more than by all his other reasonings; and ons, with the King, conducted and brought about the if they were so inconsistent in their credulity, we can Reformation in the territories over which they had scarcely conceive anything fairer or more irresistible Jurisdiction, because this did not break the Church as an argumentum ad homines, however inefficacious it which existed within, and was bounded by, the limits may be in the altered belief of the present generation. of those territories: the Church which was in England It was similar ground which our protestant divine ocand Ireland before, thus came on without any break. cupied in common with his popish antagonist, without Only after the Reformation it was purer and better any suspicion of its soundness. An English barrister, than it was before. I desire you all to see this fact a proselyte to Popery, and resident at Brussels, was clearly, because Romanists pretend, and will sedulously narrating to Sir Edmund Bacon, in a style of extravatry to make you believe (as I doubt not numbers among gant hyperbole, the wonders lately performed by our them really do believe,) that we set up a new Church | Lady at Zichem; and to silence the shrewd objections at the Reformation. Of course if we did so, we have of the worthy knight, had instanced a cure miracuno ground to stand upon as a branch of the one Ca- lously wrought upon himself. At this moment Mr. tholic and Apostolic Church, founded by our Saviour. Hall entered the apartment, and, there being nothing But, be ye sure of this, -that our Bishops, Priests and | in his dress to indicate his profession, joined freely in Deacons of that day did no such thing. They only the conversation. "Put case this report of your's carried on the old, original Church, planted in the be granted for true, I beseech you to teach me what Baptism; the mixing of a little pure water with the land in Apostolic days-carried it on in a purified difference there is betwixt these miracles and those wine in the holy Communion; the frequent crossings, and better state. And those, whom in England and which were wrought by Vespasian, by some vestals sprinklings, and gesticulations in other parts of divine Ireland we call Papists or Romanists, afterwards left with charms and spells; the rather that I have noted worship; are really obsolete in our Church. Thus, us-left the old Church, and set up separate places in the late published report, some patients prescribed again, the change of language in the Church's bapof worship of their own, because, at the bidding of the to come upon a Friday, and some to wash in such a tismal services; the delivery of the bread and wine to Bishop of Rome, who rightfully has no authority over well before their approach, and divers other charm- more than one communicant at the same time in the them, or over any native-born British subject, they like operations." The confident tone of the lawyer holy Communion; the adoption of unauthorized would not embrace the reforms and improvements - was suddenly lowered by this unexpected interrogatory, prayers, psalms, or hymns; and the neglect of some the primitive and Catholic usages, which their own and he excused himself from a reply saying, "I do not congregations to take part audibly in those portions of lawful Bishops, Priests and Deacons had brought profess this kind of scholarship; but we have in the the service assigned to the people; each of these is But now these Romanists who thus originally left you to confer, you might sooner receive satisfaction." is both obsolete, and would be to innovate on the us, because they have retained, since they departed Mr. Hall asked who was considered the most eminent Church's provisions. But it is neither the one nor the from our communion, many of our Church ways and usages, together with the dogmas and practices that divine of the place. The English gentleman named other, to minister the sacraments and other ordinances of the Church with their ritual and ceremonial accomprevailed amongst us before the Reformation, try al- ference, to which Mr. H. gladly acceded. Accordingly paniments, and to "pray for the whole State of Christ's ways in their intercourse with you, to make you believe in the afternoon the zealous Romanist returned to Church militant here in earth" in our Sunday and that they constitute the true branch of the antient announce that the father had agreed to the conference, Holyday assemblies, as the law hath perpetually Catholic Church in this realm. But search the his- and to accompany him to the Jesuits' College. There exacted them, and hath never sanctioned their pretertory of the time of the Reformation in England and arrived, the porter opened the gate, and ejaculating a mission, however this or that may have been preter-Ireland—read the facts as they really happened, and Deo gratias, admitted the stranger. He did not re- mitted without the law's sanction, by individuals, at not as they are garbled and set forth in the Popish you main long in the hall till Costerus joined him. certain times, and in certain places, through inattention and other deceptive books, circulated so sedulously After a friendly salutation, the priest ran on in a long to its authority, and to their own stipulations. amongst us, -and you will see that we, and not they, and formal oration on the unity of that church in 3. Again, a strict conformity to the Church's proare the old original Christian body in this empire. which only men can be saved, when Mr. Hall took ad- visions is by some condemned as Popish and supersti-You will see that what I have said is true,—that we vantage of the first moment which civility allowed to tious, from a vague and vain suspicion of uncertain set up no new Church at the time of the Reformation, interrupt him. "Sir, I beseech you mistake me not. evil: an insubstantial and indefinite spectre of the but simply carried on the old in a cleansed and reno- My nation tells you of what religion I am. I come imagination, under some terrific, mysterious, and vated state, -just as Josiah in the text did not set up not hither out of any doubt of my professed belief, or inexplicable name, rather than an ascertained reality, a new Temple when he put away the abominations any purpose to change it; but moving a question to tangible and well-defined. But on a general view it and superstitions which he found in the Temple of this gentleman concerning the pretended miracles of is unreasonable to suppose, that fidelity to the course, the time, he pleased to refer me to yourself for my which the Church has laid down and circumscribed After the cleansing and reform brought about by answer; which motion of his I was the more willing with the very aim and end of marking, declaring, and Josiah, as described in this 23rd of the Second book to embrace, for the fame that I have heard of your securing her distinction and severance from Rome, is of Kings, that was the Temple of Solomon still, only learning and worth. And if you can give satisfaction in effect transformed into a mean and sign of approxirendered again more as Solomon made it at first, and on this point I am ready to receive it." So seating mation. And with respect to any special accusation, wished it to continue. So, again and again must it be themselves at a table in the end of the hall, they preimpressed upon you,—at the time of the Reformation pared for a vigorous encounter. The Jesuit com- particular observance which may be the subject of it. we set up no new Church,—but continued on, the menced by giving his view of the distinction between If it be found to contain any admixture of Romish ducing the reading of the then unaccustomed Prayer same unbroken, identical body or society, a national miracles diabolical and divine. This did not satisfy leaven, let it be denounced and avoided as a fond for the Church Militant, when there was no Commubranch of the ancient Catholic Church, as we were Mr. Hall, and he stated his objections. Upon this superstition. But its very profession of conformity to nion, and in consequence of my statement of the law before, possessing and exercising lawful Christian his opponent diverged into a vehement assault on the the Church's laws is a strong presumption, and the Jurisdiction within the limits of this Realm, as we did English church, which he protested could not yield one fact of its conformity, when proved, is unambiguous to the present day. About and after that time, inbefore. As well might you believe a person who says, miracle. Mr. Hall reclaimed, that in his church they testimony, of its purity from Romish corruption: a, structions were sought by many of the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Church, and "of every the clergy concerndiminish in their minds respect for the ministerial department of God's holy Chur that a man loses his identity, i.e. that he ceases to be had manifest proofs of the ejection of devils by fasting testimony, which no conscientious member of the ling the mode of administering holy Baptism: my the same man that he was, as often as he passes through a bath, and cleanses off from his body the dust and defilement gathered upon it, as believe the observance of certain of our liturgical provisions.

In a mannest proofs of the ejection of devils by fasting and ministry to serve Got in godliness and to weaken and prayer. "If it can be proved," cried Costerus, abate their confidence in her authority, and to weaken and prayer. "If it can be proved," cried Costerus, and public Baptism, with its liturgical adjuncts from their attachment to her provisions.

4. Another objection has been conceived against their attachment to her provisions within our own measure, to promote the prosperity of the observance of certain of our liturgical provisions.

LITURGICAL DISCREPANCY: ITS EXTENT, EVIL, AND REMEDY: IN TWO LETTERS To the Clergy of Down and Connor, and Dromore.

(Concluded.) 1. Such a celebration you have no doubt sometimes heard reprobated as an innovation. But to "innovate" I take to be, as defined by our great lexicographer, to bring in something not known before," "to change by introducing novelties:" now, contrary to this, the proposed object is to renew; to "restore" our old and duly established rites, which have been superseded by novelties, to their former state, their ancient legitimate position: not to "innovate" in a word, but to "renovate." This was the principle of our Reformation .-We had erred from the primitive Church in our observance of God's law in our public worship. And in pursuance of that principle, so far as we have erred from the rule of our reformed Church, reformed as she was after the model of the primitive, we would fain return from our error, and proceed in the right way. If between the times of our Reformers and our own, any intermediate generations have arisen, less vigilant in their adherence to our Ritual as established in our Book of Common Prayer, it is the part of the precedent, upon the fact being made clear to our apprehensions, but to correct, amend, and renovate by our future care what has been innovated by their oversight. Surely innovation is strangely charged on those who, renouncing the novelties which have crept in since the eras of the Reformation, of the Restoration, of the Revolution, yea within our own memories, stand in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths,

where is the good way" of our first protestant fore-

2. But this right way, as by some it is esteemed, is

fathers, that we may "walk therein."

by others accounted obsolete. Yet, however it may have been for a time overlooked, neglected, and partly disused, "unfashionable," as Dr. Johnson explains the term, it is not therefore, nor has it been "worn out of use," and fit to be abandoned. It is plain before us: it is clear to be discerned: it is obvious to be re-entered upon and followed. So long as the Act of Uniformity shall retain its place in the Statute Book, and the Liturgy shall continue to be the Church's legally constituted Book of Common Prayer; so long as it shall be sent forth year after year continually to the members of the Church with the stamp of lawful authority for their use of it; so long as the Church's sopres they were in. Happily for England and Ireland, the BISHOP HALL AND THE JESUIT. tative, when he ordains men to her ministry, shall be authorized to demand of them, in the name of God and of his Church, touching their faithful diligence in will so minister them: so long as every minister shall be lawfully required to make, and shall make, solemn declaration of assent and consent to every thing conclusive in every age. It has been said that Baxter, in tained in the Book of Common Prayer, and to pledge worship in the Church, that and no other: so long it will be preposterous to allow any part of that Book to be obsolete; so long shall we be warranted in affirming that, however, it may have been partially, temporarily, locally, slighted and out of fashion, it is in no part "worn out of use," it has in no part forfeited its original claim on the reverential and dutiful observance of the Church's ministers and children: so long should we be resolute and steadfast in maintaining our persuasion, that every portion of the Liturgy is to be rightfully regarded as a living, an integral, a perpetual, and an inalienable member of that invaluable Book .-The truth is that much confusion prevails in some men's minds, as to the sense of these objections; and aid may be given towards the clearing up of that confusion, by a few words of exemplification and contrast. Thus, trine immersion, and certain other Romish usages, such as exorcism, chrism, and the like in holy city many famous divines, with whom if it would please really an innovation. Thus, again, to pray for the dead

as it was before the Reformation, only purified and and seemed not a little mortified that a gentleman of there then any natural attraction between the simple, rally to each communicant: and I interposed the pointed sacrifices of prayer, praise and thankgiving, cleansed from Popish errors, idolatries and supersti- his nation should leave the college as unenlightened chaste, primitive, and scriptural rites of the Anglican Church's direction and claim upon the clergyman for in her houses of God, at her Fonts, and at her holy tions. And by holding communion with this Church, as he came. The next morning the persevering lawthus reformed, as we all happily do, we hold commu- yer arrived with a message from this father, expressing and medi-aval inventions of the Church of Rome?— clergyman, or rather from several, who felt the inconnion with the Church that was first planted in the land his disappointment that an Englishman should have True indeed it is, and sad as it is true, that some of venience of changing and resuming their dress during mon with the Church that was list planted in the land in the early Apostolic day; and by holding communion in the early Apostolic day; and by holding communion preferred a conference with a foreigner, when he would those who once professed devotion to their holy Mother divine service, and who therefore inquired whether God in our Lord Jesus Christ: for it is his pleasure with this early first Church, we hold communion with have been happy to have his acquaintance and to give in the integrity and fulness of her liturgical peculiarithe early first Church in every Christian land, because him satisfaction. Mr. Hall would as willingly have ties, have since turned their backs upon her profession that they might, for on investigation the surplice apwe know from history that all the first Churches were made arrangements for this interview as for the former, of the right Catholic faith: this, however, has been peared to me the prescribed habit of the Church. essentially alike in doctrine, alike in discipline, and had not a secret signal from Sir Edmund reminded done, not in pursuance, but in despite of her ritual: Later inquiries have been made of me concerning essentially alike in doctrine, and in discipline, and had not a secret signal from on balance, but in despite of her fittal. In discipline, and the discipline, and the latter in discipline in discipline in discipline all the first Churches, we plainly hold communion with their safe conduct would not be strengthened by an same holy Mother has numbered, and still numbers, prayer in the pulpit before the sermon: and my though it were in only a limited degree, of our litural the whole Church, i. e., the Catholic Church, as it additional debate. Father Baldwin's message was among her sons no more devoted or faithful scions of answer has been given, to the best of my judgment, on gical discrepancies, I venture to anticipate, Rev. and was when the Apostles and our Saviour founded it. therefore politely declined, Mr. Hall having no herself and of the Universal Church, than those who the same principle of a reference to the mind and law Dear Sir, your concurrence in my opinion, that these The point that I have been drawing your attention hope of converting the priest, and being resolved that according to her Book of Common Prayer. So far when parties have resorted to me for the resolution of a remedy be applied: and further to anticipate your indeed is there just cause for apprehending danger to their doubts, and for the appeasing of diversity. pure and undefiled religion from strict attachment to What I thus indicate as the fit course for others, it to get rid of the discrepancies within our own sphere the Church's ordinances, that I perceive therein the is by God's help my wish and endeavour to follow in of action, and to establish amongst us harmony and of Protestant sects.

and for conscience sake.

6. Of some directions of the Church it has been

cability is controverted and annulled. 7. It will be alleged, perhaps, as another objection to strict liturgical conformity, that it is disagreeable to able to his word and will. the laity of the Church, and is encountered by their opposition. But, although scattered and partial instances of this may have appeared, I am not prepared to admit it as a general position: on the contrary, I think too well of the sober-mindedness, good sense, and religious moderation of my lay brethren, to believe n an extended or enduring opposition to conscientious clergymen, faithfully discharging their appointed and tionate admonition of the accredited "servant of the Lord." As to others, greatly as it is to be desired for all men to be satisfied about the due performance of the Church's services, yet I do not find what authority is committed to the laity, or what obligation is imposed to be sent. As I shall studiously abstain from all personal reflections, so I would fain hope to avoid all personal offence, however, my sense of duty ministering the sacraments and discipline of Christ, authorized and has promised, not only to minister the truth from my heart."

> himself," and to "hold such in estimation." 8. By way of a practical objection to liturgical warmly commend, and cheerfully concur in the sug- God." gestion: it is indeed to an exemplification of this rule these letters have been devoted. Here and there, perhaps, a difficulty may be experienced in applying it .-

whilst the power of decision is lodged with the thereunto." our principle of perpetual Liturgical Conformity. This teacheth), ought to be referred."

clergy of Killaloe in 1822, which I caused to be dis- to correct them.

have since resided, my opinion was asked about intro- their professional engagements. answer was a reference to the directions of the Church; abate their confidence in her authority, and to weaken and ministry to serve God in godliness and truth.—

surest safeguard, under God's blessing, against the my own practice: and one instance in particular, of uniformity of ministerial practice: for surely it cannot corruptions of Rome, as well as against the fanaticism my having re-modelled my conduct accordingly, may behave Christian clergymen, however we may have have fallen, Rev. and Dear Sir, under your observation. been previously inadvertent and negligent; yet, when 5. Another objection has been framed upon the When I first became a bishop, it was my general prac- we are become cognizant of such things, it surely character of the things themselves, in respect of their proper importance. One in particular, which has been the head" of every candidate, and to pronounce over the head to be agents in keeping up, a state so pregnant of late much under discussion, has been accounted every one the prescribed form of words in the singular with religious evil, if it by God's blessing in our trifling and frivolous; whence has been inferred the number. This I always did when the number fell power to counteract and correct it. needlessness of observing it. And a few of those in within a convenient limit. But in cases of a large 2. One remedy then there appears to be, and, so the foregoing enumeration may be admitted to be of number being to be confirmed, I indulged myself so far as I can see, there is only one, for the existing evil. themselves unimportant. But the inference is alto- far as to officiate upon two candidates together. After And that remedy is a full determination on our parts, gether beside the mark: for the question is, not what a time, however, I was dissatisfied with what I judged one and all, to follow faithfully the guidance of the is abstractedly the quality of the things, but what is to be irregular: and for some years past I have "laid Church, unless obstructed by some insuperable impethe authority whereon they stand, and whether they my hand upon the head," and invoked God's "heavenly diment; to observe her ordinances, to keep close to stand on the authority of the Church, who, within the grace" in behalf "of every one severally." If there her provisions, to submit to her rules, in the adminislimits of "God's word written," "hath power to decree be any persons, as I have reason to think there are, tration of the Sacraments and of all other rites and religious rites and ceremonies: and so it was the aim rites or ceremonies." Indifferent by their own nature, who suppose, that my example in this Office of the Church. and endeavour of our spiritual fathers, the regenerators things become important and obligatory, by virtue of Church, is at variance with my admonitions to my 3. I forbear to enlarge at present upon this obliof our National Church, to bring us back to the the authority that decrees them. Thus they lose their clergy, they will be set right by the few words, which gation as bound upon us generally, by statute and natural character, and demand observance for the law's for that purpose I have made bold to introduce upon canon, by public authority and private undertaking, this occasion.

alleged, that they are impracticable: if they be really Apart from all temporary agitation, I am solicitous to on the strength of which we have been admitted to so, to one can be bound to the performance of them. promote a great permanent good. The absence of our several stations of ecclesiastical emolument or But impracticability is very different from disinclina- Uniformity in our public celebration of divine worship, dignity, of trust and responsibility, in our profession. tion, or recklessness, or laxity, or inconvenience, or I deplore, and have long deplored, as a grievous bane self-indulgence: and in our estimation of duty, these and stigma of the Church. To contribute whatever ticular point of view, wherein the present case offers latter qualities should be watchfully distinguished from by God's blessing I may be able towards the mitigation it to our contemplation, I would earnestly pray you to present generation, not to acquiesce in an irregular the former. Circumstances also may change incapacity of the evil, especially among the clergy and people of consider, whether both reason and religion do not ininto power. A thing which may be incapable of being my own diocese, I hold to be my duty in the office dicate this course. On examining the instances of done at one time, or in one place, or under other cer- which has been committed to me in God's Church: discrepancy which have been now submitted to your tain circumstances, may be readily done under altered and in the earnest hope, that my humble attempt may circumstances: and in such case the plea of impracti- be not altogether unfruitful, I pray, and I entreat you for the most part, if not altogether, by the conflict

ordination vows. On the contrary, the clergyman is sincerity and godly simplicity," thus "speaking the posed remedy? The Church herself is sensible of the

to "teach the people, committed to his care and uniformity which is the avowed object of the Church, "nothing can be so plainly set forth, but doubts may charge, with all diligence to keep and observe the and defeats her provisions for attaining it. I wish to arise in the use and practice of the same." But there part of the layman's "duty to his neighbour," as the "public prayers, and administration of the sacraments (if any arise), and for the resolution of all doubts,

judgment of our temporal rulers, declares, that doubt, or diversely take any thing, shall alway resort,

in one of the principal departments of our service, that strictly enjoins, concerning "the prescript form of tion thereof to the Archbishop," divine service contained in the Book of Common 6. In clear cases then the plain self-evident rules Prayer," that "That Form of Liturgy or divine service, of the Church, in doubtful or controverted cases the But it is much to be remarked, and I beg you, Rev. and no other, shall be used in any Church of this rules of the Church, as interpreted by the Bishop of and Dear Sir, to be particular in remarking with how Realm" (of Ireland and the same of England), "but the Diocese, or, if he be in doubt, then as interpreted great facility and satisfaction any clergyman, who that which is established by the law, and comprised in by the Archbishop of the Province, are the authorized shall go fairly to work, will be able to rectify any the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of guide of a clergyman's ministrations, as generally, so deviation, into which he may have been betrayed, and Sacraments."

authority; and, if we will heed the Church's judgment and conformity in holy things.

function has been the maintenance of the same prin- of that singleness of mind and unity of action, which cheerfully second the endeavours of their respective ciple in charges delivered to the clergy of Down and becomes Christian men and ministers, pledged to ministers for ecclesiastical unity, their minds having Connor and of Dromore in 1842 and 1843, with which pursue the same holy objects by the same definite been prepared and prompted by their ministers' moni-I presume you to be acquainted. In the interval means: and it creates a jealousy of each other, amongst tions, and the ministers' endeavours being made by special occasions have occurred for impressing upon those, who of all men the most ought to dwell toge- one and all under an avowed conviction of professional individual clergymen the same principle in its appli- ther in unity, and to walk in the house of God as obligation, in compliance with their diocesan's "godly cation to particular duties. On my first connection, friends: whilst to the younger clergy in particular it admonitions," and in obedience to the authority and above twenty years ago, with the parish in which I is a stumbling block and a snare at their initiation into laws of the Church.

because we are reformed. The man after his bath is to which his antagonist could give no satisfactory in the conduct of some prominent ministers of the plainly the same man that he was before, only cleaner answers. They soon obtained an additional auditor Church; who, having borne office for some time in congregations. On a particular occasion a complaint they build their separation from her communion, are than he was before. So the Church in England and Ireland after the Reformation was the same Church

10. Lastly, this discrepancy appears to be not agreeable to the will, nor conducive to the honour, of is announced to us as " the Author, not of confusion, but of peace, as in all Churches of the Saints."

IV. 1. Now admitting this to be a just view, even co-operation in applying a remedy, by endeavouring

by the voluntary stipulation of the ordination vow and My sentiments have been now sufficiently unfolded. by subsequent subscriptions, oaths, and declarations,

4. But while looking on this obligation in the paryou will find, Rev. and Dear Sir, that they are caused to pray, for his blessing upon it, so far as it shall be between an adherence and a disregard to the Church's calculated to promote his honour, and be found agree- rules and provisions. If then a remedy is to be applied, and harmony is to be substituted for disagree-III. I have led you, Rev. and Dear Sir, through the ment, is it more conformable to the dictates of true Church's Morning Service and Communion, specifying wisdom, is it more in compliance with a conscientious sundry examples of ministerial discrepancy, of which, sense of Christian duty, that he, who has heretofore though perhaps here and there one may not exist in adhered to the law, should now renounce it; or that this diocese, yet all will be found in different parts of he, who has deviated from it, should now return into our Anglo-Hibernian Church. The statement is more prolix than I intended, for the number of seventy has hardly hesitate in answering such a question. Such at exceeded my anticipation. Others may possibly occur least is my own persuasion. Nay, so far as any one bounden duty in obedience to constituted authority. Opposition, if it ever exist, will, I am persuaded, ere position, it is ever exist, with I am persuaded, ere discrepancy. I proceed therefore to exhibit its parochial clergyman, I had incautiously mistaken my patient instruction, the mild expostulation, the affection character and consequences. And in so doing I trust course of duty, I should willingly and gladly, and with patient instruction, the initial exposituation, the anece and pray that my remarks may be not displeasing to hearty thanks to Almighty God, embrace a favourable

upon them, for regulating divine worship and control-ling their clergyman, and absolving him from his possibility of such a case: for she alleges in her presame:" whilst it is the layman's duty, (what I say be as brief as possible, and therefore merely refer you she meets the difficulty by ordaining, that "forasmuch plainly I trust that I may say inoffensively), it is, I say, to the "Acts for the uniformity of common" or as such doubts may arise, to appear all such diversity Church teaches him, "to submit himself to his spiritual and other rites and ceremonies of the Church." concerning the manner how to understand, do, and pastors;" or, in words of still more sacred obligation, 2. It controverts her judgment of the value of Uni- execute, the things contained in this Book," namely, to "obey them that have the rule over him, and submit formity; forasmuch as she, in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer; "the parties that so "nothing conduceth more to the settling of the nation, (the phrase is imperative) they "shall always resort to uniformity it has been contended, that such uniformity (which is desired of all good men), nor to the honour the Bishop of the Diocese, who by his discretion shall ought to be not partial but universal; that not some of our religion, and the propagation thereof, than an take order for the quieting and appearing of the same; only, but all of the rubrics should be complied with. universal agreement in the public worship of Almighty so that the same order be not contrary to any thing contained in this Book. And if the Bishop of the 3. It violates the discipline of the Church: for she Diocese be in doubt, then he may send for the resolu-

especially and explicitly for the avoiding of all diversity to conform his ministrations to the Common Prayer 4. It is a substitution of private opinion for public and discrepancy, and for the maintenance of agreement

9. But some directions of the Church are doubtful, on the subject, it is, as such, a religious offence: for and different interpretations are entertained concerning as she pronounces in her Preface "Of Ceremonies," adding concerning the most efficient method of carrythem, so that hence arises another objection to the "Although the keeping or omitting of a ceremony, in ing the foregoing principle into action. It is my attainment of uniformity in our celebration of divine itself considered, is but a small thing; yet the wilful purpose, Rev. Sir, that this letter be sent to you, and worship, in pursuance of our liturgical provisions. To and contemptuous transgression and breaking of a to each of our clerical brethren in the diocese, in order this, however, an auswer and a remedy, as there has common order and discipline is no small offence before that each individual may be invited and enabled to been already occasion to notice, are provided by the God. 'Let all things be done among you,' said St. ponder my sentiments with deliberation, and to com-Church's reference to the bishop of the diocese, "who Paul, 'in a seemly and due order.' The appointment mune thereupon in the retirement of his secret chamber, by his discretion shall take order for the quieting and of which order pertaineth not to private men; there- with his own heart and with his God. But it is not appeasing of all diversity, and the resolution of all fore no man ought to take in hand, nor presume to upon individual, unconnected, insulated exertions that oubts: so that the same order be not contrary to any appoint or alter any public or common Order in Christ's I principally rely for general success. Rather, let thing contained in this book :" a condition this, which, Church, except he be lawfully called and authorized several of the clergy, who may be connected together by vicinity of dwelling, or by habits of friendly and Diocesan, precludes him from deciding, as other provi
5. Forasmuch as it thus interferes with "a decent social intercourse, or by mutual zeal for the promotion sions preclude the officiating clergy and people from order in the Church," it is injurious to her people's of God's honour in his Church, meet for conference; acting, in any manner contrary to the Liturgy of the "edification," which is promoted by such decent and, having consecrated their meeting by prayer, let Order, and "whereunto," in the language of the them hold sweet counsel together, and come to such a Thus, Rev. and Dear Sir, we are brought again to Church, "all things done in the Church (as the Apostle conclusion, as their judgments and their consciences, under a solemn sense of responsibility to God and his principle has been cherished neither recently nor 6. To the Rulers of the Church it is an occasion of Church, shall approve upon this topic of liturgical vaguely in my predilection for it, and has been used solicitude and embarrassment: for it places them in discrepancy and conformity. In the event, which I with no hesitating, ambiguous, or fluctuating applica- the dilemma, of either apparently assenting to and anticipate, they will by union strengthen each other's tion. From the commencement of my episcopate I sanctioning, or at least of acquiescing in and conniving hearts and hands; and they will be placed in a favourplaced it with God's blessing distinctly before my at, irregularities within their dioceses; or of incurring able position for repelling specious objections, and for clerical brethren, as you may see in a charge to the ill-will and obloquy by interposing and endeavouring carrying with them the good will and co-operation of the people: for such confidence have I in the sound tributed the following year to the clergy of Down and 7. With the clergy in general, it is a derangement sense and religious disposition of the laity of the Connor: and among the latest acts of my official of that harmony of sentiment and feeling, a confusion diocese, that I cannot but believe and trust they would

8. This appears the best, the only, method for 8. It perplexes the laity, when they see the minis- releasing us from the evils of discrepancy in our litur-

de, together ts of Pears, lso, Grape ries. Many cks, now so

WARDS,

REES.

notice—up can now be ESSLIE.

ETY, c Orphan. rictoria. INC.

D

LONDO ORS.

el. Examiner g Streets, ghout [the Agent.

PANY.

DS. ung; Solit upon the ase Annuther Comther Comble, from the te of combletained in t; guarant a smaller increased

intending atroul over lthy risks, of Life: lit.

and Half than the assure in share in ation, and

d: lamilton. Anderson. Sewell.

URNE, reet West. D. tary, COM-

Y & Co.

Stratford.

pany.

ldings n ls, Manuil must be

his Office ng Street, LEES.

as the Church after St. Paul speaketh, "in a seemly and due order," may "have no evil thing to say of us;" and, if they be not persuaded "to fall down and worship God" in our communion, will have cause to

"report that God is in us of a truth." I now commit you, Rev. and Dear Sir, to the keeping of our gracious God; and pray that he may recting whatever in us may be amiss, and so lead our state their arrangements more definitely, that none of great mistake when he asserted "that no Petition for steps in the way of "quietness, peace, and love." To maintain and set forwards these objects by God's help is part of my consecration vow; and such I believe and mean to be the tendency of this address: for obedience to the Church, next to obedience to God's law, of which indeed it is one essential constituent, is the surest bond of amity, affection, and harmony, amongst her ministers and people. During a professional life of forty-three years, of which twenty-four have been passed in the episcopate, by that principle I have acted myself, and striven to regulate the actions of those committed to my superintendence. And I humbly and heartily thank God, that amid much imperfection, amongst many failures, I have never ceased by his grace to bear in mind the question, which, before my admission to the holy order of priesthood, the bishop demanded of me, in the name of God and his Church, "Will you then give your faithful diligence always so to minister the Doctrine and Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord had commanded, and as this Church and Realm hath received the same, according to the Commandments of God; so that you may teach the people committed to observe the same?" and that I have not been willingly unmindful of the solemn words, with which I answered the question, "I will so do, by the help of the Lord." I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your faithful friend, And affectionate brother in Christ, Rp. Down and Connor, and Dromore

Day.	Date.	man inverse for entered	ist Lesson	2d Lesson.
A	Sept. 24,	14TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & E	Jerem. 5.	Matt. 25. 1 Cor. 9.
M				Matt. 26. 1 Cor. 10.
Т			1, " 2	Matt. 27.
w	16 27.	N E	I. " 4,	Matt. 28. 1 Cor. 12.
T	" 28,			Mark 1. 1 Cor. 13.
F	29,		Gen. 32. Dan.10v5.	
S	" 30.		I. Tobit 4.	Mark 3. 1 Cor. 15.
A	Oct. 1,	15th Sund. apt. Trinity. $\left\{ egin{array}{l} M \\ E \end{array} \right.$	I, Jerem. 35.	Mark 4. 1 Cor. 16.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

D1 4 D	The section of the se
First Page.	Fourth Page.
Poetry - The River Saco.	Naaman's Servant.
The Church of England and Ireland no new Church at the time of the Reformation.  Bishop Hall and the Jesuit.  Liturgical Discrepancy—Conclud.	Sixth Annual Report of the Incorporated Church Society of th Diocese of Quebec.—Conclud,

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood, that candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years.

1848,

Friday, Sept	ember	22, Guelph 10 A.M.
**	"	" Puslinch 3 P.M.
Saturday,	"	23 Eramosa 10 A.M.
Sunday,	46	24, Elora 11 AM.
**	66	" Peel 3 P.M.
Monday,	"	25, Eramosa 2 P.M.
Tuesday,	44	26, Acton 10 A.M.
46	46	" Balnafad 3 P.M.
Wednesday	"	27, Georgetown 11 A.M.
	"	" Stewardtown 3 P.M.

# POPULAR RELIGIONISM.

But the miniature representation which our humble feeble reflection of the original,—both as to size and fully peruse his letter. typographical magnificence. The Placard itself has tions throughout the city; its imposing dimensionsthree feet in length and two in breadth-indicate a be otherwise than shocking to a serious mind. determination on the part of its ingenious artificers, DEDICATION

# ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL!

The Solemn Consecration and Opening for Divine Service of this noble edifice, now erecting on Church Street, will take place on MICHAELMAS DAY NEXT, FRIDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Several BISHOPS, as well of Cauada as of the neighbouring Union will be present. The August Ceremonies will, therefore, be performed with all the dignity and grandeur which the Catholic Church

employs upon these solemn occasions. As amongst the Dignitaries, who will attend, there are several who are well known for their learning and eloquence, there can be no hesitation in promising able expositions of the Catholic Faith and Discipline, in Discourses which will please, instruct and edify.

It is the intention of the Building Committee to issue TICKETS OF ADMISSION for the FRIDAY of the Consecration, and also for the SUNDAY following. Their chief motive for doing this, is to secure, as far as possible, the comfort of those who attend the Services. secure, as far as possible, the comfort of those who attent the Nervices The TICKETS are placed as low as ONE DOLLAR for the NAVE or Main Body of the Church, and HALF-A-DOLLAR for the Side Aisles; but as there will doubtless be many persons present whe will be desirous of contributing more than the small sum paid for their Tickets of Admission, a Collection will be taken up in the usual manner, at the Offertory, on each day of Service,—the proceeds of whice as well as of the Tickets will be applied towards the liquidation of the immense debt contracted for the erection of that splendid edifice.

TICKETS

Can be procured at any of the CATHOLIC STORES, on King Street, and at the Episcopal Palace on Church Street. Toronto, September 6, 1848.

In conjunction with the above, it may not be amiss to re-publish another specimen of "popular religionism," which appeared, a short time ago, in the Oxford Star, a paper issued at Woodstock, C. W. A comparison of these two remarkable productions will serve to exist in the temper and spirit of Romish and Pro-

DEDICATION SERVICES.

The Rev. DR. RICHEY, is expected to preach at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 6 o'clock P. M., and the Rev. W. POLLARD, at half-past 2, P.M.

A collection will be taken up at the close of each service to assist in liquidating the debt on said Chapel. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

All persons will be expected to give a contribution in Silver as they enter at the door. The managers of this second affair should have made their Notice speak more explicitly on the point of the Admission Fees. They should have gone on to

mistaken impression, that they were going to a place was where "to the poor the Gospel is preached." They should have added: "The widow's mite will be de-

We do not bring before our fellow-Churchmen, thus expressly and pointedly, the approaching "Dedication of St. Michael's Cathedral," merely for the ourpose of swelling the mass of evidence by which the Church of Rome stands convicted, of descending to the miserable expedients,-the paltry and unscriptural manœuvres, -of" popular religionism." It would be worth while even to do this; it has a good effect, we hope, to prove that the Church of Rome-with all her pride and arrogance—disdains not to practise a thousand vulgar tricks which no religious body could adopt, until they have commenced, to question the TRUTH. But we have another object in view. The sposition and the undisciplined heart. The compilers ing Christians of all denominations. They will not reand eschew the very doctrinal corruptions and sehismatical proceedings, which they, nevertheless, give to be sufficiently legal and onorous. their money to support,—this will be a two-fold triumph! It is exacting tribute from enemics and sparing their friends.

Can any Member of the Church of England safely lemn inquiry: let it be patiently and devoutly pondered! The steadfastness of our faith, -our duty to our God, -our obligations to the Church, -the concernments of our souls,—these are mixed up with the subject to which this inquiry relates. May it obtain a deep, earnest, prayerful consideration.

No Churchman can be present at the approaching eremonial-without sin-because he would thereby give the sanction of his presence to rites and usages which involve dangerous doctrinal errors and Liturgical corruptions. Bishop Mant delivered an emphatic similar occasion. We are glad to have it in our power to repeat it :-

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, "IN THE DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR,

"February 2, 1840. "BELOVED BRETHREN,- In the Belfast Commercial Chronicle and the Ulster Times of February the 1st, there is announced, in very conspicuous characters, a 'Grand Oratorio, and opening of the New Organ in St. Patrick's Church, Donegal-street, on Friday, the 17th of February,

"In this announcement I perceive a temptation to you "In this announcement I perceive a temptation to you, in common with the public at large, to contribute your countenance and pecuniary aid to a sect of Christians who are in doctrine dissenters, and in worship separatists from the Church of which you profess yourselves to be members. Allow me, then, as your spiritual overseer, to remind you that in the judgment of that church, as well as of the Legislature of the kingdom, the peculiar articles of the belief and practice, of the sect in question, and especially 'the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary,' which is to be a part of the promised exhibition, are 'Suppostruous and log armous.' and accordingly are 'Superstitious and loolarrous;' and, accordingly allow me to put you thus on your guard against a temp tation into which you might otherwise be led through inadvertency, and to admonish you to "touch not the unclean thing," lest you be "partakers of other mens'

"RICHARD DOWN & CONNOR.

Every sincere Churchman earnestly desires that the Church may be one, even as our blessed Lord prayed to his Father that it might be; and, therefore, no Churchman may consistently and piously give any kind of aid or countenance the proceedings of a religious community who-like the Romanists in this Province—are ecclesiastically (as well as doctrinally) The following copy of a Placard, which is familiar in a state of schism. To introduce another Bishop, enough, by this time, to the eyes of the inhabitants of and to build another Cathedral, where—as in this Toronto, will no doubt rivet at once the attention of Diocese—there is already a Bishop lineally descended, our readers. So startling a specimen of typography by spiritual succession, from the Apostles of Christ, is is, certainly, a strange sight in the columns of The to violate the laws of Primitive Christianity, and to Church; but we have felt ourselves justified in break- break the unity and peace of the Church. This caning in upon the usually sedate and quiet appearance not be done without grievous sin; and no man may of our Journal, in order to afford to those who have consciously abet-however remotely-such an offence not seen the extraordinary announcement, as clear an without participating in that sin. We need not say idea as we can give, of its grandeur and ostentation. anything more on this head, as our Correspondent, W. S. D., has set forth this matter in a very clear and resources enable us to furnish, is, after all, but a very convincing manner. We intreat our readers to care-

That the apparatus of the concert-room and the been liberally exhibited in various conspicuous posi- theatre, in the shape of Dollar and Half-dollar Tickets, should be associated with a religious ceremony, cannot

In the ceremony itself, there will be, of course, an that the most indifferent should pause and read; and, affectation of extravagant pomp, and an endless conaltogether-in aspect and in contents-it no more fusion of tinsel decoration. But all this is compararesembles in our judgment the document of an Apos- tively reverent and inoffensive beside the doorkeeper's tolical Church, than it looks like an Apostolic Epistle: "Your ticket, Sir!" Fancy a Christian man about to enter what he believes to be his Lord's House, accosted in this way! Fancy a Christian compelled to go to a secular place called "A Catholic store," that he may buy a ticket which will gain him admission into a sacred edifice called "A Catholic Church!" Does not this money-making profanation remind us of a certain scene in the Jewish Temple? Is it likely to win approval, or to provoke displeasure, from Him who was Lord of that Temple, and is now Head of the Christian Church? Will any Churchman dare to buy one of these tickets, and thus encourage—by his money and by his example—this dramatizing of religion? God

Finally: it is promised that the Discourses to be delivered on the occasion, will not only "instruct and dedify." but please. May we not ask—Will they delence of this epidemic, all disorders are found to merge edify," but please. May we not ask-Will they declare the Word of God? Will they not rather embody another Gospel, different from that which we have received,—a Gospel brought down by the adulterating nixture of human traditions to the level of human infirmities,—a Gospel, which, by providing a consciencestifling anodyne for every sinner, and a purchaseable remission of every sin, may indeed please the carnal heart, just as its outward garniture-the Churcharchetype of the barren fig tree's leafy honours-has too often amused and captivated the curious and car-Will Churchmen go to hear this imperfect Gospel? Will they give of their worldly substance to promote its dissemination? Again we say, - "God forbid!"

We cannot conclude without adverting to the singularly pacific tone adopted by our dissenting contemporaries in reference to this affair. The Examiner, of yesterday, contains the following fraternal puff:-

"THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.-This ouilding is to undergo the ceremony of consecration according to the forms of the Romish Church, on Friday, the 29th instant. It is stated that a number of Bishops the 29th instant. It is stated that a number of Bishops will be present, from the United States and different parts to shew what a sisterly agreement is sometimes found of Canada. It appears that tickets of admission will be issued; 5s. each for the body of the Church, and 2s. 6d. for the side-aisles."

We need hardly observe, that had the ensuing consecration been that of an Anglican Cathedral, the with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will be reopened for Divine Service, on Sunday, the 10th day of September next.

Examiner would have spoken in a widely different strain. Doubtless a liberal use would have been made of such expletives, as "Ponern" Pusenism" and september next. of such expletives, as "Popery," "Puseyism," and so Let personal cleanliness be carefully observed.—17. Let forth, with which the vocabulary of Sectarianism is so every cause tending to depress the moral and physical richly stored. But it is perfectly characteristic for energies be carefully observed: let exposure to extremes of heat and cold be avoided.—18. Let crowding of persons

presented last session" to Parliament on behalf of They the Romanists. It is to be hoped that however eager our contemporary may be to throw odium upon the Anglican Church, he will in future take a little more pains to ascertain the truth of ill natured gossiping rumours, before he enunciates them as facts.

STATE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.

Tortuous and plastic as Popery confessedly is, it has failed to adapt itself to the capricious palates of infidel and revolutionized France. The Roman Catholic Clergy of that guilty and wretched land, are even now ginning to reap the bitter fruits of the servile homage which they lately rendered to the Demon of Demo cracy. Already are they smarting under chastisement inflicted by rods plucked from the trees of liberty, at Divine energy, and to despise the restraints of THE the inauguration of which they officiously assisted with a blasphemous parody of prayer and sacred rites.sketch which this Theatrical Placard presents of the Priests, who may chance to be unpopular with the opproaching ceremonial of "Consecration"—as it is mass, are unceremoniously ejected from their livings lled-has been made with no parsimony of elaborate without even the mockery of a trial, either civil or effort, as alluring as it could well be to the thoughtless ecclesiastical, -and numerous cases have occurred during the last few months, of "religious houses" of it expect, doubtless, a large attendance of profess- being ransacked with impunity, and their helpless inmates driven to seek havens where best they may, pudiate, of course, their favourite principle of "spoil-ing the Egyptians." To increase their resources faith is not urged in extenuation of these outrages. from the contributions of persons who profess to fear The people's will and the public weal are the only work that requires particular despatch, in order to be reasons assigned; and this warrant and plea are held

The British Review, for July, quotes a correspondence between the Commissaries of the departement de l' Ardeche and the Bishop of Viviers, illustrative of the above state of matters. It would appear that the consistently attend this "Dedication?" It is a soterm inquiry: let it be patiently and devoutly ponterm inquiry: let i on which the Commissaries wrote to the Bishop urging in very good time if they were taken up at any period propriety dispensed with. All land ploughed in auhim to exhort his Presbyters to show more confidence during October, or even early in November. But and zeal towards the Republic. In reply the Bishop suggests that it would be expedient to controll the proceedings of the Maires of the Communes,—a class has been found safer to have them taken up much of officials, who seem to act upon the maxim that earlier. They have, accordingly, been dug in many might makes right. "Among those recently ap- cases in the month of August, and during the earlier pointed," says the Prelate, "I know of some who augurated their new functions by dismissing the functionaries of the Church, and appointing others in wet weather occurring; as it has been frequently found, is but little advantage in the practice, unless the land udgment, about eight years ago, with reference to a their places; by making violent changes in regard to that crops which were perfectly sound while the season has been previously completely under-drained. But the sittings of the sanctuary, although the law places remained comparatively dry and clear, suddenly be- we are inclined to think that it would be found to these matters under the authority of the incumbent or of the Church Committee, A few days ago, I received a letter from a Maire, who requires at once to have wurtzel, &c., may generally be safely left in the ground the Incumbent and the Curate changed. The two till the latter part of October. Indian corn has often farmers. On land with an open, porous, or gravelly Priests in question are among the most virtuous, and been found to occasion more difficulty in harvest- subsoil, or where what is called a "hard-pan" interthe most conciliatory of my clergy. The demand is ing, than in any other particular in the manage- venes between such a subsoil and a shallow surface couched in haughty and menacing terms, indicating a violent and hasty character. If this Magistrate makes liable to become heated and mouldy when put together vantageous. Autumn would be the proper season to use of such language towards the chief Pastor, what will he not do towards poor country Clergymen.'

We are farther told by the same periodical, thatthe Clergy have withdrawn themselves from the civic processions, but not not until after they had in the gramme of the grand fete in honour of the Republic, been assigned their places at the tail of the procession after a series of fantastic exhibitions and heathenish

so deeply indented, that of necessity she must inculcate willing and Christian obedience to the Sovereign, as God's minister, and that " not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake."

AFFLICTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST INDIES. It is with deep grief that we copy the following melancholy report. Our readers will find an Advertisement in another column connected with this sad

Further accounts of the dreadful hurricane in the West Indies have been received here. At. St. Kitts it lasted about five hours. Throughout the whole Island, most of the buildings were thrown down, and the Sugar Cane is ompletely destroyed. The loss of life was very great.

Antigua, Eagle Harbour and Fulmouth are nearly overthrown. Pretty much all the plantations on the Island are injured. Eleven persons killed by falling buildings, and 5 churches thrown down. The injury is greater than the hurricane of 1837, or the earthquake of 1843.

THE CHOLERA MORRIS.

three distinct and undoubted cases of Asiatic Cholera have appeared in London,-all of which were of a ted by the influences of the ordinary changes in the rirulent description, and attended with fatal results.

It is gratifying to know that the British Executive are fully alive to the importance of the crisis, -and are neglecting no precautions which science or experience might suggest as likely, under God, to arrest the march of this terrible and most mysterious destroyer. Among other things, we notice that the gentlemen appointed by the Poor-Laws Commissioners o examine the condition of the London poor-houses, have, been instructed to direct their attention to this mportant subject. They have published a report, rence to the anticipated arrival of the Cholera, which, as applicable equally to Canada as to Great Britain, we think it our duty to subjoin:

"1. We would urge the necessity, in all cases of cholera, of an instant recourse to medical aid, and also under every in the dominant disease.—2. Let immediate relief be sought under disorder of the bowels especially, however slight. The invasion of cholera may thus be rapidly and at once prevented.—3. Let every impurity, animal and vegetable, be quickly removed to a distance from the ha bitations; such as slaughter-houses, pig-styes, cesspo ecessaries, and all other domestic nuisances .- 4. Let all overed drains be carefully and frequently cleansed. Let the grounds in and around the habitations be drained, so as effectually to carry off moisture of every kind.—6. Let all partitions be removed from within and without habitations, which unnecessarily impede ventila-tion.—7. Let every room be daily thrown open for the admission of fresh air; and this should be done about noon, when the atmosphere is most likely to be dry. -8. Let dry scrubbing be used in domestic cleansing, in place of water cleansing .- 9. Let excessive fatigue and expos to damp and cold, especially during the night, be avoided.

10. Let the use of cold drinks and acid liquors, especially under fatigue, be avoided, or when the body is heated.—
11. Let the use of cold acid fruits and vegetables be avoided .- 12. Let excess in the use of ardent and ferented liquors and tobacco be avoided.—13. Let a po diet, and the use of impure water in cooking, or for drink, be avoided.—14. Let the wearing of wet and insufficient clothing be avoided.—15. Let a flannel or woollen belt be worn round the belly. [This has been found serviceable in checking the tendency to bowel complaint so common during the prevalence of cholera. The disease has, in this country, been always found to commence with eness in the bowels, and this stage is very tractable It should, however, be noticed that the looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that cholera must be attended with cramps. In the earlier stage here referred to there is often no griping or cramp, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested.]—16.

matics of Rome—and for both to form an unholy alliance against our Reformed Branch of Christ's Catholic Church.

In a specially under exposure to cold or damp.—21.

Catholic Church.

In a specially under exposure to cold or damp.—21.

Cover some of the expenses of cultivation assimilate.

The only proper expedient. We would merely wish to dignation at the open exhibition of rampant Popery of which this Advertisement candidly forewarns the public. Surely the "Heretics" that have dared to hang out this while in course of preparation for grain, that would attack, especially under exposure to cold or damp.—21.

Cover some of the expenses of cultivation assimilate. THE "MONTBEAL REGISTER."

We should have stated last week that the Montreal Baptist Register has admitted that he had fallen into a great mistake when he asserted "that no Petition for internal sanitary arrangements, and not quaraatine and anitary lines, are the safe-guards of nations."

The Lancet (no mean authority) says that these simple measures are worth all the nostrums "which occasion. We shall now make such remarks as we have ever been vaunted for the cure of Asiatic have already premised, in relation to autumn plough-

of St. James's Church, Toronto, requests that in fu- breadth usually sown with fall wheat, and drained ture all letters and papers for him may be addressed as carefully as if under that crop-that it may "Carrying Place, Murray."

#### AGRICULTURE.

on the sowing of Winter Wheat, that being the proper brought to a close, their stacks rendered secure by being properly thatched, and their wheat all sown, they may generally begin to allow themselves a little more leisure than they have enjoyed during the spring and summer months, as there is little to be apprehended from the vicissitudes of the weather; or any month, or the next. Among these, are clover seed, (when not already secured), and Indian corn, potatoes, since the appearance of the potato-disease has rendered the cultivation of that root uncertain, it part of the present month. They should at all events be secured before there is a probability of much yet, in Canada; and it has been contended that there came, after the ground was saturated by heavy rains, make an improvement in the condition of shallow soils completely affected by the disease. Turnips, mangel ment of it, as it is of almost all other crops the most soil, subsoil ploughing would no doubt be highly adin any quantity. There are several methods followed, as husking the ears off the stalks standing in the field, breaking them off in the field and husking them afterwards in the barn, or cutting up the stalks close to the injury than benefit. Subsoil ploughing is intended to ground before the ears are taken off, and allowing them be followed in a year or two, by trench ploughingto remain stocked in the field, till sufficiently dry to the means of performing the latter being possessed by be put together. It would appear that the latter all farmers—it might be advantageously adopted as a plan, when done carefully, is generally the most to be mode of giving a greater depth to obdurate soils,

be sown another year; and this is therefore the time renewed measures of extirpation. to arrange the plan for the cropping of the succeeding season, according to the best system, and that the fall ploughing may be performed with a definite purpose, and where it will be most effective and necessary .-The cultivation of the soil may always be rendered much easier, and more conducive to productiveness, by every thing being done at the right time, With sorrow we learn from the Medical Times, that and in such a manner that the land may be under the most favourable circumstances to be benefitseasons, the action of the atmosphere, &c. For instance, if a tough clay soil be ploughed in autumn with a deep furrow, in high narrow ridges, and well drained, it will be found in spring to have become quite loose and friable-while even a good soil bughed in spring, when very wet, will become baked and set into hard lumps, and will cost much time and labour to bring it back into a good state of tilth.

It is not very generally known by all who practise farming, (at least not by those who have been but little accustomed to that occupation) or who have pursued containing a number of practical suggestions in refe- it but a short time in this country, what crops it is most judicious to plough the ground for in autumn, or what may more properly be left undone till spring .-We may, therefore, make such suggestions on this subject presently as we know to be warranted by the results of practice. In arranging the order of sowing the different kinds of seed in another year, regard should be had to the crops which have already been taken off of each field, and a proper system of rotation adopted, where not already practised. In Britain and other parts of Europe, where the best systems of agriculture prevail, it is the practice not to take two white crops, i. e. grain crops, which ripen their seed in succession; but to introduce a green crop, consisting of clover, beans, turnips, or other crop of the leguminous or ferruginous kind, between each two white crops. In this country, on the contrary, it is frequently the custom to take three or four grain crops in succession. But there is nothing gained by so doing. The land soon becomes foul and impoverished, and fallows have to be often resorted to, to clean and manure it. The same quantity of each crop can be produced on a farm, or at least an equal amount of as valuable crops, by instituting a rotation in the order in which they occur on each part, as when two or three crops of the same kind, or similar in their effects on the land, are sown in succession on the same field. For example, instead of sowing oats, spring wheat, or barley, after a crop of wheat, sow pease, Indian corn, turnips, or potatoes, with manure, and the grain crop the year after. By introducing green crops in this manner more frequently, especially those which will admit of the ground being hoed, or worked with the plough or cultivator, barren fallows need not be made so often, and a greater breadth of land being under crop, the farm will supply breadth of land being under crop, the farm will supply a larger quantity of matter to form manure, sustain a also in some of the "Heretical" ones—(another novelty greater stock, and may thus constantly be made to to match)? The dissenting journals, from all accounts, increase in fertility and productiveness, instead of be (for I do not profess to read them) have such a sharp increase in fertility and productiveness, instead of becoming gradually deteriorated. We do not by any means intend to condemn altogether the system of richly stored. But it is perfectly characteristic for of heat and cold be avoided.—18. Let crowding of persons recorded to condemn altogether the system of it anywhere, especially in the Church from which they represent Dissenters to sympathize with the schission and apartments be avoided.—19. Let sleep naked fallows: in many cases they are the best, and

wheat crop. But we hope to have an opportunity of entering into this subject more fully on some future ing. Ground intended for spring wheat or barley, THE REV. GEORGE BOURN, late Assistant Minister It should be formed in narrow ridges of about the be sown in spring as early as possible-no further preparation being then necessary. Land, after peas, potatoes, turnips, Indian corn, and other hoed crops, or ordinary well fallowed land, will be in a for wheat as is usually the case, the land should be siness of this month, and which is generally finished manured if possible; and in that case, if the manure exceptional cases, as late as the earlier part of Octo- pea crop. We do not recommend having it covered ject, When farmers have got their harvesting entirely with a very deep furrow; but as deep ploughing in the fall is highly important, the better plan would be to plough the ground first as deep as a strong team and plough could be made to do it, and then after harrowing it, to spread the manure over the surface, and immediately plough it under with a light furrow. Land will generally be in a better state for sowing with peas, by being ploughed in the fall; but as the seed of that work that requires particular despatch, in order to be finished in time with the advance of the season. The finished in time with the advance of the season. The summer work may then be said to be over, and that of smooth ground, an additional light ploughing or ribautumn to commence. There will be a few crops to bing in spring would be serviceable. Oats, being be taken in from the field during the remainder of this generally later than most other crops, the land intended for them, if ploughed in the fall frequently becomes too dry to harrow well before they can be sown; unless, therefore, it would be practicable to plough a second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring to a Clergyman to expect his manner from those to whom he ministers." I do not find a supposition, and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring that in the fall might be with second time in spring to an assertion of such a supposition, and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition of such as supposition, and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition of such as supposition, and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition of such as supposition, and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition of such as supposition and the supposition of such as supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the supposition of such as supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be supposition. were a perfectly safe crop, it was considered to be second time in spring, that in the fall might be with that it may be benefitted by being well pulverised by the action of the frost in winter, and admit of opera-

in spring. Subsoil ploughing has been scarcely thought of, as overlaying a stiff subsoil, even with the mode of surface draining at present within the means of Canadian perform this operation; but without sufficient drainage to carry off the water to the depth at which the ground has been stirred, it would probably result in more depended upon, both for saving the grain in a sound that which is new occapied by the trimming time-serving Clergy of France. Theirscorn-ful oppression by the vile and lawless power which they did their possible and halld not a stern caveat against the sin of fraternizing with treason and rebellion—a sin which Rome has been guilty of, times without number. And never can we be sufficiently grateful that in our pure and scriptural branch of Christ's Church, the principles of loyalty are so deeply indented, that of necessity she must inculcate

> particularly, when hay is scarce, and likely to command a high price, it would be advisable to take more to the farmer, the Canada thistle, or other troublepains in saving good straw, that it may serve as a par- some weed, the making of a naked fallow, is the best and safest course to be adopted; and in that case the The several details of management on the farm, of first ploughing should decidedly be made in the fall which those mentioned above, form some of the leading | we know from many instances that have come under features being attended to in their proper season, that our observation, that if a thorough fallow be made, no which may be considered as more properly constituting | thistles will make their appearance in the succeeding the work to be done in October and afterwards, will crop of wheat, although they may be expected to show consist in the preparation of the ground for the seed to themselves, more or less afterwards, and to require

# Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. and dear Sir,-Although it can scarcely be necessary to call your attention to the very conspicuous advertisement which now appears in the public papers, notifying the public of the intended opening and dedication of the new Romish Conventicle in Church Street, Toronto, yet I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that, as an organ and a reformed branch of the Church Universal, you will (as you have so often done before.) protest most strongly against allowing a mere sect, whose ministers and members are living in a state of most aggra-vated schism, to arrogate to itself the term "Catholic,"— or to denominate its meeting house "the Catholic Cathedral." Our own people, at all events, must be taught to call things by their right names, and warned never, even inadvertantly, to apply those terms, which belong alone to the one body of Christians, to the Romish schism,— They ought not, as it seems to me, to be called even Roman Cotholics"—or their places of worship "Roman Catholic Churches;" for in this empire they are not Catholics in any sense, not even Roman Catholics: and, equently, their places of worship cannot be churches, but are mass-houses, meeting-houses, or conventicles.—
They are Roman Catholics while WITHIN the boundaries of the Italian Church, or when they are in those countries where the national Church recognizes the authority of the Roman Pontiff. But since in this land there is a pure branch of the Catholic Church already planted, holdin the three Creeds—the two Sacraments—and the three fold ministry, deriving its authority in unbroken succession from Apostolic hands; -and since they refuse to hold anion therewith, and set up a separate denomi of their own, it necessarily follows that they immediate degenerate into a mere schismatical sect, having no shadow of claim to the term Catholic. They separate themselves from the English branch of the Catholic Church,

cannot belong to that which has no existence.

I did not mean to have done more than merely draw your attention to this subject-though it must be acknowledged that the advertisement is tempting, if one felt disposed to be sarcastic. I now leave the matter in your more able hands, not doubting but that you will call upon every clergyman of THE Catholic Church to warn his flock most energetically against the sin of countena by his presence "the performances" advertised to take place on the 29th inst. and on the Sunday after—or of contributing of his substunce to the furtherance of schism.

and since the Roman Catholic Church can have no being

beyond the limits I have mentioned, it is evident that the

Ever yours, Diocese of Toronto, 12th Sept., 1848.

> THE ROMISH ADVERTISEMENT FOR MICHAELMAS.

To the Editor of the Church. Sir,-I desire to enquire, Have the dissenting papers taken much notice of the Romish Advertisement placarded about our streets and suspended in the windows of the scent after Popery, have such a kindly and generous care, lest there should at any time be the least inkling of

while in course of preparation for grain, that would cover some of the expenses of cultivation, assimilate some of the substances that would otherwise escape from the manure (which is generally applied to the fallow in spring), while in process of decomposition, supply material to replace it, and leave a lighter portion of the expenditure to be repaid altogether by the wheat crop. But we hope to have an opportunity of "Mereties" that have dared to hang out this undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their windows, will receive their deserts at the hands of the protestant papers. If a poor clergyman who dares to shew that he believes in the validity of his orders as coming down from the Apostles, and dares to teach and act as the Church directs and obliges him; cannot escape being stigmatized as Papist, Puseyite, Romanizer, and I know not what else, what must these expect? and of what shall protestants be thought worthy who shall make "Geese" of themselves next "Mereties" that have dared to hang out this undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their windows, will receive their deserts at the hands of the protestant papers. If a poor clergyman who dares to shew that he believes in the validity of his orders as the Church directs and obliges him; cannot escape being stigmatized as Papist, Puseyite, Romanizer, and I know not what else, what must these expect? and of what shall protestants be thought worthy who shall make "Geese" of themselves next "Mereties" that have dared to hang out this undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom "geese" of themselves next "Michaelmas," by actually attending High Mass, and going to the expense of a five attending High Mass, and going to the expense of a five shilling ticket, too, for the purpose? Shall they not be plucked, spitted, and roasted by all the virtuous protestant papers of the town? But we shall see. Perhaps, however, the enormity of what is likely to happen, does not strike the dissenting editors. The Advertisement in question is so much after the manner of the respective bodies to which they belong, that its extraordinary intrinsic character does not strike them. It has, perhaps, for them, too many of the characteristics of the very familiar TEA-MEETING placards, which hold out such flattering promises of ministers and talented gentlemen who will be in attendance to entertain the audience—(at Michaelmas it seems there will be several live BISHOPS to be seen)—where everything will be arranged so as to work for September," some observations were made crops, or ordinary well fallowed land, will be in a proper condition to be ploughed for those grains. Peas may be sown on stubble-land or on sod. If sown on stubble particularly, and intended as a preparation of stubble particularly, and intended as a preparation of stubble particularly, and intended as a preparation of stubble particularly. and unnoticeable as being a thing of course, this placard business of this month, and which is generally finished by the more expeditious farmers about the 10th, and by others, from that time till about the 25th, or in Toronto, Sept. 1848.

HOW ARE THE CLERGY TO BE SUPPORTED? To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,-I beg to thank you for the insertion of my remarks upon this subject, in your paper of the 31st Aug., and to request the further favour of your making room for this. I should have forwarded these remarks in time for your last issue, but wished to see if any one else would take up the subject; and, such not being the case, I wish now

I think you slightly misapprehended me, when you say, "We cannot allow our Correspondent to suppose it incompa-tible with self-respect for a Clergyman to expect his maintepropriety dispensed with. All land ploughed in autumn, whether intended for fallow, or for crop, should be formed into rather narrow lands, and well drained, acter of Clergyman and Gentleman, and injurious to the interests of the Church. My words—those which you seem to refer to—were, "there is something shockingly humiliating to the proper feelings of a 'Christian Gentleman' in being necessitated to ask on Monday from his Pauishioners a few shillings," &c. Many Clergymen, I have no doubt, enter upon the cure of a Parish or Mission in the corresponding to the tions being commenced upon it as early as necessary in the very justifiable expectation that, so glad will the members of their flocks be at receiving those ministrations, the lack of which they have often made subject of complaint, that they will contribute masked and liberally, to the support of the Pastor. I need hardly say, that such well warranted expectations very often end in dissuch well warranted expectations very often end in disappointment. The question then arises, whether or not the minister is to ask for this support: and you, Sir, for whose opinion I trust I am not wanting in respect, appear to answer the question in the following sentence, following the language I have already quoted: "for it is," you say, "the Clergman's duty to teach the whole Christian duty, and it is as much the layman's duty to give of his carnal things to those who minister in spiritual things, as it is to keep his hands from picking and stealing." I do not, for a moment, presume to controvert your position as to the "laymoment, presume to controvert your position as to the "lay-man's duty to give," but from the tenor of your language, I presume, you to lay it down, that inasmuch as it is no incompatible for the clergyman" to receive the stipend direct, and it is the layman's duty to give it, then, it being the Clergyman's place to inculcate this duty, it follows that the Clergyman space to incure this duty, it follows that the Clergyman may, without any compromise or incon-sistency, preach to his Parishioners on the Sunday, and lecture to them on the Monday, that they as Christians are bound to pay money to him, their Pastor. This I take plan, when done carefully, is generally the most to be mode of giving a greater depth to obdurate soils, to be your meaning Sir: that the Clergyman may not only depended upon, both for saving the grain in a sound (which one plough could not work up to a sufficient expect, but ask, his pittance; and moreover, that he is ex-

might in the

ing-machines are employed, (as is now almost universally the case, in getting out large quantities of grain at once,) is too often allowed to go to waste, by not being properly stacked even this the want of it is afterwards felt for fodder and litter. This season, particularly, when hay is scarce, and likely to comparticularly, when hay is scarce, and likely to comparticularly when hay is scarce, and likely to compart to some the season of gregation will be one of more than ordinary Chri licity and teachableness, which will give full credit to the protestations of disinterestedness, when the connec tion of the offering with the stipend is so very direct. A Clergyman must know, that in such a case, he would be absolutely disbelieved, and the best of pastors would endanger his reputation for sincerity in the most respectable and orderly congregation. And Sir, would there be nothing incompatible in a minister preaching a sermon for his individual benefit? Could you Sir, as you penned that paragraph, ever call to mind, an occasion, where you had appealed to a congregation for an augmentation of your own stipend by voluntary contribution? I have heard many of those Sermons in aid of various funds, which the state of our Church in Canada renders it necessary shot be preached so frequently, and I have seen them responded to in a manner which has caused our brethren in the old Country to wonder at the amount received—but I confess I have witnessed no occasion, when the direct and confessed object was the support of the Clergyman who was preaching The object has always been, the aid of some fund, of The object has always been, the aid of some fund, of which the preacher could speak without hesitation, as not being himself pecuniarily interested. A congregation can understand being urged to contribute to the Church Society—for the support of Missions—for the Education of the Clergy—for the support of Widows and Orphans; but to receive in a similar manner, a sermon in aid of "me, myself, your teacher and preacher," would require the exercise of rather more Christian patience and humility, the exercise of rather more Christian patience and hu than any Clergyman finds in his congregation. To expect a Clergyman to preach such a Sermon too, is to ask him, as I think many of your Reverend Brethren will concede, to compromise those feelings of independence and self respect which no liberal minded man is without, and, which St. Paul must have known well existed, when he

forbade us to remain under pecuniary obligations, saying "Owe no man anything."

There is another evil arising from such a system, to which I have not yet alluded. The stipend being affected -increased or diminished -according to the effect pro-duced by such lectures as I have alluded to, the most successful preacher will be, the divine, who can in the course of his ministrations, extract the largest amount from his parishioners—for himself. There can hardly be a doubt, ut, that such a kind of emulation would tend to anything

out to raise the character of our ministers.

By all means, let the people support the Church, as it is their duty to do, and let that duty be taught them earer fully and earnestly, but surely this can be done, without making the pastor dependant upon the caprice of his flock.

I now leave the subject for other pens, and should not have written so much, but for your remarks, which were clearly founded upon a misapprehension of my meaning. Yours dutifully, A LAYMAN.

September 12th, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

Prescott, 11th September, 1848. Rev. Sir,-The congregation of St. John's Church here, have lately placed an organ in their church, and, from its admirable performance, we feel it to be only an act of justice to the manufacturer, Mr. A. Backus, of Troy, State of New York, to request you will insert this communication in your paper, that other Churches may know where to apply for an organ.

This is a GG organ, of 59 keys; one open Diapason from Tenor F; two stop Diapason, bass; three Dulciana from Tenor F; four Principal Bass; five Principle Treble and six stop Diapason, treble,—and in black walnut case This organ costs only £112 10s., currency, including freight from Troy, duties here, and all expenses in putting up; and the amount was contributed by the congre generally, who were so well pleased, it being of sufficien one for a much larger church, that, had a greater amount been required, it would have been at once cheerfully paid

Your obedient servants, ALFRED HOOKER, Churchwardens.
J. S. MERWIN,

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett acknowledges, with many thanks, the sum of £15 from John S. Arnold, Esq., being the amount of a Regatta Prize, generously contributed by him to the fund for building St. James's Parocnial Sunday School.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE.

off by death every year,) and the prayers and hymns they

in the right path, and concluded with expressing a fervent

Employ my youngest breath;
Thus I'm prepared for longer days.
Or fit for early death.

ENGLAND.

them below without comment: the rental of the Wesleyan Chapel, in Ker-street, has fallen off more than twenty five

with a view to its being made a distinct church. In the

Arrival of the Europa.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

From Liverpool. 2nd September.

The steamship Europa arrived at New York this morning, at 8 o'clock, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 2nd instant. LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKETS, SEPT. 2.—American Wheat 8s. to 9s. per 70lbs. Holders are satisfied with 33s. to 34s for very the contract of the contract of

very best Canadian Flour. Indeed the latter price is hardly obtainable, whilst both Indian Corn and Corn Meal are cheaper;

the former not being more than 32s. to 34s. per quarter, and the

No warrant was issued against Ledru Rollin.

Germanic powers, peace may ensue.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 14.

-Hamilton Gazette.

a five pective tlemen ce—(at

IENS. RTED? st Aug., ish now

iberty of

t from his e a doubt, anything urch, as it should not hich were AYMAN. r, 1848.

s Church arch, and, be only an Backus, of insert this reches may Dulciana ple Treble in putting rfully paid.

wardens. nce.

with many Esq., being

There had been a serious riot at Berlin. All is quiet in Ireland. O'Gormon has positively escaped

to France.

at an early hour, amid troops of children in Sunday attire, and parents and teachers with cheerful faces, to the Sunday School Room in the basement of Christ's Church. This spacious apartment was filled to overflowing, and we computed that there could be little less than three hundred children present. The arrangement of the forms for the children and the center for the spectators, was judicious and the court for the spectators was judicious and the court for the spectators.

The Ocean Monarch, 1,400 tons burthen, left the Mersey

The Ocean Monarch, 1,400 tons burthen, left the Mersey early on Thursday, with about two hundred and eighty souls on board, including the crew and passengers. We discharged the pilot about eight o'clock. No incident worthy of note occurred until we arrived off the Ormshead, at which time it was nearly twelve o'clock. Orders were given to tack ship, and while hauling the main yard it was stated, that one of the steerage passengers had made a fire in one of the ventilators without reflection. I immediately sent the steward and another man to extinguish the fire, and bring up the delinquent who had made it. Immediately after this one of the cabin passengers came on deck and stated, that the cabin was full of smoke, which was coming from below. On hearing this I ran down to ascertain the position of affairs, and found that the ship was actually on fire. I then hurried back to the deck and gave orders to have water poured upon it, and directed that the ship should be kept water poured upon it, and directed that the ship was actually on a rush, almost as instantaneous as lightning, burst forth, and in less than five minutes the whole stern of the ship was completely enveloped in the fiery element. I then gave orders to have the ship brought to the wind. All was now a scene of the utmost confusion, noise and disorder. My orders could not be heard. Despair had scized almost every soul on board. The scene which presented itself was most awful to contemplate, much more to look upon.

The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern

Despair had seized almost every soul on board. The scene which presented itself was most awful to contemplate, much source of the greatest comfort and delight. He referred to the desponding state of things when he first came among them as their pastor—his first congregation scarcely numbering 30 or 40 souls—a striking contrast to what was there exhibited in the assemblage of nearly 300 of the lambs of his flock. Well might he exclaim with Jacob of old. "With my staff I passed over this Jordan and now I am become two bands,"—for at present there were in active and successful operation no less than four Sunday Schools in connection with our venerable Church—one in Christ's Church, a second at the building used as a custom-house for the children around the Port, and two others, in the Southern and Western extremities of the City, at the resindence of private individuals, to whom he felt greatly indebted for their indefatigable and zealous exertions,—indeed to all the superintendents and teighers he begged to tender his warmest acknowledgements,—they were his fellow-labourers and had rendered good and faithful service to the sacred and interesting cause in which they were associated. Theirs was a most pleasing duty—that of instilling into the minds of children the precious truths of God's holy word, which are able to make them wise unto salvation, and into their hearts the love of that Saviour who died for them on the cross, and who further testified his tendidren and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." His own feelings were the more interested in the scene before him, because a large of the preserved order, they would all be aswed; that the anthors should be let go, so as to allow the ship to get her head to the wind, and thus, if possible, confine the flames to the structure of those dear children had been baptized by his own hands. They were his spiritual children and his yearned over them with a father's affection and love. He candren to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." His own feelings were the more interested in the scene before him, because a large number of those dear children had been baptized by hisown hands. They were his spiritual children and his yearned over them with a father's affection and love. He heart's desire and prayer to God for them was, that they might be saved—he exhorted them, therefore, to persevere in the right path, and concluded with expressing a ferrent of course, crowded still further forward. To the pro-boom trop-clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the fore-mast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jib-boom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped amidst the most heart-rending screams, both of those on board, and those who were falling into the water.— Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the veshope that at the last great examination day, when parents and children, teachers and pupils, should all undergo the scrutiny of the Most High—they might all be included in the gracious invitation—"Come ye blessed children of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world" and that approving sentence—"Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

After the Address shout 150 prices were distributed. sel, others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery

benevolent conduct eminently deserves.

Of the origin of the fire I cannot at present say. My mind has not yet become sufficiently composed as to enable me to investigate with accuracy the probability of the various conjectures which are afloat. At present I am inclined to say that it arose from some of the passengers smoking in the steerage,

Decrease of Dissent in England.—A contemporary, (the Telegraph) mentions a few facts on this subject, which proves a great decrease in the attendance at the Dissenting places of worship in Devonport—so much so, indeed, as to make it difficult to maintain the buildings, and to keep the trusts free from debt. We give a brief recapitulation of them below the points of the Wesleyan contrary to orders.

The Ocean Monarch had a very valuable cargo, the freight of which, together with the passage money, amounted to about

# JAMES MURDOCH, Commander of the Ocean Monarch.

The following appropriate remarks are from the Berean :-It is highly satisfactory to learn that the greatest sympathy was manifested at Liverpool towards the sufferers, and a subscription for a supply of their wants was opened, with a very

the expenses are only met by breaking in upon the funds which the founders wisely ordained should accumulate for its re-purchase on the expiration of the fixed term on which the site was granted. The other Dissenting chapels are nearly all in a similar state of decline, with only two exceptions—that of the Rev. W. Wilcocks, the chapel in Pembroke-street has passed into other hands, and a considerable portion of the congregation added to that of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here the deam of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here the deam of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here the deam of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here the deam of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here the deam of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here the deam of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here the deam of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here the deam of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is the sufferers, and a subtent with a very like scription of the sufficient of the subtent was opened, with a very libral the motice of some readers, that the writer of the subtent was opened, with a very libral the motice of some readers, that the writer of the subtent was opened, with a very libral the motice of some readers, that the writer of the subtent was opened, with a very libral the motice of some readers, that the writer of the subtent of the Rev. The Fair being one this list have been awarded to Canadians. The Fair being one the classified heads, prizes for "foreign stock," head, as the province of the classified heads, prizes in this list affords us pleasure to note, that the most in a and the wording in point of Saxon purity and rhythm, so perfect, that we do not wonder it should so readily be retained, so often quoted, and thence assumed to be actually a Scripture passage. We have read—and it is no incredible story—of a preacher's having composed a sermon on the same words, and thinking himself perfectly prepared for his pulpit-duty, until he remembered that his congregation would expect chapter and verse of his text to be given out; and when he searched for these, he discovered that his discourse wanted a Bible-text.

It is our earnest wish, and we cherish the hope with the writer, that he individuals who came to the ship with so much promptitude and self-denial will meet with their reward in a better world, though we do not adopt the sentiment which the Princess-street chapel; but even here the decrease in the demand for accommodation is felt. We understand it has been suggested by several of the proprietors of St. Aubin's Episcopal Church, in this town, to relinquish their interest, with a view to relinquish their interest, but he with a view to relinquish their interest, with a view to relinquish their interest. event of such an arrangement, a large portion of the building would be appropriated to "free sittings."—Plymouth Times. BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

# Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 16th Sept., 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:-The Hon. James Leslie to be Secretary of the Province of Canada, in the place and stead of the Hon. Robert Baldwin

Canada, in the place and stead of the Province of Canada.

William Hamilton Merritt, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt to be President of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, in the place and stead of the Hon. James Leslie, appointed Secretary of this

the former not being more than 32s. to 34s. per quarter, and the latter about 16s. to 17s. per barrel.

Accounts from Paris state that four more journals have been empressed, and others threatened. The journalists presented an indignant protest to the National Assembly.

The National Assembly decided, by a large majority, to prosecute Caussidiere and Louis Blanc, for the part they took in the insurrection. Both have escaped. Louis Blanc is in England. Caussidiere's whereabouts is unknown.

Paris is rife with rumours of impending insurrection, and the strictest military precautions are adopted by the Government.

The Government sent four thousand troops and several ships of war to Venice, and orders have been given to station an additional French army of seventy thousand on the Alpine frontiers,

pleased to summon to the Legislative Council, the Honourable Frederick Auguste Quesnel, of the City of Montreal.

tional French army of seventy thousand on the Alpine frontiers,
to be marched to the assistance of Italy in case the former ECLIPSE OF THE MOON .- One of the most magnificent lunar eclipses it has ever been our fortune to witness oc-curred during the night of Tuesday last. Before the eclipse commenced the Heavens were unusually clear and brilliant, and Louis Phillippe has applied to the French Government for Louis Phillippe has applied to the French Gottman.

Louis Phillippe has applied to the French Gottman his private funds.

Lord John Russell has made a tour of personal inspection to the Chartist districts of England.

In Manchester and adjoining towns numerous arrests have been made; and five of the leading Chartists sentenced to fifteen months hard labour in prison.

Dr. McDowall, a Chartist leader, is convicted of treason.

Austria has accepted the mediation of England and France, and expressed a hope that, through the intervention of the Germanic powers, peace may ensue.

The Germanic Assembly is engaged in discussing the paint the dull and murky appearance presented by the moon paint the dull and murky appearance presented by the moon dent, were also astonishing.—Buffalo Commercial. rear added to the singularity of the scene. No pencil could paint the dull and murky appearance presented by the moon just before she became totally eclipsed. If superstition still held the sway over men's minds, which she did in the days of Columbus, strange and fearful would have been the feelings excited in their breasts at the sight of so appalling a spectacle. The "moon turned into blood" seemed strikingly realized, heightened as it was by the tranquil yet brilliant beauty which the "Host of Heaven" presented. Slowly emerging from her murky shroud "she re-assumed her native lustre," and after an obscuration of more than four hours, became once more the Queen of night, in skies which Canada alone possesses.—

Colonist.

Total average Assets		the Bank,	Coin and Bullion  Landed and other Property of the Bank  Covernment Securities  Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	ilities	京 は は は は に				MONTH ENDING.
41 200,11	717 594 19	601,393 8	46,281 12 21,553 15 12,797 18 9,169 2 26,328 14	321,487 1		None. None. 36,272 15 82,691 1	£ s. d.	March, 184	
1	00	9	14000	4	1	007	1	00	
Section .	716,650 6	599,951 1	51,328 14 21,527 0 12,797 18 13,411 5 17,633 17	319,870 0		31.621 2 78,424 18 26,246 13	£ s. d. 183,577 5 0	Oth April,	
1	6 1	10 1	14 2 0 8 18 9 17 2	0 3	1	2 6 8 11 3 10	5 d	1848.	
-	704,980 18	602,085 0	42,362 6 21,634 10 10,497 18 12,832 10 15,568 12	304,422 14 0		36,071 3 78,480 10 27,090 0	£ s. d. 162,781 0 0	31st May, 18	MONTH
1	4	ယ	00000	10	1		o d	48.	H E
	688,953	589,477	26,060 7 26,942 12 10,497 18 12,279 18 23,695 9	128,867	200000	46,666 12 82,880 8 20,905 4	£ s. 148,375 5	30th June,	MONTH ENDING.
	7 11	1 9	9 18 9 9 1 18 9 9 1 18 9 9 1 18 9 9 1 18 9 9 1 18 9	4	-	482	0 d.	1848.	MCS.
2000	684, 96 13	578,215	44,600 13 26,848 2 10,427 18 8,765 2 15,869 8	200,100	2002 120	54,165 15 66,802 0 13,252 14	£ 158,935	31st July,	
1	3 4	7 1	13 10 2 9 18 9 2 0 8 11		5 0	4 5 5 6	s. d.	818.	
THE BIROLIT Cashier	656,138 10	562,088 14	40,513 14 26,848 2 10,997 18 11,434 13 4,255 7		269 133 9	53,053 19 55,739 16 10,240 3	150,099 10	31st	
	03	-	71990	The second second	6	936	: 00	848	1

the way. Among the spectators vatide the ende of the many were amounted of poor children, who seemed to be minimated of poor children, who seemed to appropriate the fellow-creatures. A praise-order deflective assistant was beautious that the next way has a state of the charge of Private Instituted to the table of the poor cases of the contract of the water o Montreal, was 1s. 6d. per barrel of flour; from Montreal to Liverpool or the Clyde 4s. 3d. per barrel—making the cost from Toronto to Liverpool 5s. 9d. per barrel, against 6s., 7s., and 8s. via New York to Liverpool, the Clyde or Ireland.—Ib.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—Steerage passengers are now carried by the mail steamers between Quebec and Montreal for 7½d. The postage of a letter, carried by the same steamers, costs 9d. or 20 per cent. more than the carrying of a man, and yet we are told the steamers are making money by carrying passengers at the above rate. - Quebec Gazette.

Among the numerous prizes awarded at the New York State Agricultural Fair, held larely at Buffalo, long lists of which have been published in the Buffalo papers, we find, under one of the classified heads, prizes for "foreign stock," and

better world, though we do not adopt the sentiment which the excess of his feelings of gratitude towards them draws from his pen, that any amount of "philanthropy and benevolent conduct" deserve reward at the hands of God.

Dest Dan, one year on, Systant, O. B. Ewart, Danias, appoint and ten dollars.

Best Stallion, over three years, Clyde, Jane Ward, Toronto, diploma and twenty-five dollars.

2nd do. do. do., Young Clyde, C. Harrison, Toronto, fifteen

3rd do. do., Mercer, John Gibson, St. Catherines, eight dollars.
4th do. do., Alfred, N. Davis, Toronto, -Youatt.

Five Shetland Poneys, exhibited by James Dougall, Amherst-burgh, diploma. Under the general head of premiums open to all, we find the following awarded:—

Best Stallion, Clyde, Jane Ward, Toronto, diploma.

Best six fat sheep, middle woolled, Samuel Peters, London, diploma.—Colonist.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT, AND EXTRAORDINARY DIS-

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT, AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF COURAGE BY A LITTLE GIBL.—As two gentlemen
were crossing the Suspension Bridge below the Falls from the
American side, on Friday evening, when about 200 yards from
the Canada side they heard a noise like the falling of a heavy
body over the precipice, a few rods above the bridge, and immediately observed a little girl running towards the bridge. She
passed several men who were standing in the vicinity, and hastened to the lower side of the bridge, where she descended a sort
of ladder or stairway made by pins being driven into a large pole
or log placed in an upright position, and reaching from the lower
side of the bridge some 80 or 90 feet down the precipice, to a
sort of recess under the cliffs. When she arrived at the bottom
of the ladder, she climbed with increased speed along the side of of the ladder, she climbed with increased speed along the side of the hill, under the overhanging rocks, to the place above from which she started, and descending a few steps she was observed trying to raise and carry some object, which the gentlemen who had watched her movements with increasing interest, soon became satisfied was a child that had fallen over the precipice.

Miss Sarah Campbell, of Windsor, who was lost in Miss Sarah Campbell, of Windsor, who was lost in the woods on the 11th of August last, returned to her home on the 31st, having been absent twenty-one days. A friend in Brompton has sent us a circumstantial account of her wanderings, of the efforts made in her behalf, and her return home, from which we condense the following statements:

It appears that on the 11th of August, in company with two friends, she went fishing on the north branch of Windsor brook; and that, attempting to return, she became separated from her

and that, attempting to return, she became separated from her companions, who returned to her mother's, the Widow Camp bell, expecting to find her at home. Several of her neighbours scarched for her during the night, without success. The search carched for her during the night, without success. The search was continued during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, by some ifty or sixty individuals, and although her tracks and those of a dog which accompanied her were discovered, no tidings of the girl were obtained. A general sympathy for the afflicted widow and her lost daughter was excited, and notwithstanding the busy season of the year, great numbers from Windsor and the neighbouring townships of Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne, Durham, Orford, Sherbrooke, Lennosville, Stoke and Dudswell, translations and implements for camping in the Durham, Orford, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Stoke and Dudswell, turned ont with provisions and implements for camping in the woods, in search of the female, which was kept up without intermission for about fourteen days, when it was generally given up, under the impression that she must have died, either from starvation, or the inclemency of the weather, it having rained almost incessantly for nearly a week of the time.\*

On the 31st her brother returned home from Massachusetts, and, with two or three others, renewed the search, but returned the second day, and found to his great joy that the lost one had found her way home the evening previous.

the second day, and found to his great joy that the lost one had found her way home the evening previous.

On hearing of her return, our correspondent made a visit to Widow Campbell, to hear from her daughter the story of her wanderings. She was found, as might be supposed, in a very weak and exhausted condition, but quite rational, as it seems she had been during the whole period of her absence. From her story to following particulars were gathered:

When first lost she went directly from home down 'Open Procket' the medium about a mile distant from where she left

Brooke, to a meadow, about a mile distant from where she left her companions, which she mistook for what is called the 'Ozias opening, a mile distant in the opposite direction. On Sabbath morning, knowing that she was lost, and having heard that lost morning, knowing that she was lost, and having heard that lost persons might be guided by the sun, she undertook to follow the sun during the day. In the morning she directed her steps towards the East, crossed the north Branch mistaking it for 'Open Brooke,' and travelled, frequently running, in a South East direction (her way home was due north) seven or eight miles till she came to the great Hay Meadow in Windsor. There she spent Sabbath night, and, on Monday morning, directed her course to, and thence down, the South Branch in the great Meadow.

Meadow.

After this she appears to have spent her time, except while she was searching for food for herself and dog, in walking and running over the meadow and up and down the south branch in search of her home, occasionally wandering upon the highlands, and far down towards the junction of the two main streams never being more than seven or eight miles from home.

For several days, by attempting to follow the sun, she travelled in a circle, finding herself at night near the place where she left in the morning. Although she often came across the tracks of large parties of men, and their recently erected camps, and knew that multitudes of people were in search of her, she saw no living person, and heard no sound of trumpet, or other noise, except the report of a gun, as she lay by a brook, early on Thursday morning, the sixth day of her being lost. Thinking the gun to have been fired not more than half a mile distant, she 'screamed and run' to the place from whence she supposed the noise came, but found nothing. Early in the day, however, she came to the camp where this gun was fired, but not until after its occupants had left to renew their search for her. This camp was about four miles from the great meadow where she spent the Sabbath previous. There she found a fire, dried her clothes, and found a partridge's gizzard which she cooked and ate, and then laid down and slept, remaining about 24 hours. and children with any of the great examination day, when percentage of the flow of the proof restricts of the security of the Most little phase was an arrange of the proof restricts of the proof of th

easily observed. By its positions on the 7th and 10th August, it would appear that it passed its perihelion on the last week in July, and is now descending to the southern hemisphere.

A French engineer, named Ferdinand, has submitted to the

as see was to such severe storms, with no other food but wild berries. It is also very strange that she should have been so frequently on the tracks of those in search of her, sleeping in their camps, and endeavouring to follow their tracks home, and not have heard any of their numerous trumpets, or been seen by any of the hundreds of persons who were in search for her.—

Sherbrooke Gazette.

\* A little dog which was with her at the time of her being lost, returned about a week after, which was thought to indicate that she was no longer alive.

OLE BULL.—This celebrated Norwegian violinist, is now OLE BULL.—This celebrated Norwegian violinist, is now working as a journeyman in the manufactory of M. Vuillaume, a Parisian musical instrument maker, in hope of being enabled to make a violin that shall equal the tones of those made by the celebrated Stradivarius, of Cremona; and for this purpose he has brought from Norway wood more than 200 years old.

BATTLE OF BOULAGH. - Look at the shifting tableaux on the Common of Boulagh:—1. Five thousand rebel pikes with O'Brien strutting before them. 2. A detachment of police dashing at them. 3. O'Brien on all fours among the cabbages. 4. A deserted field of battle, in which, after a pause, assemble, from all quarters, 1,500 horse, foot, and artillery. Yet Boulagh is only an out-of-the-way village; and the arrangements which ended in this decisive victory, and overwhelming concentration, had not been made twelve hours before.—Times. Summary.

The receipts from tickets at the late New York State Fair amounted to 6,500 dollars.—A young man named Geo. Taylor, of Bertie, had his leg severed from his body by a thrashing-machine, at Fort Erie, and died four hours after amputation had been performed.—A mode has been invented by S. Bentz, of Boonsboro', Mayland, of hulling wheat and other grains, so as entirely to remove the outer skin, by which a pure white flour is made unmixed with the usual bran.—The potato rot has appeared in the counties of Montreal, Terrebonne, Beauharnois and Richlieu.—A grant of £2,685 was made by the House of Commons this year to the College of Maynooth, for repairs.— Commons this year to the College of Maynooth, for repairs.—
A sum of £122,800 has been voted by Parliament for the Commons this year to the Consecutive Commons the Consecutive Commons that year to the Lord Bishop or Toronto, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the known of finishing.

# TORONTO, September 20th, 1848.

all Wheat, per 60 lbs.	5	3	a	0	0
pring do. do	4	6	a	0	0
pring dats, per 34lbs	1	3	a	0	0
arley, per 48lbs	2	0	a	2	1
eas	2	0	a	2	3
amerine dim D	28	9	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	27	6	a	0	0
Do. Blow (in Bags)		6	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	26	3	n	0	0
Do. (in Bags)	0	2	a	0	35
Beet, per lb.	15	0	a	17	6
Do. per 100 lbs		24	a	- 0	34
Pork per lb. Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	a	0	0
Do. per 100 lbs	0	3	a	0	4
Veal, per lb.		01	a	0	34
Mutton per lb	0	21	a	0	33
Lamb, per quarter	0	6	a	9	9
potatoes, per bushel	The state of	0	a	0	10
Butter, tresh, per lb	0	9	co	0	7
Do. salt, do	0	3	a	0	5
Cheese, per lb	0	0	a	6	3
. 1. ner barrol	0	9	a	0	7
Page ner doz.	U	6		3	0
Turkeys, cach	-	6	a	0	9
Capse. do	1	6	a	2	101
Ducks per pair	The state of	6	a	7	
Pourle Do		3	a	1	6
CLASH per ton	20	0	a	28	
Hay, do.	00		a	67	
Fire Wood,	10		a	12	
need per loaf .	. 0	51	a	0	
Rye	3	0	a	0	0

Toronto on London ..... 12 @ 0 per cent.
" " New York ... 3 @ 0 "
New York on London ..... 9 @ 91 "

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Committee Meeting of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be holden at Kingston, on Tuesday, October 3d, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Sept. 15th, 1848.

MRS. COATES'S establishment will RE-OPEN on the 21st of September. Toronto, August 21st, 1848.

Private Tuition.

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church in this City, will be glad to receive into his house Two more Pupils.

Toronto, September 13, 1848.

7-4i

Windication of the Episcopul or Apostolical Succession; by the Rev. John Sinclair, M.A. of Penthroke Callege, Oxford, Minister of St. Paul's Episcopul Chapel, Edinburgh. Rivingtons, London, 12mo, stiff covers, 2s. 6d.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the Midsummer Vacation, or WEDNESDAY, the 27th September. TERMS: Day Scholars,

Boarders.

Optional Branches-(Extra.) 

The following papers will please give six insertions, one in each ucck, and send their accounts to the Collector:—The Church, Patriot, Eritish Canadian, British Cotonist, Globe, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazetté and Spectator, Beautjord Courier, Chatham Gleaner, and New York Albion.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

Work Street. MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the Public, that Studies will be Resumed on Monday, Sept. 4th, when she hopes by her continued exertions towards the welfare and advancement of her pupils; to still ensure the high patronage she has ever so liberally received.

ever so liberally received.

The school is divided into separate departments, with qualified Teachers to preside over each.

Monsieur Deslandes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a certain portion of his time every day to the teaching of his own language, and also of the higher brauches. English Grammar, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic, by a Master.

Toronto, August 10, 1848.

Including Board, and a thorough English and French Education, with Music, £40 per annum. Music, Singing. Drawing, Dancing and the Guitar, by the most proved Masters.
The highest references given.

MR. O. H. TOULMIN, Professor of Music, MILLBROOK COTTAGE, NEAR FINCH'S TAVERN, YONGE STREET,

HAVING recently arrived from England, and intending to practice his profession in Toronto, respectfully announces that he is prepared to give instruction on the Harp, Pinno, Flute, Violin, and other instruments, and also in Thorough Bass; having had considerable experience in London, England, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to his Pupils, and can produce ample testimornias as to his ability, &c.

Orders have be left at Mr. H. Rowsell's King Street, which as Mr. Orders fuzy be left at Mr. H. Rowsell's King Street, which, as Mr. O. H. T. is in the City every day, will receive prompt attention.

Hamilton, 23rd August, 1848.

# MRS. BURKE

RESPECTFULLY informs the PARENTS of Pupils ATTENDING Upper Canada College, that she can accommodate Six Young Gentlemen as Family Boarders. Her House is situated near to the College. Reference permitted o the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 13, 1848,

Establishment for Young Ladies. COBOURG.

MRS. and the Misses DUNN, beg most respectfully to inform their friends, that Studies will be resumed after a short Vacation, on Monday the 31st August.

on Monday the 31st August.

They avail themselves of this opportunity, to offer sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage they have received during the short time they have been in Cobourg.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev'd. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. August 8th, 1848.

# GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY who has the charge of a limited number of pupils, wishes to engage an Assistant who is qualified to teach Music, French, and Drawing. A member of the Church will be preferred.

A member of the Church will be preferred.

Address (post-paid) care of T. D. Campbell, Esq., Brockville.

Brockville, August 8, 1848.

12a-tr

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

HAS Removed her School from Kingston to this Cirr
and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished Education.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. Scadding, Mr. John Sammel Blogg, to Sophia, third daughter of Charles Kendrick Davids, Esq., formerly of Windsor, England.

Ou the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Hy. Wm.
Cuff, second son of Thomas Cuff, Esq., of Liverpool, Eugland, to Miss Mary Stroud, daughter of John S. Stroud, Esq., Co-bourg, C. W.

At St. John's Church, York Mills, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Charles Ruttan, J. S. Thomson, Esq., Agent Commercial

Toronto, May, 1848.

EDUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-

Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

A YOUNG LADY, who is permitted to refer to the Venerable of Archdeacon of York, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, in a School or Private Family, as GOVERNESS. She is competent to teach the rudiments of French and Music.

The Property of September 1st, 1848.

#### DREADFUL HURRICANE.

A CCOUNTS of one of the most awful hurricanes that has ever yet visited the West Indies having reached us, we carnestly call on all West Indians resident in Canada. to forward subscriptions im-mediately in aid of the aufortunate sufferers, to the care of THOS. CHAMPION, Esq., Office of the Church Society, King-st., Toronto JOHN INCE JONES. Rector of St. Philips, Antigua. JAMES BOVELL, M. D.

Barbados.

#### Works on the Church.

An Apology for the Doctrine of Apostolical Succossion, with an Appendix, on the English Orders; by the Hon, and Rev. A. P. Percival, B. C. L., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, &c. Prot. Epis. Tract Society, New York, 144 pages, paper covers, 1cd.

The Old Paths-Where is the Good Old Way, or

Parker, Oxford, 12mo, cloth, 6s. 8d.

Plain Discourses on Church Government; being the substance of Sermons on the same subject; by G. T. Chapman, D.D. late Rector of Christ's Church, Lexington, U. S. Dioceans Press, Toronto, 12mo, cloth, 74d.

A View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church, as presented in Scripture and History, to the End of the Second Century; with the Apostolic Succession to the Present Day; by the Rev. A. B. Chapin, M.A., Mem. Philog. Soc., Mem. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences, &c. S. Babcock, New Haven, 12mo, cl., 6s.

Burnside, London, 12mo, cl., 7s. 4d.

Perranzabuloe, the Kost Cheirch found, or the Church of England not a New Church, but Ancient, Apostolical, and Independent, and a Protesting Church 900 years before the Reformation's by the Rev. C. T. Collins, Trelawny, M.A., late Rector of Timsbury, Somerset, and formerly fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, 5th edit., Rivingtons, London, 12mo, cl., 1 s. 6d.

American Edition, from 5th London edit., Stamford & Swords, New York, 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.

New York, 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.

The Definitions of Faith, and Canous of Dissipline of the Six Genmenteal Councils, with the ren than Canons of the Code of the Universal Church. Translated, with Notes. Together with the Apostolical Canons; by the Rev. Wm. A. Hammond, M.A., of Christ Church. Oxford. First American Edition; to which are added the Constitution and Canons Ecclesiastical of the Church of England, and of the Protestant Episcopal. Church in the United States of America. J. A. Sparks, New York, 12mo, cl., 6s.

Sermons on the Ministry and Ordinances of the Church of England; by the Right Reverend Father in God, William Beveridge, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. J. H. Parker, Oxford 12mg, et & J. H. The Original Draught of the Primitive Church ;

Treatise on the Different Degrees of the Christian Priesthood; by Ladrian Saravia. Parker, Oxford, 18mo, cloth, 38 6d. The Apology of the Church of England; written by

the Very Learned and Reverend Father in God John Jewell Bishop of Salisbury. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge F2mo, sheep, 1s. 104d. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

4-5i OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital

Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON, Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious initiations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the carnings of the deserving.

The extraordinary success attending the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cares it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks—and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance of the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar," "Cherry Syrup," "Congulated "Syrup of Wild Cherry, "Wild Cherry Confrey," and sandry pound Syrup of Wild Cherry, "Wild Cherry Confrey," and sandry of the compounds; to which they attach a long string of "puffs," But of such nostrains we know nothing. It is WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERR! alone that performs the cares. Let them not deceive you,

None genuiue, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

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

BIRTH. On Saturday, the 16th inst., the lady of Thomas G. Ridont,

Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, York Mills, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Charles Ruttan, J. S. Thomson, Esq., Agent Commercial Bank, Cobourg, to Barbara Baillie, fourth daughter of the late Lient. Col. Duncan Cameron, C.B.

On the 16th of August, at Clifton, near Cineinattl, by the Right Rev. C. P. Mellvaine, the Rev. George Washington Dubols, Rector of Trinity Church, Cincinnati, to Maria Coxe Mallvaine.

MRS. POETTER has had the kionour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., Kingston.
HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON & Cobourg.
G. S. DAINTEN, ESQ., SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ., JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., Belleville.
J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ., Colborne.

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the Gerkian Language. He has been in the babit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required.

Dubois, Rector of Trinity Church, Cincinnati, to Maria Coxe McIlvaine.

At Newton Grange, Toronto Township, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, Samuel Warkins, Sen., Esquire, of Willow Cottage, Esquesing, to Mary Jane Lucinda Morgan.

On Tuesday 12th inst., by the Rev. W. Reid of Grafton, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. W. Bickle, of the firm of T. Bickle & Son, Druggists, Hamilton, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Johnson, Esq., Annandale, Haldiman.

On the 15th inst., at Wigginton Lodge Searboro', by the Rev. W. S. Darling, George Latham Maddison, third son of the Rev. W. S. Darling, George Latham Maddison, third son of the England, to Mary Catherine, only daughter of the late Rev. C. Winstantly.

Winstantly.

At St. George's Church, Kingston, by the Ven. Archdeacon 24-tf
Stuart, D.D., on Tuesday the 12th inst., J. Stoughten Dennis,
Esq., of Weston, near Toronto, to Miss Sarah Maria, second
daughter of George Henry Oliver, of this city.

DIED. On the 18th inst., at the advanced age of 78 years, Margaret,

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving iato his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., at the advanced age of 78 years, Margaret relict of the late Andrew McCord, Esq.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, September 20.—
J. L. Wilcocks, rem.; W. H. Lee; S. Falconridge, we begin the previous thank him for his attention; Rev. F. Mack, rem., the former remittance also duly received. J. L. Wilcocks, rem.; W. H. Lee; S. Falconridge, we beg to thank him for his attention; Rev. F. Mack, rem., the former remittance also duly received.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are indebted to the politeness of George D. Wells, Esq., for a Report of the Proceedings of the New York State Fair.

The Letter of B. C. on "Extempore Preaching" in our

extraordinary commendation. The subjects were elementary questions on Scripture History, the Church of England catechism, and a portion of the Gospel of St, Luke.

Before distributing the prizes, an abundant supply of which were glistening before longing eyes, the Rev. Mr. Geddes addressed the children and their teachers,—expressing the happiness he felt in witnessing the scene before him, and congratulating them upon the abundant success which, under the blessing of God, had been permitted to attend their labours. He bore a warm testimony to the value of Sunday School instructions,—signal proofs of which he had witnessed in seasons of death and family afflictions, (for many little children they knew were carried off by death every year,) and the prayers and hymns they had learned in the Sunday School were at such times a source of the greatest comfort and delight. He referred to the

s to the

in disor not Sir, for , appear you say, ot, for a he "layowsthat lay, and pristians his I take not only he is ex-

or some ergyman rested in credit to connec-

would be would enspectable re be norman for here you on of your ve heard which the ry should esponded n the old I confess reaching. fund, of

on, as not gation can Church Orphans; To exis to ask hren will dence and hout, and, when he ns, saying

NAAMAN'S SERVANT. (From " Tales and Illustrations," by Charlotte Elizabeth.

In the days of Jehoram, king of Israel, there was a man of God, a prophet named Elisha, who received power from the Lord to perform many wonderful were extended over the whole Diocese, we might fairly works. He was upright in the midst of a "crooked hope that the income of the Society would be speedil and perverse nation," serving the Lord his God with has set an example well worthy of imitation: let us hope all his heart, and mind, and strength. He had that that in the ensuing year it may go on and prosper, and that others may exhibit the same forwardness of mind.

The amount remitted, on account of the annual subthe man who possesses it, may say to a mountain, "Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea," and it shall be done. Whatever Elisha performed, he did in the name of the Lord, relying on his power alone .- partly in labour and materials, for Church purposes at He never undertook any thing, but what he knew was Grenville. according to the Lord's will, and for his glory. The fame of his extraordinary works soon spread throughout the land of Israel; and in the city of Samaria, don, Ormston, St. Martin, and Côteau du Lac, shew an where he dwelt, we may suppose that no one could be ignorant of his holiness and great works.

at war with the king of Israel, and had sent his armies fund was preached in all the Missions (except the last mentioned) in this District, and the collections made after to invade Israel. They took away many of the people it amounted to 181. 2s. 11. The Quinquagesima collection captives; and, among others, a little maid, who afterwards was taken to wait on the wife of Naaman, one of the chief men of the king of Syria. Now this Naaman was a mighty man, a great warrior, and very surer at Montreal. much in favour with his master, and was, of course, rich and powerful. But there was one thing that ip- by the people, towards the support of the Missionary. terrupted all his happiness; he was a leper. The teprosy is a disease which covers the whole body from leprosy is a disease which covers the whole body from Rawdon, in March last. The amounts collected after head to foot, with a white crust: it is loathsome and Sermons for the Widows and Orphan's Fund, in the three painful, and, what is worse, cannot be cured by any human physician. Naaman would have been glad, no doubt, to have given half his wealth, or even more,

to be relieved from his complaint. The little maid, who waited on Naaman's wife, had been taken away from her family, her friends, and her must have felt her situation as a very heavy sorrow, more especially as the people of Syria were all idolators, and the true God, who was worshipped by the Israelites, was not known among them. But she seems to have been aware that her God was with her, no less in the land of her captivity, than among her friends in her own country; and her heast appears to The amount of collections for the Widows and Ornhan's friends in her own country; and he heart appears to have ever been set on seeking his glory, in the way in which he delights to have it sought—that is by making of Annual Subscriptions and Donations at St. John, his goodness known to her fellow-creatures. Itstead Chambly, Clarenceville, Laprairie, and Christieville, of rejoicing when she saw her master suffering under £90 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.—Total, £161 9s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.—of which sum the such a dreadful disease, she pitied him: and she knew parish of St. John alone contributed upwards of £69, in the collection of which the ladies of the congregation that, though the idols which he worshipped could do nothing for him, yet her God—the God of Israel, and of all the earth—could help him. When she remembered, also, how many great things Elisha had done in the Lord's name, she felt an earnest desire of getting in the subscriptions promised in another—and, Syrian; and therefore she said to Naaman's wife, "Would God my lord was with the prophet that is in Samaria, and he would recover him of his leprosy."—

I have often read the story of this little Israelitish maid; and the more I read it, the more do I admire maid; and the more I read it, the more do I admire the District on the whole has kept up its well-earned the proposition and still stands first as to the amount raised this year would probably have been increased by about £25. But the District on the whole has kept up its well-earned her example. There is no station in life so lowly, reputation, and still stands first as to the amount raised within its limits. It is not to be expected that we should nor is there any situation so humble, that we may not, if we will, glorify God, and promote his honour and in previous years in the majority of the Missions had praise in it. A poor little helpless girl, taken prisoner, and carried into a foreign land, and there kept as a servant to wait on the wife of her conquerer, might favourable state of mercantile affairs, a decrease of only have been tempted to say, "What can I do to serve £3 cannot be regarded as otherwise than creditable.—
God? How can I, who want help so much myself,
The District Committee have rendered assistance to difdo good to others? If I were in my own country, and at liberty, I might be of some use: but, since God has permitted me to be made a poor slave, he cannot expect any thing more from me than that I should quietly submit to my fate." But no, she said no such thing: she, no doubt, continued in prayer to God that he would make her useful and faithful to for her good and His glory. The Lord seems to have any sums except those raised directly for its own funds. given her a great knowledge of his mercy, as well as given her a great knowledge of his mercy, as well as of his power; for though the Syrians were a most ungodly, ignorant, and idolatrous people, yet she did not fear to declare, in plain words, that if Naaman The following Parishes and Missions are included within was with the prophet in Samaria, he would be reco-vered of his leprosy. She knew that God was no re-by, Abbottsford, Farnham, St. Armand West, Dunham, specter of persons, and would receive a Syrian leper, Sutton, and Brome. The amount of collections for the Widows and Orphans' Fund in all of these, has been

> With pitying love on me;
> And bless my hours of lonely toil,
> And raise my heart to Thee. Then happy in my lonely state, I never can repine:
> I'll envy not the rich or great, Let others mourn their humble lot, But I will work and sing; For though the world regard me not, My Father is a King. From His bright palace in the skies,

She would often sit, I should think, at work, striving

simple little hymn as the following:-

O God of Israel, deign to smile

whole story; but if you will open your Bible at the excepted from the cause just mentioned. and compelling him to confess, not only that there was a God in Israel, but that there was no other God in all the world.

Lie much to be wished that there was no other God in all the world. Elisha, by wonderfully curing Naaman of his leprosy,

It is much to be wished that servants would consider that, though they may not have opportunities of doing what the little maid did, for their masters or mistresses, yet they have it in their power to pray for them, and to watch for every occasion of rendering them service. How beautifully the Apostle Paul speaks of the duties of servants, in his Epistle to the Collossians, 3d chap, "Servants, obey in all things your masters, according to the flesh; not with eye-service, as men pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God; and whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto ever ye do, do it heartily as the service.

How beautifully the Apostle Paul speaks of the duties of Annual Subscriptions £48 8s, 6½d. Of this last amount £17 19s. 4½d. were specially appropriated, and the District Committee expended about £14 within their own limits, remitting to the Treasurer at Quebec £15 17s. 1d. The whole amount raised for the Society during the Year is £95 6s. 8d., being nearly double the amount reported last year. In last year's Report, how men; knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the ever, the sum of £2 10s. mentioned as raised at Sorel, for local Church purposes, should have been included in the reward of the inheritance; for ye serve the Lord contributions to the Society. The amount is increased this year by an Annual Subscription of £10 from His the wrong which he hath done: and there is no respect of persons." And, again, in his Epistle to Titus, 2d chapter, he says: "Exhort servants to be obedient to the society, in order to mark the Society's appreciations of the Society, in order to mark the Society's appreciations." to their own masters, and to please them well in all of the Society, in order to mark the cooks, a appreciathings; not answering again; not purloining, but perity. showing all good fidelity; that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things." St. Peter speaks thus, in his first Epistle, 2nd chapter: "Seronly to the good and gentle, but also to the froward; fund£320. The sum of £27 10s. has been contributed at Lower Dunham, in the Mission of Drummondville, towards the completion of the Church at that place. God, endure grief, suffering wrongfully." The eye of God is as much upon the humblest servant, as upon the monarch on his throne; and though their duties are different, he expects as much obedience to his law from the one as from the other. The church of Christ (which consists of all who believe,) is compared to the body; Jesus Christ being the head, and Christians the members. By this we learn that we ought to love and serve each other heartily, as being all members of one body; and also that each of us has some office to fulfil. It is the business of the eye to some office to his Association was held at St. Sylvester in March. A Sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. J. Torrance. Meetings were also held, preceded by Divine Service and Sermon, at Pointe Levi, Leeds, Ireland and Inverness; these meetings were attended by the Secretary of the Society. The Missions of Pointe Levi, St. Sylvester, Leeds, Riviè du Loup en bas, Ireland and Frampton comprise this District. The two latter, however, have been vacant during the greater part of the year, and there are, therefore, no returns from the other four the whole amount contributed to the Society has been £61 los., being more than the the monarch on his throne; and though their duties see, of the ear to hear, of the hand to carry, and the see, of the ear to hear, of the hand to carry, and the foot to walk; and though some members may seem to be more important than others, every one is necessary, and none may be idle! A poor servants, or a little boy or girl, has a place in this world to fill, and must not expect to be excused from doing the duties of that place.

The sum of £15 has been £61 10s., being msre than the amount contributed last year by the whole six Missions, of which £18 8s. 2d. were the proceeds of Sermons for the Widows and Orphans—£12 6s. 10d. of Quinquagesima Sermons in three Missions, and £29 15s. the amount of Annual Subscriptions in two Missions, besides one donation of £1.

The sum of £15 has been remitted to the Treasurer at

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INCORPO-RATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC,—1848.

(Concluded. ) increased to a very considerable extent. This

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The returns which have been received from this Disamount contributed for the Society of 56l. 17s. 5d., being an increase of more than one half upon the amount raised At the time when he lived, the king of Syria was last year. The sermon for the Widows and Orphans' The sum of 111. 7s. 6d. has been remitted to the Trea-

At Côteau du Lac the sum of 471, is annually contributed MASCOUCHE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held at Missions in the Diswict, were altogether £7 48 0d. of Quinquagesima collections £5 10s.; of Annual Subscriptions £4 15s. Total, £17 9s. 6d. Besides these amounts the sum of £100 17s. 6d. has been raised within the District, irrespectively of the Society, for objects contemplated by its constitution.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

that her God might be glorified by the cure of this further, if the subscribers in one Mission had not fallen her mistress, and cause all things to work together sidered in some quarters incorrect to report to the Society

MISSISQUOI DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. who threw himself upon his mercy, and relieve him as willingly as he would the most self-righteous Israelite. How the little maid's captivity must have been softened, by having such a sense of God's love!

Widows and Orphans' Fund in all of these, has been £22 18s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.; of Quinquagesima Collections £20 14s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., and of Annual Subscriptions and Donations, together with one life subscription, £101 5s. Total, £144 18s. 4d. the sum of £27 16s. 9d. has been remitted to the Parent Society.

She would often sit, I should think, at work, striving to please her mistress by the labour of her hands and the cheerful good humour that she showed; and perhaps singing, in her own native language, some such

haps singing, in her own native language, some such For Church purposes, independent of the Society, £27 5s. have been reported as raised within the District during the year, of which £23 10s. are Annual Subscriptions towards the purchase of a Glebe in the Mission

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting was held at Sherbrooke, in Feb., when Divine Service was performed, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. L. Doolittle. The whole amount raised for the Society, during the year, in this District, which contains the Missions of Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Hatley, Eaton, Melbourne, Bury and Kingsey, her hear, for the prohas been £98 14s., of which £17 19s. 11½d. are the proceeds of collections made after Sermons for Widows and Orphans in all the before mentioned places except Comp He sees me where I roam;
And soon he'll call on me to rise,
And bid me welcome home.

I have not room in this small book to repeat the

I have not room in this small book to repeat the

Second of the sees me where I roam;
And bid me welcome home.

I have not room in this small book to repeat the second of the sees me which was temporarily vacant at the time the Sermons were preached—£14 19s. 0½d., the proceeds of Quinquagesima Collections in all the Missions except Melbourne, vacant—and £66 5s., the amount of Annual Second of the sees me where I roam;

And bid me welcome home.

I have not room in this small book to repeat the second of the sees which was temporarily vacant at the time the Sermons were preached—£14 19s. 0½d., the proceeds of Quinquagesima Collections in all the Missions except Melbourne, vacant—and £66 5s., the amount of Annual Second of Second of

whole story; but if you will open your Bible at the 2nd Book of Kings, and 5th chapter, you will there find how the Lord was pleased to confirm the declaration of the little maid, and to show forth his own power; and how he put honour upon his prophet, Elisha, by wonderfully curing Naaman of his leprosy,

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. This District comprises the Rectories of Three Rivers, and Sorel, with the Missions of Rivière du Loup, Nicolet, and Drummondville. The aggregate of collections for the Widows and Orphan's Fuud in these places is

The Nicolet Endowment Fund, to which the Society contributed £100, has received an increase during the year of £48 ls. 2d. (including a dividend of £7 10), part of which was derived from the funds of the Chu vants, be subject to your masters with all fear, not This makes the whole amount invested on account of this

> MEGANTIC DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held at

Besides these amounts the sum of £109 7s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been raised in four Missions for local Church purposes. PORTNEUF DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

Only two Missions are included in this District, Portneuf and Valcartier. The former Mission has be cant for the greater part of the past year, so that there is nothing to report from it except the proceeds of Sermons for Widows and Orphans' Fund, and two donotions given as fees to a Clergyman who officiated occasionally during the vacancy of the Mission. In the Mission of Valcar tier a Parochial Association has been organized, which has paid in a sum of £2 10s., making the whole amount raised within the District for the Society £6 16s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. GASPE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

This District comprehends all the Missions within the Civil District of the same name—Gaspé Basin, Cape Cove and New Carlisle, being the places of residence of the three Missionaries. From the immense distances the Clergy are from one another, it is impossible to maintain anything like from the control of the cont anything like frequent intercourse. One consequence of this has been that no meeting of the Association has been held for some time—nor are there any Annual Subscriptions raised within the District. At New Carlisle there is an annual amount of £36, contributed towards the support of the Clergyman, which was given to the Society when the Pulsary. when the Rules permitted contributors to appropriate the

A like subscription is also made, it is believed, in one or both of the other Missions in the District, but no re-Orphans were £8 9s. 8½d.—Quinquagesima Sermons, £63 15s.—Total, £32 4s. 8½d.

We have thus brought the Report to a close, and it We have thus brought the Report to a close, and it will have been seen that, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances to which allusion has already been made, there has been a small increase in the receipts over those of last year, so that the result of the labours undertaken during the past year in the Society's behalf, may be considered on the whole satisfactory. But let us not on that account think that we have done enough—for if we can be said to prosper in a year peculiarly unfavourable to such undertakings, it is manifest that we shall be warranted in looking for a very considerable increase if it should please God that the effects of the present deif it should please God that the effects of the present de-pression of affairs should be only temporory. The Society only requires to be better and more extensively known to secure the cordial co-operation and support of all Churchmen in the Diocese. Let us then earnestly labour in the good cause—and that we may go on and prosper let us continually seek counsel and support of the Great Disposer of all events, that He would by His Hea-venly Grace incline the hearts of His people to give willingly to a Society which has for its object the extension of the kingdom of His dear Son. Let us provoke one another unto love and good works, trusting to the same all merciful Power to crown our labours with success and confiding in the assurance that these labours, if carried on in faith, will be accepted as the fruits of faith, in Himself, inasmuch as we do them for His little flock who are crying to us for the bread of life.

#### Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 73d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

insertions.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for alladvertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH." No. 5. KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS,

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

MIR. DANIEL BROOKE SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs. Brooke & Beatty's,

COBOURG.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY,

Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

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

Toronto, May, 1848. DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT,

No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. Nov. 26, 1847.

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

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

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

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON. KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street TORONTO,

W. MORRISON,

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

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

MORPHY & BROTHERS, ATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS,

(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, TMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver

Gold and Silver bought.

T. HAWORTH. IMPORTER OF

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

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

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

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY invite the attention of Shar Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES, by which, for a small sum in Cash, or a trifling Annual Premium, they will take upon themselves the payment of all further Instalments, &c., should the party die before he has he has completed his payments, or before the Society may have run out; thus freeing his family and property from all further liability. Tables may be obtained of liability. Tables may be obtained of

EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers. Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmanship, by Mechanics and Artisans of Canada, will be held in

the SOCIETY'S HALL, on or about the FIRST MONDAY in OCTOBER next. Due Notice will be given of the Day appointed for the re-

ception of Subjects for Exhibition. WM. EDWARDS,

Mechanics' Institute. June 14th, 1848. N.B.—Editors of Newspapers interested in the advancement of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested

By Order,

to give publicity to the above.

TORONTO BATHS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from SEVEN in the Morning to TEN o'clock in the Evening, during which hours every attention will be paid to Visitors.

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND

ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about

1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 1000 to 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants

The Lands are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; or for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with. The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the

Interest, at 6 per cent., upon the cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will FREE the Settler from Further but these payments will FREE the Settler from Furthem calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of fur-ther Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

A discount, after the rate of two per cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the Purchase Money, for every unexpired year of Lease before entering the tenth year.

Settlers' or Savings Bank Account. In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS' PROVIDENT OR SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"—thus affording to the prudent Sattler green facility for general client settler green facility for security in the same of said and said a dent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of TEN YEARS; but should bad harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

Printed Lists of Lands and any further information can be obtained by application (if by letter poet wild at the Covernment).

obtained by application (if by letter post-paid) at the Com-PANY'S OFFICES in Toronto and Goderich; or of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., Asphodel, Colborne District; Dr. Alling, Guelph; or J. C. W. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District. 10th March, 1848.

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE,

West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION.

Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton. CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.

OILS.

Nov. 12, 1847.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on fayourable terms.

frank FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on fayourable terms.

SITUATION WANTED. A S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Man who can be well recommended. Reference to the Rev. H. J. GRASETT. June 8th, 1848.

CHURCH REVIEW AND

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first numand of distingushed Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just been issued.

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and
Threepence, which includes the United States Postage.

Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for
Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office.

Toronto, May, 1848.

PARKER SOCIETY.

THE BOOKS for 1847, consisting of-

The writings of Bishop Jewel, 2nd portion. Concluding portion of Original Letters, relative to the Reformation.

Liturgies and Occasional Services of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Norden's Progress of Piety-Have just been received by Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, at the Church

The Subscribers will oblige by sending for them, or informing Mr. C., by what means they can be forwarded. A Complete Set, 25 Vols. (except the works for 1842), on Sale.—Price, £3 9s. Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old 15 August, 10th 1848.

NEW BOOKS, From the Supplemental Catalogue of

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. CURIOSITIES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM . FIRST STEPS TO GENERAL KNOWLEDGE,-Part 1 .- The Starry Heavens .. FROZEN STREAM .. GLANCES AT GERMANY, POLAND, &c. GREENLAND AND ICELAND INSECT MANUFACTURES .. NEW ZEALAND .. .. PERSIA .. RAIN CLOUD .. SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, Part 1. ..

SNOW STORM ..

WINTER IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS ..

WINTER RAMBLE IN THE COUNTRY For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

Works on the Liturgy, &c. &c.

THE CRURCHMANS' YEAR, or Liturgical Remarks on the Sundays and Saints' days and the Lives of the Apostles, with an Explanation of every Epistle and Gospel and First Lesson, by the Rev. Geo. Fyler Townsend, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, 2vols. 8vo, £1 12s Townsend, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, 2vols. 8vo, £1 12s.

PRACTICAL ESSAYS on the Morning and Evening Services, and on the Collects in the Liturgy of the Church of England, by the Rev. T.

T. Biddulph, Minister of St. James's, Bristol, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 16s.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LITURGY AND RITUAL of the United Church of England, being Sermons and Discourses selected from the works of eminent Divines who lived during the Seventeenth Century, by James Brogden, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, 3 vols. small 8vo. £1 16s.

8vo. £1 16s.

The Book of Common Prayer interpreted by its History, by C. M. Butter, Rector of Grace Church, Boston, 1 vol., 6s.

VILLAGE LECTURES ON THE LITANY, preached in the Parish Church of Stifford, Essex, by the Rev. W. Palin, B.A., 1 vol. 12mo, 5s.

of Stifford, Essex, by the Rev. W. Palin, B.A., I vol. 12mo, 5s.

\*First Sundays at Church, or Familiar Conversations on the
Morning and Evening Services of the Church of England, by the
Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., I vol. 12mo, 4s. 4d½.

\*The Churchman's Companion, a Practical and Devotional Commentary upon select portions of the Book of Common Prayer, in a
series of choice passages from the writings of Bishops Beveridge,
Hall, Hopkins, Leighton, Reynolds, Taylor, Wilson, and Pearson,
by a Clergyman, 18mo, 2s. 6d.

A Companion to the Services of the Church of England, for ever sunday in the year, 18mo, 5s. 4d. A CATECHISM ON THE COMMON PRAYER, bp the Rev. Alex. Watson, Curate of St. John's Cheltenham, 18mo, 3s. 4d. \*The History of the Prayer Book of the Church of England, by the Venerable E. Berens, M.A., Archdeacon of Berks, 12mo, 2s.1d. The Riteal of the United Church of England and Ireland, illustrated with occasional reference to the objections of Dissenters, by the Rev. Gerald W. Tyrrell, A.M., 1 vol. 12mo, 8s.

Those marked thus \* are on the Catalogue of the Society for Prototing Christian Knowledge. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

REWARD BOOKS, IN PACKETS,

FROM THE CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

PACKET F (Price 2s. 6d.) CONTAINS, Stories of a Fishing Village, p't. 1. Do. do. "2.

Prayer. Hymns for Sunday Schools. Easy Hymns. PACKET G (Price 3s. 9d.) CONTAINS,

PACKET H (Price 5s.) CONTAINS, Prasca Loupouloff, or, Filial Piety Exemplified. (7ad. each.)
Peep at Constantinople. "
Peep at St. Petersburgh. "
Father's Letters to his Son on Confirmation.

A rather's Letters to his Son on Confirmation.
Lives of Bishops Wilson and Hildesley. (Cloth.)
The Parson, Cottager's Wife, and Wm. Baker. (Gilt.)
The Brothers. (Cloth.)
The Family Quarrel. (Cloth.)
The Wreck of the Tweed. (Cloth.) PACKET I (Price 10d.) CONTAINS,

rning in Farmer Dawson's Short Stories of Cottager Hayfield, Daughters. PACKET K (Price 10d.) CONTAINS, Good Days.
Tribes of Israel.
Why don't you go to Church?
Egypt.
Address to Depositors in the Savings Bank.
The Calendar, or, Going Home.

Little Robert's Lesson on the Use of the Clock.
Old Susan, or, The Rainbow.
The Bag of Gold.
The Sae of Galilee.
Country round the Sea of Galilee.
The Deserts.

TRACTS

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the

PUBLISHED BY The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, SOLD AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

In Packets, Price, to Subscribers, 1s. 3d each.

Packet No. 114. 80 National Society's School Book, No. 2.
289 Our Saviour's Parables.
288 Our Saviour's Discourses.
291 Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount.
216 Ostrevald's Abridgment of the Bible.
294 Questions on the above five books, by Rev. F. Iremonger, A.M.,
296 Mrs. Trimmer's Charity School Spelling Book, part I. for Boys.
297 Do. do. do. do. part II.
298 Do. do. do. part II.

Packet No. 115. CATECHETICAL SERIES. No. 1. Preface and First Step to the Catechism.
No. 2. The Catechism of the Church of England.
No. 3. The Church Catechism broken into short questions.
No. 4. Scripture Proofs and Illustrations of the Church Catechism.
No. 5. The Church Catechism with Scripture References.
No. 6. The Catechism set forth in the Book of Common Prayer.
No. 7. Questions illustrating the Catechism of the Church of Engl'd. Packet No. 116.

73 Mann (Bp.) on the Church Catechism, 74 Mant (Bp.) on the Church Catechism. 80 Reflections on Confirmation. 81 Hale's Preparation for Confirmation. 87 Questions and Answers on Confirmation. 102 Scripture Catechism.
161 Short and Familiar Explanations of the Church Catechism con-

and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms.

ALSO:

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

ARE PACKET NO. 117.

The Collects taken from the Common Prayer.

489 Marsh's (Rev. W.) Short Catechism on the Collects.

395 National Society's Central School Book, No. 2, Part II.

396 Do. do. do. Part III.

410 Do. do. Part III.

429 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Lessons from the Teacher's Assistant, 6 parts.

300 Do. Questions on do.

Packet No. 117.

Packet No. 118.

435 Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.

436 Two Shoemakers.

437 History of Tom White, the Postilion.

438 Sunday School.

439 History of Hester Wilmot.

440 History of Charles Jones, the Footman.

441 Lancashire Collier Girl.

442 Black Giles, the Poacher.

443 Tawney Rachel, the Fortune Teller.

444 Betty Brown, the St. Giles's Orange Girl.

445 Good Mother's Legacy.

446 Mary Wood. the House Maid.

447 The Happy Waterman. Packet No. 118.

Packet No. 119. 449 Noah's Flood,
450 Story of Joseph and his Brethren,
451 Joseph in Prison.
452 Joseph delivered out of Prison.
452 Joseph delivered out of Prison.
453 Explanation of the Ten Commandments,
454 Dauiel in the Den of Lions.
455 New Christmas Tract.
456 Look at Home; or the Accusers accused,
457 Death of Christ: a Tract for Good Friday,
458 New Thoughts for the New Year,
459 Harvest Home,
460 General Resurrection,
461 Judgment Day.

461 Judgment Day. Packet No. 120.

REGISTER BOOKS. BAPTISMS
MARRIAGES Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 15s. each, Letterd. BURIALS

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol. 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol., 3 quires Quarto, Forell, 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and we selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at

Toronto Nursery, For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to pure the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, heat trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment the bright entering the rest way Nove Verb trees of the most approved varieties, no the kind between this and New York.

FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARD four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, toged with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Per Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Graft vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries, of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Haf Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirble for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—wards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now furnished.

furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Tress
Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to

A New Descriptive Catalogue, containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately be published, and is surnished gratis to all post-paid applicants. Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfatory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correct labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any particle of the Upper and Lower Province. GEORGE LESSLIE

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphol Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria Royal Assent 27th July, 1838. CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premin of about £37,000 Sterling. T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON

TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.F. CHARLES BERCZY, Esquire. DR. W. C. GWYNNE.
WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff. LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE. CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE. Hon, JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel. Dr. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examine EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be of

tained at the Office, corner of Church and King Street Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout W. C. ROSS.

Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solicitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. Dickinson.

Do. do. a 3. Dickinson.

A Few Words on the Lord's THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance up LIVES, and fransact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Anastities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

> In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com panies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a small present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local control of the control of position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intend Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controu the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy rish

as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without particle pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the Half CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon

the Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Age. With Profits Without Profits. Half Credit. 1 17 4 1 9 11 2 2 9 1 14 7 1 17 6 2 16 7 2 6 4 2 9 2 3 6 2 2 14 8 2 17 6 45 3 17 1 3 4 0 3 7 4 50 4 13 1 3 17 11 4 1 4 
 55
 5 17 8
 4 19 11
 5 3 4

 60
 7 10 10
 6 9 11
 6 13 2

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Hall Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's beginning the company to the company that the company that the company to the company that the company t

pany's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford ...... William Muirhead ..... ge Scott...... Dr. Alex. Anderso rick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell-London ..... David Buchan ...... . Malcolm Cameron..... . Welch and Davies.....

St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell ...... Woodstock ..... William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street Wes Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings pgeneral, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu

DIRECTORS. in, J. B. Warren, W. A. Baldwin, B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, John Eastwood, John Doel, James Lesslie. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan. Wm. Mathers,

JOHN MCMURRICK, President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. The Church IS PUBLISHED by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, at his Office in the rear of The Church Society's House, (No. 5, King Street, West) City of Toronto, entrance from Yonge Street.

AGENTS:

TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, n all cases in advance