PRIMARY CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

MY REVEREND BRETHREN, - Within the memory of living men, it was thought fit to assign the spiritual care of members of our Church in five vast Provinces, -the first in size equal to France, the second to Britain, the third to Ireland, the fourth to Scotland, and the fifth to Greece, containing nearly 380,000 square miles, and separated from each other by vast and stormy seas, to one solitary, unsupported Bishop. The continued existence of our Church under such a system is little less than miraculous, and I see in it a decessor, has lived to see this unwieldy Diocese divided into five separate Sees; and I have to-day the happiness of meeting for the first time, in my Cathedral Church, a larger number of Clergy than have been ever before assembled at any one time in this Province.

In selecting topics for my Address, I do not consider that it would be conducive to our mutual good, that I should enter at length into that wide field of polemical theology, where the most ignorant are always the most confident, and where it is easier to discover a partizan than to find a judge

The Clergy of this Province do not, I believe, need from me any admonitions on the danger of deserting the Church to which they are attached by their conscientious convictions and recorded vows; over others I have no jurisdiction, and I am not disposed to be "a busy-body in other men's matters."

But I deem it worse than needless to plunge into controversy with those who are without the limits of to me especially useful at the present time. our communion, or with others out of my jurisdiction, when by many of the professed members of our Church the duties of a holy life are neglected, and when multitudes entertain no other notion of "Christ's Church militant here on earth," than that it is something, they know not what, imported from the mother country, sustained by its liberality, and intended to make them comfortable in their minds, and to release them from all ordinary obligations imposed on the members of

Our great business seems to me to be, to teach men not to study controversy, but to study holiness; to manifest their christianity and their churchmanship, not by hollow-sounding words, but by solid and fruitful actions; and to confute or convince their real or supposed antagonists by a more virtuous and practical kind of religion, and by a humbler walk with God.

You will not, I am sure, understand by such expressions that I would abandon, by an unholy compromise, any part of the faith of the English Church; but I am convinced that the chief use of our meeting together on these high and solemn occasions is to "stir up the gift that is in us" by remembrance of our ordinary, and because they are ordinary, our sometimes neglected of Religion, as Pastors of a true branch of the Catholic

tion, it becomes us to make the most of our preser

meeting for that holy end. old friendships, and to rejoice in the society of new

to chasten our joy, and fill our hearts with trembling. the general recognition of all Christian Communities On us is laid the heavy, yet self-imposed burden, of according to their numbers and influence, by what is being "ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mys- termed a Paternal Government; that is, I suppose a teries of God." All that is required of Christian Pastors by the Church of which we are Ministers, all that is implied in the direction, "to teach and to premonish, to feed and to provide for the Lord's family," all the necessary vigilance and circumspection, discipline and self-control, purity of motive and integrity of heart, burning

zeal and untiring steadiness, ripe and cultivated knowledge, daily study, nice discrimination, elevated tone of action, calm contemplation, subdued demeanour. meekness and lowliness of mind, heavenly conversation, and deadness to the calls of pampered appetite who would make men angels in Heaven should strive sedulously faithful are at times surprised. And if the remembrance of sins of omission weighed heavily on religion, or viciousness of life." the dying moments of the profoundly learned, diligent, and heavenly minded Archbishop Usher, how painfully sensible ought we to be of our faults in this particular! lified in our own practice? Where is the Clergyman imagine that his own life or labours are a perfect copy of the exhortation to Priests in the Ordination Service? How sad it is to reflect that some souls may have been led astray into heresy or schism, whom a kind word ordinary routine of Sunday duty! How often has the ingratitude or churlishness of man paralysed our exertions, and we have "persuaded men and not God!"-How often has the worldly spirit which we deplore or censure in our flocks, crept in upon ourselves, and rendered all our discourses unimpressive and nugatory! We "watch for men's souls." "It will be work enough," accountable for many others, who can think of it with- times wound, when you only mean to uphold. out trembling?" We can indeed easily perceive the so worldly, so self-indulgent, so disunited as they are? without rooting up also the wheat with them.' If all the Bishops and Clergy of our Church were our adversaries would have less power. The disor- with which Divine Officers are often treated. derly spirits among the multitude appeal to similar

sive delivery.

he belongs.

gesting one or two points for consideration which appear

1. It is peculiarly important that all Clergymenand I especially direct my remarks to the younger portion of my Brethren-should be frugal, temperate, and even self-denying in their personal habits. This duty, at all seasons incumbent on us, is strengthened by the necessities of the times, the frequent calls of get that Christianity is as consistent with good sense, charity, and the desirableness of showing to those who as with truth. We speak the words of "truth and themselves live hardly, that we can "endure hardness, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." A Clergyman household expenses, affected in his manner, and aiming at something more than usual by way of display, can (for this would be a reflection on revealed religion,) never obtain from people who are often poor that respect and attachment which are desirable: and if he to the wants and capacities of our fellow-Christians run into debt to supply himself with such superfluities, in general. he not only ceases to be useful, he becomes positively mischievous. The greatest care and caution are requisite to enable a Clergyman to live on a compara- of action, and to act in concert with each other, after tively scanty income, a portion of which is in all probability unpaid; yet he is expected to meet his ble at all times, is more necessary now than ever; and engagements as punctually as if he himself were paid to promote it, I purpose to divide the Diocese into in due season. Yet we must consider that our bodily trials are few, compared with those of the original the Dean Rural on the nature of his duties, but shall Missionaries in the Province, who often walked in leave it to the Clergy of each Deanery to select the duties. I would therefore call your attention to the deep snow and over miserable road-tracts from house person they may deem best qualified for that office, importance of a review of our true position, as Ministers to house, and scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of a the tenure of which I propose should be for three

by the working of the gracious Spirit upon their hearts, favourable to the development of this grace, than our members. before God, and of their prospects for eternity. And however, is not really more in love with truth, because of importance which belong to us as Ministers of what not act wisely in depreciating or in neglecting an oras the excitement into which the civilized world is it has ceased to persecute it. A universal relaxation we believe to be an Apostolic branch of Christ's Holy thrown at this time is very unfavourable to such reflection and bonds has followed the decay of perof an Establishment, (which may be defined to be the We meet here indeed with cheerfulness, to cement active support of what is believed to be the Truth, because it is true, with toleration, but without support, labourers in the gospel field; yet how much is there to what is conceived to be error), and has substituted Government, which on grounds of necessity or expediency, recognizes the religion of all the Queen's subjects, without reference to the truth or error of any. The different sects in the nominally Christian world have, in consequence, assumed a definite and sustained position, and have completed their organization agreeably to their own views. Men of the highest literary and scientific attainments are now found among professors of different faiths, mix together, and frequently support each other in the extension of their respective religious theories, while intermarriages are continually formed among all these different parties. and degrading lust; in fine, that angelic life which he We must add to all these elements of confusion the extraordinary influence of the public press, which aims to lead on earth, is required of us. The very day and not merely to reflect, but to lead the public mind.hour on which we took those vows, and listened to the No check, no limit is imposed on its anonymous conawful words of our Church in imposing them, and the ductors. An infamous system of anonymous slander spirit in which we took them, and in which we have up is in all civilized countries permitted; and, on the to this day fulfilled them, is present to that Holy One, empty sophism, that public characters are public proto whom we must soon give our dread account. Can perty, we find men's principles anonymously accused, we then without fear and sadness pass over the events, and their lives anonymously traduced; the writers half of these, to us, momentous years? I am not now unveiling their disguise, so as to allow themselves to izes a more disingenuous concealment of its meaning, dwelling on those fouler crimes which expose the be known to fame, yet artfully concealing their names, clerical orders to just and overwhelming reproach and that they may escape detection and exposure. Shall development.2 Nor is it unworthy of notice, that which a primitive discipline must prevent or punish, we then cease to wonder that men are deficient in but I speak of those sins of omission into which the moral courage? We rather marvel that there should indolent frequently fall, and by which even the most be anything left to defend, any distinct system of faith,

ligion, or viciousness of life."
This stream of human meanness and corruption, if you have any love for truth, for honour, and for religion, you must endeavour to stem. And you can only Which of us can say that the theory of our Church in stem it by moral courage. It may sound strange in regard to pastoral duties has been, to the full, exemp. your ears, yet I feel it necessary to say it, be not ashamed to be real men; to state distinctly, though so deplorably ignorant, or so intolerably vain, as to with sobriety and respect for others, your acknow-

No man indeed gains much, even in the opinions of from us might have stayed; some blinded spirits have the world, from a cowardly shrinking from the Cross, passed into sternity, whose blood may be required at our hands! How often have we been content with the poses. Though he may not be attacked with public poses. Though he may not be attacked with public and open slander, he will be met with the wink of contemptuous reproach, as one well known to be sail-

ing in the same boat, only to be a little more sly. Remember, if public characters are public pro perty, much more should public accusers be public characters, or rather real characters. Shun therefore as a moral contamination the ignominy of anonymous says the holy Bishop Wilson, "for every man to give censure; nay, it might be better generally to avoid account of himself; but to stand charged, and be the risk of anonymous defence. For you may some-

Yet though we must be courageous, we are not evils which abound among our flocks; and we wonder | bound to force unwelcome truth at all times on unwilthat they listen to our discourses, and continue unim- ling auditors. There is a way of stating truth, which, proved. But may not a counterpart of their sins be by its eagerness and impetuosity, raises up adversaries; sometimes detected in ourselves? Do we not read and to be unable to distinguish between the things and expound the Holy Scriptures to others without which are vital, and those which are accidental and that stemp of reverend piety, that indubitable seal of alterable, is mere blindness or obstinacy. No prevalholiness which impresses, where it cannot persuade? ence of custom can warrant a departure from "the If men saw in our Order, universally, an entire self- faith once delivered to the Saints;" but habit and denial, a fervent and unshrinking zeal, a thorough love | custom may render some evils more tolerable, than we for the ordinances and discipline of our Church, and a could have supposed them to be: or we may with perfect union of mind and action, could they remain sorrow perceive, that we cannot "root up the tares,

On this ground I have abstained hitherto from perfectly joined together in the same mind and in calling your attention to many irregularities which the same judgment," and if that mind were "the mind | prevail in the Diocese, in reference to the manners of of Christ," we should have more hearts with us, and performing Divine Service, and the slovenly neglect

The root of the matter lies much deeper than mere passions raging among ourselves; and while we creep Rubrical exactness. Where a spirit of obedience to and grovel on earth, we fail to "point to Heaven, and the Church exists as an ordinance of God, and a spirit Andrew's, Shediac, and Chatham.—See Note A. of love to Divine things, there will be no great diffi-

We must banish that frightful party spirit, that minute | before us by Saints in the Old Testament and in the | mental character. exclusiveness, which refuses the hand of fellowship to New. Our inquiry will not be, how much we may selves. The odious cries of High-Churchman and ence to the Church will be our heart's joy. And till gret that the Churches in this Diocese are seldom Low-Churchman, with other more offensive names, this spirit is attained, a minute and formal accuracy, open during the week for prayer. Now, without wishmust not be heard in our mouths, lest our own weapons enforced upon the people, contrary to their convictions ing to press upon you duties which you might feel writers, but, next to the pure foundation of Scripture, let us not mistake stubborn disobedience to the in- parishioners reside,) in which prayers on the Litany from the manly expositions of the master-spirits of the junctions of our spiritual mother for spirituality.-English Church. There must be about ourselves that True spirituality is the spirit of Jesus: it is lowly the first Bishop of North America, my venerated preman can mistake, and which will persuade more forci- ance with godly ordinances, even when not absolutely bly than the most elegant diction, or the most impres- needed, as by our Lord at his baptism. Neither a Church hangs upon it. Our people require it, and religion which is all form without spirit, nor a religion | would in many instances be refreshed and comforted Our profession should be our life, our love, our joy, which is all spirit without form, can be intended for by it. The objection that few would attend is met our first thought in the morning, our last prayer at night, beings who are compounded of "body, and soul, and at once by the fact that our Lord's promise is given cessions, of our daily toil.

In carrying these purposes into effect, our great aim should be a faithful compliance with the spirit, and wherever charity and discretion will permit, with the form leads us to a more distinct practical helief of the material belief of the material belief of the material with the immaterial substance. Religion may then be said to be in its highest exercise when the exactness and restraint of the form leads us to a more distinct practical helief of their parishes the conduct of the material with the immaterial reward,—and that the prayers of two or three would afford opportunities of personal intercourse and consultation on matters of interest to the Church, such as the administration of their parishes the conduct of School and the the object of our fondest hopes, of our unwearied inter- spirit," and whose eternal happiness is incomplete not to the many, but to the few,—that the all-seeing wherever charity and discretion will permit, with the literal injunctions, of the Book of Common Prayer:

Iteral injunctions, of the Book of Common Prayer:

The form leads us to a more distinct practical belief of the saving truth conveyed by it, as through the glass the "Kett flock;" and, if I must name a more hundle the saving truth conveyed by it, as through the glass well as a man a more hundle with distinctness on objects, we discern and deep with the form leads us to a more distinct practical belief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of their parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of the poor, the relief of the parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of the parishes, the conduct of Schools for the poor, the relief of the poor, the parishes are relief of the poor, the parishes are relief of the parishes are relief of the parishes. holier, so it was revised and corrected by wiser men which to the naked eye appear hazy and confused, Christians in the Province whose charches are shut up than ourselves; and that no man's folly is more mani- though we are still at a great distance from them .- from one Lord's day to another. Let me hope that fest than his, who sets up his own private judgment But the multitude are ever in extremes. In an age those who have for some time past continued this against the tried wisdom of the whole Body, to which when decent respect is paid to forms, they think of good practice will soon be no longer the exceptions, nothing else: now that the emptiness of the form with- but that the rule will generally be observed among us. I will conclude this first part of my address by sug- out the spirit is discovered, they can do without them No idle distinctions of party can be a reason for the

> One part of our wisdom as Ministers of Religion the good sense of intelligent and educated men is made by our church, requires no recommendation tending. We must not confound the clamour of a me, the most unworthy of its servants.1 few interested writers with the general feeling of our fellow-Christians, nor on the other hand must we forsoberness." and our positions must be built upon sound sense, and reasonable proofs, or mankind will nown to be luxurious and extravagant in his dress, or reject then. I do not mean that we are to limit our doctrinal statements to the experience of mankind, but that our practical conclusions should be adapted

It will always be desirable, therefore, for us to consult together, as far as possible, on any important line seven Deaneties Rural. I shall give instructions to years. By this means all the social and lesser meettiugs of the Clergy may assume a more definite and

secution. The State has abandoned the ancient theory I cannot suppose it to be necessary for me to prove to what must be done in obedience to God ought to be in what sense the Church, in the Ordination Service, asserts that "it is evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scriptures, and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been three orders of Ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons." For the assertion would have no force, unless the persons who are to be ordained have some part in the succession. Would it uot be worse than ameaning, would it not be profane, at such a time, first to make the appeal to Scripture and primitive antiquity for the evidence for the three orders "from the Apostles' time;" then, in conferring Ordination, to use the self-same words which our Lord used when he gave authority and commandment to his Apostles, if the Church meant to convey no truth by such words, if they were only a loose way of speaking, an empty remony; or if that very succession from the Apostles' time, to which the Prayer Book so pointedly refers, were a figment of Papal invention? The very least that could be said would be, that, on this supposition, there is no book so calculated to mislead a confiding mind, as the Prayer Book; none which authoror which requires for explanation, a more startling one of the strongest arguments we have in a contest of argument with the Roman Catholic body, is the validity of our orders, and the truth of our succession. It is this which proves to us our right to an independent corporate existence. If our orders be invalidated, what warrant have we to teach-what assurance istry, except as irregular acts, which he often sees fit to bless even with larger measures of grace than a more regular Ministry, but which there is no direct promise that He will bless? In consequence, all the the great champions of our Church against the Papacy ledged convictions, and to set your seal to what you have insisted on this point. They held, that though believe to be true; and let "mendax infamia" do its reformed, we were still the English Church; that the rejection of the peculiar claims of the Bishop of Rome did not separate us from the bond of Catholic unity, and that the obstacles to a reunion of Christendom lay chiefly in the unlawful terms of communion sought to be imposed upon us, to which neither our duty to Christ, nor to his Church, would permit our submission. That the ground they took was the true ground, is evident, even from the unhappy defections to the Roman Church which have taken place in our own times. Those who have left our communion have been induced to quit it, by being persuaded that the Church of England, at the Reformation, was guilty of an act of schism, and that, in consequence, our Orders and Ministerial acts are invalid. The theory of development since put forward to justify their secession, may rather be regarded as a bold and ingenious speculation to cover their retreat, than as a doctrine authorized, or indeed generally approved by the Roman Church; or if it be so, it is an abandonment on the part of that Church of her old ground of antiquity and tradition, and of the arguments used by her admitted champions n former ages. Bellarmine, and Baronius, would have scouted this new doctrine, as inconsistent with the dignity of the Apostolic See: though Petavius,

1 Viz. Woodstock, Fredericton, Kingston, St. John, St.

Bishop Bull's opponent, might probably have admitted

it. But if the true idea of Christianity were not

formed until mediæval times, it is difficult to see how

any argument can be raised on the supposed supremacy

of St. Peter, who must have been a mere tyro in the

Christian faith; and if pursued to its legitimate con-

Christ with equal respect, as in their own day illumi-

nators, of the human race, waits for a still higher mis-

But to return to our own practical duties. The

days at least, and in many cases oftener, might not conveniently and most profitably be made. The state of the Church and of the world demands

more frequent intercession. The very life of the omission of prayer and intercession. A custom enjoined in Scripture, sanctioned by our Saviour, followed appears to consist in ascertaining in what direction by his Apostles, and for which ample provision is

> Nothing has contributed to bring the prayers of the Church into more general disuse than a slovenly hurried manner of saying them. And I would carnestly entreat my younger brethren in particular to attend to this point. Slowness and distinctness of utterance, without drawling, so as to give every word its proper enunciation, yet not to lay undue emphasis on any, especially on the pronouns and particles, are essential to good reading. An affected tone, and a habit of dramatizing the Prayers and the Lessons, as if a play were being enacted, is especially offensive to good taste. Simplicity, reality, distinct enunciation, and a reverent manner, seem to me to include the leading characteristics of a good reader.

For the benefit of my younger brethren in the Ministry, I may also make a few remarks on Preaching.

That our flocks are often led to place undue stress upon this part of our duty is obvious to all. The corrupt heart of man always values most that which exalts or pleases self, which is most easily performed, and in the performance of which judgment is passed upon others. Preaching is liable to all these abuses. Mere hearing costs nothing; the hearer who admires or censures is, or fancies himself to be, a judge, and, though admonished or reproved, he enthrones himself Church, and as placed by the Providence of God in this Province, at this particular time.

2. In order to the effectual discharge of our duties, we should cultivate a grace in which most Christians as if they had heard and believed Christ himself. And alter Church, and as placed by the Providence of God in this Province, at this particular time.

2. In order to the effectual discharge of our duties, we should cultivate a grace in which most Christians as if they had heard and believed Christ himself. And alter Church, and alter Church, and the bonds of our union may be knit we should cultivate a grace in which most Christians are lamentably deficient—moral courage. It is obvious the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the when, by an unexpected incident, by deep affliction, or when the course of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the posterior and more numerous are lamentably deficient—moral courage. It is obvious the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the posterior and more numerous are lamentably deficient—moral courage. It is obvious the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries, for the use of the foundation of Clerical Libraries are the foundation of Clerical Librarie I proceed now to offer some observations on duties Yet, though these evils everywhere abound, we should

> them, our ministerial acts must be invalidated; and unless our succession be lawful, I cannot understand unless our succession be lawful and the lawfu mon in almost the self-same words, or confine themselves to the same round of moral duties, or preach about nothing but the Church, or else they never is for the justification of the Church of England in the consti- "waving high," has always been esteemed for its vividmention it. If we take the Scripture for our guide tution and government thereof, that it is (as certainly it is) of mention it. If we take the Scripture for our guide in preaching, we shall find it otherwise. Continual variety is found in the Word of God. History and exhortation, precept and parable, sententious proverbs, exhortation, precept and parable, sententious proverbs, simple narratives, holy and comforting doctrines, supported by weighty arguments, and followed by practical exhortations, are interspersed in rapid succession in its sacred pages. I would advise my younger bre-thren not to confine themselves to single trite texts, divided into three regular parts, with the same kind a Psalm, or one of the Gospels or Epistles for the day; and, by following in the wake of the Church throughout the year, we are sure to obtain a variety of useful Church, will all in their turn furnish matter for instruction. Decies repetita placebit.

much importance as the matter, My meaning on this even as they stood affected to parties, the same affections still head cannot be so well expressed as in the words of Archbishop Secker. "The concern of a Parish Minby repentance, faith, and obedience, and to labour, in it. Smooth discourses, composed partly in fine 18 to 22. them into a fatal security. Your expressions may be common, without being low; yet employ the lowest, provided they are not ridiculous, rather than not be understood. Let your sentences, and the parts of them, be short where you can. Avoid rusticity and Those who view the matter in this light will readily grant that grossness in your style; yet be not too fond of smooth | it would imply a want of faith, as well as of obedience, to so and soft and flowing language, but study to be nerunpolished, rather than uninfluencing."

I venture to quote a few more remarks from the same judicious writer, on manner:-

"Every man's voice and utterance belongs to himself alone; and it is in vain to think of looking or talking like such and such a one. Therefore preserve

1 I am thankful to be able to strengthen myself by similar advice from the venerable Bishop of Toronto, in his late Charge
—"Let us, then, my brethren," says the Bishop, "take up the
Book of Commmon Prayer, and ask our own hearts what it proposes for our guidance and direction, in bringing home the ous means of grace to the hearts and understandings of our people. The first thing commanded is the use of the Morning and Evening Prayer daily throughout the year. Now this implies that our Churches should be open twice every day; and, accordingly, portlons of the Old and New Testaments are aland the Psalms every month. We have reason to believe that for some time after the Reformation this order was regularly observed; and in large towns, even within the memory of many still living, some Churches were daily opened; and, blessed be God, the practice is again gradually reviving. In this Diocese I hope to see, in a short time, some of our Churches open daily in our rising towns, wherever the number of the Clergy will addit to the rew. clusions, the doctrine may probably end in that rationadmit of the regular performance of the duty; and in country places it should remind us of our Missionary character, and alistic system, which, regarding Moses, Mahomet, and that we ought to have appointments with our people on week days, in different parts of our Missions, as often as our strength will admit. Our Church is a prayerful Church; and not to ow her directions, as far as in us lies, is to rebel against her authority, and to rob our people of their just inheritance, for the faithful exercise of daily prayer will doubtless bring down blessings on the land,"

Our reformation then must begin at home. To cure culty. We shall prefer God's way to our own: and sion, which will change the whole nature of Christianity what is native to you, free it from adventitions faults, aspiring intellect to the drudgery of tuition. Among our flocks of schism, we must heal our own disorders. shall delight to honour Him, after the example set itself, and entirely abolish its mysterious and sacra- improve it if you can, but remember that you may deprave it by the endeavour, and certainly will if you change it essentially. Speak to your people as you those who have signed the same articles, own the same leave undone, but how much we can do. The service first to which I desire especially to call your attention, would undertake to inform or persuade a friend in a creeds, and are built on the same foundation with our- of the Sanctuary will be "perfect freedom." Obedi- is that of Public Prayer. I have observed with remore strength and energy, in proportion to the num- and pastoral fertility and repose. The Towy flowed bers; and vary both your style and elecution, as in through the grounds. Bonney gives a pleasing deconversation you always do, suitably to your matter. scription of the place. Embracing the rich sweep of be turned against ourselves. We should take our tone or their prejudices, may perhaps be "the letter that unequal to perform, it appears to me that there are For monotony soon deadens attention. It is worst, the valley from Carmarthen to Llandovery, Gronger of doctrine and practice, not from low interested writers, but, next to the pure foundation of Scripture, let us not mistake stubborn disobedience to the indistinctness of utterance will both render your words lives in the panorama of Dyer, with its streams, trees, certain to be heard, and will tend much more to fix and ruined castles. Of these, Dynevor, once the resi-

(To be continued.)

"The revival of Rural Deaneries affords the means of organication immediately connected with the Church, and, as it were incorporated in its general system. The establishment of associations, corresponding with those ecclesiastical divisions, instead of healing divisions.'

Note B. add a short Note, shewing the judgment of two Bishops of the English Church, separated from each other by an interval of a above referred .- In his Catechism of 1548, he says :- "Wherereserve they are reserved.' Now, good children, that you may the better understand these words of our Saviour Christ, you their preaching, as it is declared in the Gospel of St. John.

Now it is not to be doubted but that Christ's prayer was heard of his heavenly Father: wherefore it followeth that as many as helieved the preaching of Christ's disciples were as surely saved as if they had heard and believed Christ himself. And after world, and did study to plant the Gospel in many places.—
Wherefore when they found godly men, and meet to preach
God's Word, they laid their hands upon them and gave them
the Holy Ghost, as they themselves received of Christ the same

unto the world's end." nto the world's end."

The words of Bishop Sanderson are these: - "Sufficient it of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by virtue of the commission they had received from him. Which besides that, it is clear from evident texts of Scripture, and from the testimony of as ancient and authentic records as the world bath any to shew for the busy." land: evidently deduced out of sundry passages in the Book of Consecration, (which Book is approved in the Articles of Reli-Church, or Degrees in the University;) and hath been constantly and unitormly maintained by our best writers, and by sent of antiquity to have been uniformly and universally throughout the whole Christian world, than the Lord's Day hath

The following extract from his Grace the Archbishon of He who brought down the Word of God and the gifts of the Spirit from above, has also devised the most effectual means of elsewhere for the means of grace, than in the sanctuary which the Lord hath built—hath built, as He himself bath declared,

GOLDEN GROVE. (From the Rev. R. A. Willmott's Life of Bishop Jeremy

God, was the beautiful and characteristic saying of Taylor, places a watery cloud in the eye, that when the light of heaven shines on it, it may produce a rainbow to be a sacrament and a memorial, that God and the sons of men do not love to see a man perish. His own history was a prolonged illustration of the image. In all the sorrows and wearinesses of his the trees which hang over the water, and are reflected dark journey, he was cheered by friends who seemed from the bottom."7 The illustration of the Christian's to be raised up to bless the persecuted pilgrim of the devotion by the wavering ascent of the lark, could only lotted for each service, so that the most part of the Bible is to be read every year once, the New Testament three times, of a hero. "When the north wind blove and it rains of a hero. "When the north wind blows, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves against it with a warm garment, a good fire, and a dry roof." 2 Through every storm of difficulty and oppression he worked his way, climbing among the hills till a path opened before him, or some glimmering window guided him into hospitaor some glimmering window guided him into hospita-lity and a shelter. Such a light streamed over his ther through the mean, so doth he in spiritual. The sun riseth footsteps from the cheerful friendliness of Golden not all at once to his highest, from the darkness of midnight; Grove, the seat of Lord Carbery, and situated in the same village in which his necessities had reduced his

> Archbishop Secker's Charges. ² Holy Living, ch. ii. sec. 6

"Southern tracts of Cambria, deep embayed, With green hills fenced, and ocean's murmurs lulled."

the attention of your hearers than loudness of sound. dence of the Welsh Princes, and Dryslwyn are visible from the windows of the present mansion. Dyer has not forgotten to notice the exquisite variety of foliage for which the vale of Towy is remarkable.

"Below the trees unnumbered rise, Beautiful invarious dyes, The gloomy pine, the poplar blue, The yellow beech, the sable yew; The slender fir that taper grows, The sturdy oak with broad spread boughs."

Dynevor Castle is shaded by oaks of extreme antiquity. The union of pastoral and baronial life com-Taylor could not contemplate roses a leady process. Taylor could not contemplate such a landscape without delight and gratitude. We exceedingly useful. It would give me pleasure to see them established in this Diocese." The Archbishop of Canterbury's Charge, 1844.—His Grace adds a seasonable caution on the necessity of avoiding subjects of fruitless dispute, of making and sequestrators, and they have taken all from me; the meetings of the Clergy as practicle as possible, and that mo publication of proceedings be allowed. The emanation of public resolutions or acts from such meetings would lead to the disturbance of order in the Church, and too probably multiply and I can still discourse, and unless I list, they have not taken away my merry countenance, and my cheer-On a subject so much gainsayed I deem it not superfluous to ful spirit, and a good conscience; they have still left me the providence of God, and all the promises of the English Church, separated from each other by an interval of a century, one of whom took an active part in compiling the prayer Book, the other was equally zealous in defending and revising it, and was the author of one of its most excellent I eat and drink, I read and meditate. I can walk in prayers; Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Sanderson. The Archbishop's judgment is the more remarkable, because, at an earlier period, he had seemed inclinable to more loose and Erastian opinions, and because this judgment preceded, only by one year, the Preface to the Ordination Service to which I have one year, the Preface to the Ordination Service to which I have that is, in virtue and wisdom, in the whole creation, and in God himself. And he that hath sath sath many causes of joy, and so great, is very much in love fore, good children, to the intent you may steadfastly believe all with sorrow and pecvishness, who loses all these pleathings which God by his Ministers doth teach and promise unto you, and so be saved by your faith, learn diligently. I pray you, by what words our Lord Jesus Christ gave this commission and commandment to his Ministers, and rehearse them here, word for word, that so you may print them in their here, word for word, that so you may print them in their pany in his funeral sorrow for the loss of one of Poppear's not register them the hetter when you can be not pear's hairs, or help to mourn for Lesbia's sparrow; memories, and recite them the better when you come home.—
The words of Christ be these—'Our Lord Jesus breathed on and because he loves it, he deserves to starve in the his Apostles, and said, Receive the Holy Ghost: whose sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them; and whose sins you circled with blessings."* "Let everything you see," he wrote at the same season, "represent to your spirit shall know that our Lord Jesus Christ, when he began to preach, the excellency and the power of God, and let your he did call and choose his twelve Apostles; and afterwards, conversation with the creatures lead you unto the besides those twelve, he sent forth three score and ten Disciples. Creator; and so shall your actions be done more freand gave them authority to preach the Gospel. And a little before his death and passion he made his prayer to his heavenly Father for them, and for all those that should believe through

Holy Ghost to execute their office. And they that were so ordained, were indeed, and also were called the Ministers of pass through the yielding air, which opened its bosom, t's Word (which and appeared its violence, by e Orders, or the lawful succession of our Ministry. I faults commonly found with Sermons is that they are would only observe, that unless our Orders be valid, unless those who gave them to us had power to give unless those who gave them to us had power to give the faults commonly found with Sermons is that they are our Lord Jesus Christ himself did first institute) was derived from the Apostles unto others after them, by imposition of hands and giving the Holy Ghost, from the Apostles' time to with the stiffness of a tower, or the united strength of with the stiffness of a tower, or the united strength of the stiffness of a tower or the united strength of the stiffness of a tower or the united strength of the stiffness of the s on the top of all its glories." 3

Pope's description of the trees round a monastery. ness and truth; but it yields, in grandeur and force of tations of the passions "in health, are always restless

Milton might have enriched a new Penseroso with the comparison of the soul's progress in moral and intellectual glory, to the course of the sun, from its of conclusion for all. It is useful often to expound a gion, Art. 36, confirmed by Act of Parliament, and subscribed dawn to fulness. "But as when the sun, approaching onger passage of Scripture, as for instance, a Parable, unto by all persons that have heretofore taken Orders in the towards the gates of the morning, first opens a little . eye of heaven, and sends away the spirits of darkness. all the sober, orderly, and orthodox sons of this Church. The and gives light to a cock, and calls up the lark to point hath been so abundantly proved by sundry learned men, matins, and by and by gilds the fringes of a cloud, and and interesting subjects. Thus the lives of the Saints, and cleared from the exceptions of Novelists, that more need the sayings of our Saviour, the Christian application of the satisfaction of any intelligent man that will horns, like those which decked the brows of Moses, peeps over the eastern hills, thrusting out his golden of Jewish Psalms, the principal events of our Lord's life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the prophecies of his first, the signs of his second life, the principal events of our Lord's life, the principal events of his own reason. Only I could wish that they who plead so eagerly for the Jus Divinum of the Lord's life, the principal events of our Lord's life, th advent, the doctrines and duties contained in the Created and the Commandments, Prayer and the Sacraments, the nature, constitution and progress of the Church, all all in their turn furnish matter for inhave been brought for either, that leadeth them to have such showers, and sets quickly; so is a man's reason and different judgments thereof; or rather some prejudicate conceit his life." Taylor may have beheld this spectacle over The style of the preaching is, in its degree, of as of their own; which having formerly fancied to themselves the romantic hills that shelter Golden Grove on the abiding, they cannot easily lay aside. Which partiality (for I am loath to call it perverseness) of spirit, is by so much the more inexcusable in this rectionly in this rection of the process. more inexcusable in this particular; by how much Episcopal country, like South Wales; this sudden darkening of ister," says the Archbishop, "is to make the lowest of his congregation apprehend the doctrine of salvation of salvation are the sun with rain and tempest being the distinguishing greater pregnancy and clearness, and attested by a fuller consequence of salvation of splendour and joyfulness to vapour and melancholy, is that, when they know the way of life, they may walk hitherto been shewn to be." - Sunderson's Tracton Episcopacy, often so wonderful as to resemble the effect of enchantment. The wind rises, mists roll up swiftly from the words which they do not understand, parly in flowing sentences, which they cannot follow to the end, leave sentences, which they cannot follow to the end, leave -"In speaking thus of the Church of Divine appointment, I speaking thus of the Church of Divine appointment, I disappears, to return, after an interval, with heightened splendour. The light and festive Gay was the earliest English writer who pointed out the charm of this description. If compared with a sunrise by Bishop Hall, its brilliancy of colour will be perceived."5

Taylor, like Claude, seems to have felt that by taking nature as he found it, he soldom produced beauty. Reynolds describes the pictures of that painter as vous and expressive; and bear the censure of being unpolished, rather than uninfluencing."

*on a rock,' and bath assured its perpetuity to the end of the unpolished, rather than uninfluencing."

*on a rock,' and bath assured its perpetuity to the end of the unpolished, rather than uninfluencing." previously made from scattered scenes and prospects of unusual loveliness. The preacher resembled the artist. And as the most magnificent landscapes have been given to us by historical painters-Titian, Caracci, N. Poussin, -so we are indebted for some of the brightest landscapes in words to the grave instructors in theology and virtue

The same happy selection of rural images accompanies him into the severer paths of argument; he warns those who seek in a speculative faith an independent element of salvation, "that they cat shadows; and when they are drowning, catch at the images of have proceeded from one who went out to meditate in the fields, in the morning hours and at eventide .-"For so have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass,

1 Holy Living, ch. ii. sec. 6. Of Contentedness.

² Ibid. ch. i. sec. 3. 3 Holy Dying, cb. iii. sec. 6.

5 "God is the God of order, not of confusion. As, therefore, but first sends forth some feeble glimmerings of light in the dawning; then looks out with weak and waterish beams; and so by degrees ascends to the midst of heaven." - Meditations

6 Fourth Discourse. 7 On Lukewarmuess in Zeal, pt. ii.

get to heaven and climb above the clouds; but the Laity remaining to communicate with the Clergy. poor bird was beaten back with the loud sighings of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconter Diocese, and many of the Clergy will hail with joy stant, descending more at every breath of the tempest, this reinforcement of the numbers of "them that than it could recover by the libration and frequent preach the Gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of weighing of its wings, till the little creature sat down good things," from the new Theological Institution: to pant and stay till the storm was over; and then it made a prosperous flight, and did rise and sing as if it two years and nine months from its commencement, had learned music from an angel, as he passed some ten men, "ready to endure hardness as good soldiers times through the air about his ministering here below. of Jesus Christ." So is the prayer of a good man."1

serious wisdom of a poet or a painter-

"Whom, what he finds Of flavour or of scent in fruit or flow'r, Or what he views of beautiful or grand
In nature, from the broad majestic oak
To the green blade that twinkles in the sun,
Prompts with remembrance of a present God."

He is speaking of the influence of ancestral virtues or vices: "And as the root of a tree receives nourishment not only sufficient to preserve its own life, but Ho transmit a plastic juice to the utmost branch and smallest germ that knots in the most distant part; so the great and exemplary piety of the father of a family not only preserves to his own soul the life of grace and hopes of glory, but shall be a quickening spirit, active and communicative of blessing, not only to the trunk of the tree, the body and rightly descending line, but even to the collateral branches, to the most distant relatives, and all that claim a kindred shall have a title

to a blessing."2 Everywhere we discover the observer of nature .of a distant valley." The love of the Divine Architeet has "scattered the firmament with stars, as a man sows corn in his fields."4 The slightest rural circumstances are recorded; whether it be "the little bee that feeds on dew or manna, and lives upon what falls every morning from the store-houses of heaven, clouds and Providence;" or "the fountain that swells over the green turf." He finds in the ivy round the tree an illustration of the connexion between the church and state: "For so doth the humble ivy creep at the foot of the oak, and leans upon its lowest base, and begs shade and protection, and leave to grow under its branches, and to give and take mutual refreshment, and pay a friendly influence for a mighty patronage; and they grow and dwell together, and are the most remarkable of friends and married pairs of all the leafy nations."6 And perhaps the children of Lord Carbery, idly rocking upon the Towy, may have suggested to him the description of a Christian faith, not to be agitated by any circumstances of fear: "And so have I often seen young and unskilful persons sitting in a little boat, when every little wave sporting about the sides of the vessel, and every motion and dancing of the barge seemed a danger, and made them cling fast upon their fellows; and yet all the while they were as safe as if they sat under a tree, while a gentle wind

1 Second Sermon on the Return of Prayers. The lark had been already introduced into a sermon by a writer who died before Taylor. This was Henry Smith, the silver-tongued preacher, as his contemporaries called him. But mark the difference. If Taylor had ever cast his eye on the passage, it was only to change it into his own costly metal, as Virgil did the coarser ore of Ennius. "Like a lark that falls to the ground sooner than she mounted up; at first she retires, as it were, by steps, but when she cometh nearer the ground, she falls down with a jump; so we decline at first, and waver lower and lower, till we be almost at the worst, and then we run headlong, as though we were sent post to hell."—A Caveat for Christians, p. 427. Edit. 1675.

The Entail of Curses cut off, pt. il.

shook the leaves into a refreshment and a cooling

The Entail of Colors of the Holy Dying, ch. ii. sec. 4.

5 Holy Dying, ch. ii. sec. 4.

6 Ibid. ch. ii. sec. 6.

 bid. ch. ii. sec. 1,
 Discourses of Christian Prudence. Taylor would not have been displeased with Cowley's College of Philosophy, its fair cloister, its studious dwellings, with "little gardens behind them, just after the manner of the Chartreux beyond sea;" the smooth walks, the embowering trees, and in the middle, a The following statements will be interesting to

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Primary Charge of the Bishop of Frederleton.
Golden Grove.

Arthur Granville; or the Gifts of God,—Concluded.
The Garner.—Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M. A.; Dr. Hammond; Archd'n Jortin; Jeremy Taylor.

the full age of fifteen years:-

1848, July.

CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS .- TIRST DIVISION. 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

8, Errol Plympton, 11 A.M. Monday. Monday, Tuesday, 10, Hodgson's School-house, Monday, Stephens's School-house, Devonshire Settlement, 8 P.M. 11, Goderich..... 2 P.M.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previously obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

ORDINATION.

On Sunday, the 18th inst., being Trinity Sunday and one of the days appointed by the Church for the performance of Ordination, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Official Mackie, D.D., and the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, M. A., Principal of Bishop's College, Chaplains, and the Revs. L. Doolittle, C. P. Reid, and G. Slack, Missionaries at Lennoxville, Compton, and Granby, admitted seven gentlemen to the Holy Order of Deacon, and three to that of Priest, in the Church of the Mission of Lennoxville (St. George's). The Church was well filled with visitors, although the very unsettled state of the weather prevented many bining, with very happy effect, the two great topics of the day. Hands were then laid upon the several Candidates for the two orders of our Sacred Ministry, and

Sir,—Is it not somewhat strange that, in recent depleted and becomes amalgamate to bates, and, indeed in all secular parlance, the primary motive of Cathedral service would seem to be utterly didates for the two orders of our Sacred Ministry, and

Sir,—Is it not somewhat strange that, in recent depleted and becomes amalgamate. There is no middle course. If he bates, and, indeed in all secular parlance, the primary motive of Cathedral service would seem to be utterly motive of Cathedral service would seem to be utterly with the Rev. John Fletcher, A.B., has opened a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, the Rev. John Fletcher, A.B., has opened a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, the Rev. John Fletcher, A.B., has opened a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, the Rev. John Fletcher, A.B., has opened a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, the Rev. John Fletcher, A.B., has opened a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, the Rev. John Fletcher, A.B., has opened a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, the Rev. John Fletcher, A.B., has opened a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, the Rev. John Fletcher, A.B., has opened a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District the Cathedral service would seem to be a subscription to build a church in the Township of Mulsus.—The Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District

and soaring upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to the Holy Communion administered-fifty-four of the Secretary professes to receive, or it is an exhibition The day was indeed an auspicious one for our sis- as the Hon. R. B. Sullivan.

-from which have now gone forth, in the space of

We subjoin a list of the names of the gentlemen And here is a woodland scene moralized with all the ordained, and the respective charges to which they have been appointed.

MR. JAMES FULTON, Bishop's College, Lennoxville: Licensed to the Mission of Russell-town, District of Montreal.

MR. THOMAS AINSLIE YOUNG, Bishop's College, Lennoxville: Licensed to the Mission of St. Martin, Isle Jesus, District of Montreal. MR. RICHARD LEWIS, Bishop's College, Lennox-

ville: Licensed to the Mission of Port Neuf, District of Quebec. MR. SAMUEL HOARB SIMPSON, Bishop's College, Lennoxville: Licensed to the Mission of

Upper Ireland, County of Megantic. Mr. John McKeown, Bishop's College, Lennox-ville: Licensed to the Mission of Frampton, County of Megantic.

MR. JACOB ELLEGOOD, Kin'gs College, Fredericton; to be Assistant Minister at Christ Church, Montreal; and

..... OAVIN. Incensed to the Mission of Sabrevois, District of Montreal. Priests.

REV. JOHN KEMP, formerly of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Missionary of Bury, District of St. Francis.

REV. FREDERICK ROBINSON, formerly of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Curate to the Rev. T. Johnson, Missionary of Abbotsford, District of Montreal.

of St. Thomas, Montreal.

We cannot dismiss this subject, without expressing an earnest hope that it may please Almighty God to pour down the abundance of His blessing upon the Institution, in which so many of these gentlemen have been trained for the "work of an Evangelist," - and

COLONIZATION.

The Hon. R. B. Sullivan has addressed a letter on this subject to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, as representing the "Association of Canadian settlement in the Townships." This document though containing a good deal of matter comparatively of small interest to the general reader, we would have given entire had our limits permitted; but as it occupies four and a half closely printed columns of the Globe, we must content ourselves with alluding to some of its more important and practical features.

Mr. Sullivan, after noticing a proposition in the Memorial, to which his letter is a reply, that a colonization should take place in that part of the Province usually called the Townships, proceeds to say that there are upwards of a million of acres at the disposal of Government, in the Counties of Sherbrooke and Megante; and adds:

"It is exceedingly gratifying to his Excellency that the views of the Association very nearly coincide with the plans of settlement of that neighbourhood which his Excellency has been advised to adopt, and he commands me to detail these plans to you, and to inform your Lordship that they are proceeding to their accomplishment with all possible activity."

who may purpose to settle in the districts referred to: "It is not proposed to make any distinction between settlers who are able to pay for land and those who are not, so far as grants of fifty acres are concerned. To that quantity of land every male inhabitant admitted to set-tle on the tract, of the age of twenty-one years, will be enti-

But as it is by no means desirable that the whole or the greater part of the settlers should be of the description

the greater part of the settlers should be of the description who cannot pay for land, it is proposed that any of the settlers who may elect to do, shall have the opportunity of purchasing for a price to be paid down, the neighbouring lots vacant to the extent of 150 acres. The price will be fixed for actual settlers at the rate of four shillings per acre, and will be payable in cash or land scrip.

As it would be obviously imprudent for any man to settle on this property who has not the means of providing himself with the necessaries of life, until the means of subsistence can be derived from the soil, the agent will be instructed to inquire into the means possessed by each individual offering himself as a settler. For the purpose of this information the certificates of the society and its officers will be of great value, as the members of the soofficers will be of great value, as the members of the soomeers will be of great value, as the members of the society will probably know with what prospect a settler can commence his operations, and will be able to explain to the colonists the inexpediency of undertaking a settlement when wild look without many of

The agent will be instructed to reserve sites for churches,

will receive a location ticket authorizing him to occupy the lot for which he is set down; but under the most strict con-

Each locatee will be entitled to his patent on the certi-

Stratford...... 3 P.M. The time allowed for this clearance will be four years 16, Hayesville, 10 A.M. from the first occupation by the settler.

Persons who purchase land will be obliged, within four years, to clear and make fit for cultivation one-tenth of the whole quantity purchased, and will not receive patents until that is done.

If families containing several settlers entitled to land, choose to reside on one lot, instead of upon the several lots, this will be accounted as occupation of the several lots; but the clearing required must be upon each lot as

We quote with pleasure the following paragraph, as indicating a greater degree of conscientiousness than of late we have been in the habit of recognizing in our powers that be :'

"By comparing the proposed course of the Government respecting the seignorial lands which belonged to the late order of Jesuits, and that regarding the lands of the Crown hitherto unappropriated, your lordship will understand that in cases where the Government are trustees of special funds, they are not prepared to sacrifice these funds to the general policy of the country—a course which would amount to an indirect confiscation; and the same principle will apply to the lands appropriated to the Clergy Reserves, or reservations for the Indians, school lands, or other special landed appropriations."

test against the error which Mr. Sullivan, inadvertently to promulgate. And we fear that instances are nei persons residing at a distance from attending, who we trust, has committed, in the superscription of his ther few nor far between, of drunkards being partiall, otherwise would have come together, to witness the letter. It thus runs : To the Right Rev. the Ca- reformed, at the cost of principles which Christians sending forth of so large a number of labourers into THOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL. Mr. Sullivan is a bave ever believed to be necessary for salvation. the Lord's Vineyard. The Service was performed member of the Anglican Church; and as such he Most cordially do we join in the prayer with which with good effect: the new Choir chanting the Te professed his belief in the holy Carnonic Church. this Evangelical discourser concludes. "God grant Deum and other hymns with taste and accuracy .- Does he mean to say that he recognizes the Romish to us all, that we may not only confess the superiority of A clear and forcible sermon was preached by the Rev. Prelate of Montreal as his Bishop—and the doctrines the Gospel and the Church, as the means of making the Official Mackie, on St. Matthew xxviii. 19, 20, com- which that Prelate is bound to propagate as those to virtuous and happy; but that we may all be made to

altogether inexcusable in so important a functionary

ORIGINAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Rector of Grace Church, Galena, Illinois, having been requested, by a body calling themselves The Sons of Temperance," to preach to them, complied with their request, and the discourse which he delivered appears in a late number of our contemporary the New York Churchman. It is not stated in what spirit the Association received the plain and faithful truths enunciated on the occasion; but they could hardly have failed to arrest the attention of all who were capable of reasoning with logical impartiality on the subject. And we only regret that the disciples of Teetotalism (to use a most unmeaning and childish slang term) are not more frequently addressed with clearness and Scriptural fidelity. Our author, with a bold yet kindly hand, dissects the modern scheme for putting an fend to alcoholic excess,-and while he cheerfully concedes that some good has been effected by means of voluntary and irresponsible organization, he unhesitatingly affirms that, "as Christian men who have experienced the perfect sufficiency of the Gospel and the Church of Christ, as agents in reforming men, we cannot but propose the same agency to others, and by every argument in our power to command, indeavour to induce them to submit to its superior influence.' This, we humbly conceive, is putting the question on the Scriptural—and consequently upon the only true foundation. If the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, could be demonstrated by some process of development to be imperfect—and the means which it propounds to be insufficient for bringing about certain essential results,-then we would be disposed to concede that another" and a supplementary Gospel, propounded by Father Theobald Matthew, had become necessary, and should be received with cordial welcome by all who had at heart the glory of God, and the happiness of the great human family. But we contend that no such deficiency in the Gospel has ever been established. The completed Canon of Scripture is devoid REV. JOHN IRWIN, B.A., Licensed to the Chapelry of any indication that "PLEDGES" and "MEDALS" in his sober integrity are necessary in order to continue a temperate man, or to snatch the bleared and parched drunkard, like "a brand from the burning." And here we cannot avoid remarking upon the fact—that Dissenters who profess to maintain a more wakeful guard against nnovations connected with morals or religion-should make it, what it already promises to become speedily, a great blessing to the Church.

yet unscrupulously adopt images and devices, as wholesome for the cultivation of truth and the weeding out of error and vice. The same man who would feign nervous agitation at witnessing the sign of the Cross in the Catholic administration of Baptism, -makes no bosom a device furnished and blessed by an itinerant

"THE FORCE OF HUMBUG, CAN NO FURTHER GO."

After remarking that the mechanism of the popular Cemperance Societies is altogether human-and that the person who pledges himself to this supplementary Gospel, is bound mainly by a sense of worldly honour and temporal considerations more or less weighty, as incitements to scrupulous honesty in relation to his pledge,—the Rector of Grace Church proceeds to

"It will hardly be disputed, by a Christian man, that, in bestowing upon our world the gift of the Gospel, and the Church of Christ, our Heavenly Father knew all our vices; and intended that, as a spiritual remedy for fallen man, they should prove effectual, when fairly applied, in reforming and renewing him, as a fit subject for his nent vices to which mankind are subject, distinctly tioned in Scripture; and our reformation from them arged upon us from the most awful considerations; while the most effectual means of doing so, are pointed out, as nervous language of one who spoke on the authority of God—" Neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." And, in order to awaken in their minds a grateful remem brance of the power of the Gospel and the Church through her sacred institutions, as exemplified in their individual conversion from the demoralizing effects of such vices, he adds—"And such were some of You; but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are Justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." They were reformed, you will observe, not by any self-determining effort of their own, but by a supernatural aid—through "the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." So scrupulous were the early Christians, and so odious and execrable was this vice regarded among others, that they were forbidden even to associate with the drunkards, although he might have been one of their number. St. Paul says—"I have written unto you not to keep company, if any nan that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetou, or an idolator, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extottioner; with such an one, no not to eat." The exhortations of the Apostles were also particularly directed against this vice among others, in preserving their converts from its debasing influence: "Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in envying in strife," says the Apostle. And, as a work of the flesh, it is made to the day in the day recommender with other rices. stand in bold prominence with other vices, whose fra-ternity cannot be mistaken; and whose influence is inevitably to close, upon him who is the subject of them, kingdom of Heaven:—"The works of the fish are manifest, which are these—adultery, fornication, uncleanness, idolatry, witcheraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom

What can be more explicit-more authoritative-more What can be more explicit—more authoritative—more awful, than the declaration made by the inspired writers upon this subject? What inferior motives can possibly have an influence upon a Christian heart and mind, with whom such awful declarations can produce no effect? Such are the authoritative teachings of Holy Scripture, upon this important subject. It is set down as a vice of the most demoralizing and degrading character; it is accounted for from the corruption of our nature, which accounted for from the corruption of our nature, which nclines us to all that is evil; its practice is declared to merit, and will inevitably receive, the retribution of an everlasting exclusion, of the man who practises it, from the kingdom of God; and our remedy in gaining a re-lease from it, is represented as being through the means appointed of God, in the Gospel and the Church by which supernatural aid will be afforded in the effort.

Now, with all due deference to the opinions and pre-dilections of those who are, no doubt, honestly preju-diced in favour of voluntary organizations, with a view to reforming men from the vice of drunkenness, we to reforming men from the vice of drunkenness, we must be permitted to say, as Christian ministers, that the way of divine appointment is the more excellent way. The other, as a more voluntary organization, may be good—this, as a divine institution, is more excellent. The one recommends itself to us as the contrivance of man; the other, as the scheme of Infinite Wisdom and Goodness. The one seeks to compass its object, as a temporal advantage and for the present life; the othe bids us stretch our vision beyond the bound of time, and reforms for eternity. The one seeks to lop off a single branch of vice; the other applies the axe to the roots of the tree."

This is a long quotation, but we have made it the more readily, because an urgent necessity exists for promulgating the opinions which it inculcates. I consists with our own personal knowledge, that argu ments of the most Infidel and Rationalistic tendency are currently advanced by "Teetotal" itinerant lectu Before concluding, we must enter our decided pro- rers, in the support of dogmas which they are hired

THE LATE REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

In our last we briefly recorded the decease of this

Mr. Thompson, it is understood, was formerly an officer in the East India Company's naval service. Having received holy orders, he held for some years the pastoral charge of St. Thomas's Church, Montreal, which he subsequently relinquished for the incumbency of Trinity Church, Christieville, which he held at the period of his death.

Having volunteered, in common with some other lergymen, to attend the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, Mr. Thompson was the first to visit that fatal locality this season.

The Bereau informs us that: "On the evening before he embarked for Grosse Isle, a few friends gathered round him in this city, to whom he expounded the first two verses of the fortieth chapter in Isaiah; he dwelt on the blessed fruits of sanctified affliction, in the course of his exposition, and the theme was one among others which engaged him in converse with those who had the privilege of spending the remainder of the evening with him.'

Being relieved by the Rev. W. B. Bond, Mr. 'hompson returned on the 11th inst., affected with nead-ache, which he attributed to cold, the weather having been unusually severe. This, however, was the manifestation of the pestilence which in a few days was to terminate his mortal conflict. Regarding his last hours, we obtain the following memoranda from an obituary notice communicated to the Montreal Wit-

"No other than Christ was his pattern. His whole aim was the advancement of God's glory, in the salvation of the souls of men. Even in his last moments, although his disease was fever, his mind was calm in a most wonderful degree, and he instanced it very remarkably in the answer that he gave to a friend, who called on hin early in his sickness, in reference to his affairs. My temoral affairs, he said, I settled before I went to Grosse sle: and my peace with God I made, through his grace, two and twenty years ago. For myself, I have no desire, no wish, but to abide the will of God, and the result of his sickness will, I am sure, be that which will abound to

'He did not seem to suffer much; but on his hand having been seen to move involuntarily towards his head, he was asked did he experience much pain: his answer was, 'O yes; but the Lord is good; I have nany mer-

"He was so much better on Tuesday, that the medical ttendants hoped for his recovery; but the vorst symtoms recurred again on Wednesday; and on Thursday, a little before midnight, he calmly rendered up his spirit to God, who gave it-whose mercy was the theme of his every discourse, and whose goodness formed a prominent pic in his whole conversation."

Mr. Thompson had attained the age of fifty-two scruple-Sectarian as he is-of wearing upon his years. Eight years ago he was deprived of his wife and three children, within the space of a very few months, and has only left one son, who is being educated in England, and was shortly expected to have oined his father in Montreal. The Witness concludes its notice as follows:

"We cannot close these remarks without complimenting the Railroad Company on their granting of their own accord, free passage to the medical and derical friends of the deceased, who, from feelings of kindsess and sympathy, were desirous of doing all they could towards alleviating his sufferings. This fact displays not a little the feelings with which all who knew him regarded the late Rev. William Thompson."

CITY COMMON SCHOOLS.

It will be seen from our advertising columns, that these schools will all be closed on the 1st July (tomorrow),—the assigned cause is, that the Corporation has not made any provision for funds to carry them on. The whole system of our Common School education is ter of deep interest to the whole Church. It is an office which should secure the ripest scholarship, and the which should secure the ripest scholarship, and the ter; and whatever inconvenience may in the meantime being through the supernatural assistance of the grace of God. Drunkenness is, by no means, passed by in class of our fellow citizens who depend upon these be experienced by the numerous and very respectable e among the number; and its classification by the schools for the education of their children, we shall inspired writers, shows how thoroughly it was executed and condemned, by the Apostles of our Lord, and the early Church. "Be not deceived," is the cautionary language of the faithful St. Paul, when he adds, in the out. It is very certain, that if schools were placed under the direction of the Church, that churchmen would cheerfully pay any reasonable tax that should be required for the support of such schools.

> An announcement appears in the Herald, informing the public, that it has been determined to discontinue that Jonrnal from the 1st of July next, unless arrangements can be made to maintain it. The cause of this step is, that very many of the subscribers have failed in paying their dues. This circumstance, we hope, will induce those who are interested in the existence of a newspaper, to consider seriously the effect of unfaithfulness in the payment of subscriptions.
>
> present state of our Church, makes it very desirable to me to be relieved from those duties. And it is my intention to present my resignation to the Board of Trustees unfaithfulness in the payment of subscriptions.

Our Collector, MR. REFORD, will visit Montreal and the Neighbourhood in the course of a few days. We must be excused urging upon our Subscribers the necessity of prompt payment of their accounts.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese. TRINITY SUNDAY, 1848.

100 100	Collections previously announced, 16. in No. Trinity Church, Thornhill £4 6 $4\frac{1}{2}$ Station near Capt. McLeod's 1 6 3	90	11	5
	Station near Capt. McLeod's 1 6 3		12	7
	-per Churchwardens		10	
	Additional at the Cathedral	U	10	
	por the Rev. Dr. Phillips	1	10	0
	St. John's Church, Peterboro, —per Churchwardens	2	10	0
	Additional Trinity Church, Chippawa,			
	-per Rev. Mr. Leeming	1	0	0
	St. Mary Mary Magdelene's, Picton,		10	
	—per Churchwardens	1	10	0
	Delaware Church £ 2 10 0			
ä	Caradoc Academy 0 10 0 —per W. Livingston, Esq	3	0	0
	Church at Amherst Island,			
	Church at Amherst Island, —per Rev. Jno. Rothwell	0	17	6
7	St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie,			
3	-per Churchwardens	1	5	0
t	St. John's Church, Elora,	100	13	
t	-per Rev. D. Fraser	1	0	0
,	St. George's Church, Kingston, —per Ven. Archdeacon Stewart, L.L.D	0	10	0
	Do. Military Service,	0	10	9
e	-per Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett	9	18	9
S	St. Paul's Church, Kingston,		10	
1	-per Rev. W. Greig		14	9
e	St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, £ 1 10 6			A)Ti
e	St. James's do. Pittsburgh 0 7 6			
r	McLean School-house, do. 0 10 3			
	Franklin do. do. 0 10 6			
9	-per Kev. H. Brent	2	18	9
r	Hurontario Church£0 9 0			
t	Stone Chapel, Sydenham, 0 18 10			10
	-per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge		7	
-	Stephen, per Rev. H. C. Cooper		10	
1	St. George's Church, Grafton £5 5 2	U	10	0
4	Trinity Church, Colborne 1 17 111			
1	Additional 0 6 10½			
-	-per Rev. John Wilson,	7	10	0
1	Lamb's Pond, per Rev. W. H. Gunning	2		0
1	A SECTION OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF	THE PERSON NAMED IN		918

40 Collections amounting to £136 12 1 T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, June 29th, 1848. The Treasurer has also received one shilling from the Rev. John Rothwell, to correct an error in remittance made on account of the Mission Fund, 23rd March last.

that the object will shortly be attained.

Innisfil.—The Church built on the North-East angle lamented clergyman, and now subjoin a few particu-lars, mainly derived from our contemporary the site for which was given by Col. Duggan, is so far

To the Editor of the Church.

Dear Sir,—At Mr. Pentland's request, I attended a leeting, on Wednesday last, in the 6th Concession of Meeting, on Wednesday last, in the oth Concession of Pickering, called for the purpose of deciding on the feasibility of erecting a Church in that neighbourhood. The Rev. W. S. Darling, (who for some time has assisted Mr. Pentland in reviving amongst the inhabitants of that Township a longing for the ordinances of our holy Church, by affording them an opportunity of attending Diving Sarving once a month) about fourteen of the Divine Service once-a-month) about fourteen of the leads of families in that part of the Township assembled, and the accompanying Resolutions were unani-nously carried, and handed to me (as illness had obliged Mr. Pentland to retire before the business was concluded by the Secretary, with a request that they might be published in the Church newspaper. Upwards of £49. was

subscribed in the room.
I am, Dear Sir, Your's very truly, THOS. S. KENNEDY.

St. George's Parsonage, Clarke, 26th June, 1848.

At a Meeting held at Mr. McCullough's Tavern, for the erection of a Church, in communion with the Church of England-The Rev. JOHN PENTLAND, A.M., in the Chair. Mr. Green offered to give one-half acre on Lot No.

Mr. Howell offered to give one-half acre on either No. 13 or 15, and to sell one-half acre for fifty dollars. The following Resolutions were adopted:—
1st. That the site be decided on by a Committee

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Kennedy, and seconded by Mr. Howell,—That as stone can easily be obtained in the neighbourhood, the Church should be built of that 3rd. Proposed by Mr. Ormerod, seconded by Mr.

Howell,—That Joseph Howell, and Frederick Green, Esquires, should canvass the 5th and 6th concessions; Abraham Beyace, and John Elliott, should canvass the 3rd and 4th Concessions; Henry Howell, and Robert Welch, the 7th and 8th Concessions; George Jones, and Robert Spence, the 9th Concession. 4th. Proposed by Mr. Howell, seconded by Mr. Bryan.

-That the subscription should be made payable by two instalments,—the first on the 1st November, 1848,—the 5th. Proposed by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Elliott -That the Gentlemen appointed to cauvass the Concessions, should comprise the Building Committee, with

ower to add to their number-5 to form a quorum 6th. Proposed by the Rev. W. S. Darling, seconded by Mr. Bryan,—That Frederick Green, Esq., and Mr. H. Howell, should act as Joint-Treasurers.

7th. Proposed by Mr. N. Howell, seconded by Mr. Green,—That Mr. A. Bryan should act as Secretary. 8th. Proposed by Mr. Howell, seconded by Mr. Elliott, -That the next meeting of the Committee take place on Saturday, the 8th of July, at 4 o'clock.

9th. Proposed by Mr. Howell, seconded by Mr. Bryan,
—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr.
Pentland, for his conduct in the Chair.

UNITED STATES.

The important announcement which we are permitted to make through the following circular has been already communicated to each of our Bishops. There can be but one sentiment throughout the whole Church, and that of profound regret that the General Theological Seminary is to lose the invaluable services of Dr. Wilson. All will unite in according to him the praise of faithful dili-gence, of exact learning, and of wise moderation in the exercise of his important functions. The waves of party spirit have broken harmless at his feet, without being able to reach the serene height from which he has looked abroad upon the interests of the Church. And the affect ion and gratitude of the Church, will follow him to his

retirement invoking blessings on the evening of his life.

The choice of a successor to Dr. Wilson, will be a matoundest discretion. Many prayers will, we trust, arise for divine guidance in this matter.

Hartford, June 2nd, 1848.

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR:-I transmit for your information the subjoined copy of signifying his intention of retiring from our General Theological Seminary; where he has so long discharged the duties of a Professor with signal faithfulness, ability,

and discretion.

Your affectionate friend and brother,

T. C. Brownell, Bishop of the

Diocese of Connecticut. New York, 29th May, 1848.

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR:-I have for some time contemplated the purpose of re-tiring from the General Theological Seminary, and have been making the necessary preparations for it. My ad-vanced age, (as I shall complete my seventy-second year very soon after the commencement of the next session of this Institution,) together with the increased difficulty and responsibility of the duties of my Professorship in the at their stated meeting in June to take effect on the first day of August next. Though the statutes of the seminary do not require any previous notice in such a case, it appears proper that it should be given, in order to prevent any delay or inconvenience in supplying a vacancy before the next Session, which might be caused by an unex-

pected resignation at the meeting of the Trustees.

The Presiding Bishop resides at so great a distance that a notice to him would be useless; and I have thought it more expedient to send it to you, the next Senior Bi shop, and convenient to the Seminary. The same information will be given to my own Diocesan, Bishop Potter, and to the members of the Standing Committee of the

I am, Right Rev. and Dear Sir, Very respectfully and sincerely yours,
(Signed) BIRD WILSON. -Calender Right Rev. Bishop Brownell.

ENGLAND.

MILITARY CONFIRMATION .- On Sunday last 230 nonned officers and privates of the Horse, Grenabridge, the Duke of Wellington, and several General

The Dean of Hereford and Lord John Russell.—
The Christian Remembrancer says—"We beg to direct attention to the oft-repeated wish of the Dean of Hereford, to publish the whole of the correspondence between himself and the Premier. To this wish Lord John Russell has never acceded. It has been publicly stated in the newspapers, and never contradicted, that that correspondence would show that Lord John Russell not only threatened a præmunire, but promised the Dean his own nomination to a Bishopric, if the election was unanimons. Will the Premier dare to allow the publication?"

denier of Christ's divinity should not make laws for Christ's believing children, but the minor proposition is contained in amajor, which further declares, that the laws of God are immutable and universal, as he himself is omnipotent and omnipresent. We must be permitted to say that a true and a believing Jew, "one not wearing the shell of religion, of which he has abandoned the reality," would never have for Christ's divinity should not make laws for Christ's divinity s

CATHEDRAL AND RURAL PRAYER. To the Editor of the Guardian.

mur, to be called St. Luke's Church, with every prospect the presence or the absence of lay persons, as though the numerical union of the people should constitute the potency of prayer, as though the doors of God's sanctuary were only unclosed that the multitude might enter in I grieve, too, to witness the self-same course of thought advanced, that Divine Service can be performed in it.

This is a neat building, but the interior is not yet value of the daily prayer. "Do your people attend?" is very frequently the anxious question that we hear. Now, it appears to me, Sir, that the foundation of the cathedra service was by no means intended, as one of its very valuable champions declared in the Commons' House, to "exhibit a model" of public and popular prayer, but it was rather that around the diocesan altar a perpetual priesthood might be established and stand, to offer every day intercessory supplication for the sins of the people. And a beautiful remembrance it is to a thoughtful mind that, although the laity may be absent and afar off, and scattered upon the mountains of this world, in pursuit of the manifold purposes of ordinary life, their auxious Mother hath provided an unbroken ministry to watch and ward in the chancel of the Chief Shepherd of every region, that the lamp of the Lord's doctrine may not go out, nor the sound of his service cease; no! not for a single day. Think, moreover, what myriads of the souls of the just-nay, not only the spirits of our "brethren that wait," but also what starry multitudes of "angels and archangels" thrill evermore with a conscious and a grateful sympathy at the signal of morning and evening prayer! In like manner I conceive of the morning and evening prayer in the town or village church. It is a duty to be performed rather for than with the people. The priest is the "Vir Stationis" who officiates in the Holy Place for the absent and for those who are "too far off." Let me not, however, be misunderstood. Far be it from me to dissuade the concourse of the flock-Would to God that we could lift up our eyes and behold the fields white with the harvest of their daily assemblage! But I do mean to contend, that the efficacy of ministerial prayer is not derived from the presence of the congregation in the cathedral or the parish church. I do allege that the public entreaty of a faithful priest at his daily altar is an effectual plea for the distant sheep of his pasture. For my own part, if I were a layman, I had far rather be the lowly labourer of the field, whose brow is bent in reverence at the sound of the sacred bell, and whose heart is enforced with the and whose heart is softened with thanksgiving at the thought that the voice and hands of his minister are about to be lifted up at that very hour for those who can not leave their daily toil, than the most triumphant scoffer that ever rent open the wounds of the Church in order to exult in her pain.

I remain, Sir, your's faithfully,
Morwenstow, Cornwall, May 19, 1848.

R. S. H.

Arrival of the Britannia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 26th, 1848. The Express Boat Buena Vista, from Halifax, brought the Britannia's news to Boston last night. Trade rather depressed. Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Flour, &c., all declining. Corn, 32s. @ 35s.; Flour, (Western) 25s. @ 28s.; Wheat, red and white,

Liverpool, Friday, June 9. We have a moderate fresh supply of Wheat from European orts, and a few small parcels of Indian Corn; but of all other produce, whether British or French, the imports for the past few days are exceedingly low. The supply of Wheat, Indian Corn, and Beans, brought into Cork and Falmouth, have been stly ordered to their several destinations, and there are scarcely any subsequent arrivals at those ports for orders.— Duties on Foreign Wheat have advanced to 9s., and on Flour, to 5s. 5d. on a barrel, being the only change there for this week. The trade for most leading articles has ruled very flat between Tuesday and to day, at almost nominal rates, except Indian Corn Meal, which assumed a firmer aspect, and, upon a renewal of demand, has acquired some improvement in value-Irish and American Flour, being in fair request, the former

atter, in one or two cases, commanded somewhat higher terms. Indian Corn was taken rather freely at an advance of 1s. to 2s. over the reduced rates of Tuesday, and Corn Meal was held firmly, at an advancement of 6d. p barrel. FRANCE. - There is much confusion in France, though affairs

realized the full rates of Tuesday, and prime old brands of the

are generally more quiet.

The Prince de Joinville has been arrested in Paris. Prince Louis Napoleon, and M. Thiers, have been elected

It is rumored that M. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin would esign, and Thiers would probably succeed them. Lamartine suspected of conniving at the affair of of the 15th May.

A decree has passed to prevent turbulent assembling in Paris.

The soldiers were obliged to charge a large assembly at Port

St. Denis, with fixed bayonets. None were killed, but many The Committee on the Constitution declared for a democratic besides the past rights, the people are to have free

ucation, and the right of labor and assistance.

A great banquet of 100,000 was to come off at Vincennes and created some uncasiness. SPAIN .- Spain requires all Englishmen at Cadiz to give curity for their conduct. Arrests are numerous in Madrid.

RUSSIA.—The cholera is raging in Russia. One hundred and fifty cases occurred in Moscow in one week. AUSTRIA .- Nothing important. The Emperor has gone to

Innspruck, and refuses to return to Vienna. The bankers Rothschild, and other rich men fled. The Foreign Ambassadors had also gone to Deebling. ITALY. - Charles Albert has captured Peschiera and defeated

7,000 Austrians at Goito.

The Pope is recovering his popularity.

IRELAND.—Ireland is greatly excited. The Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation have united in one body called the Irish League. They will try peaceful efforts for Repeal. No further efforts have been made to indict Meagher or Smith O'Brien, although the Confederation have issued a manifesto quite as daring as Mitchell's treasonable writings. Mitchell's furniture sold enormously high as relics. There is little prospect of any important outbreak against the Govern-

GREAT BRITAIN .- The Chartists are making frequent disturbances in England. Three have been arrested and examined — British Colonist.

On Saturday last we informed our readers that the Jew Bill would be thrown out of the House of Lords, that Lord Ellenporough would move that the Bill be read that day six months; borough would move that the Bill be read that day six months; and that the amendment would receive the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Our statement has been verified to the letter. Yesterday morning the House of Lords declared by a majority of thirty-five, that it would be no party to unchristianizing the Legislature and the country; that it would not commit injustice either to Jew or Christian by suffering the former to participate in the public deliberations and formal legislation of a Christian people. We receive the verdict with the gratitude it becomes us to offer, with no feeling of inglorious triumph over our disappointed Hebrew fellow subjects.

Baron Rothschild and his brother, who throughout the debate stood at the foot of the throne, must have felt, as they listened

stood at the foot of the throne, must have felt, as they listened to the arguments of the noble Lords who opposed the measure incommissioned officers and privates of the Horse, Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scotch Fusilier Guards, were confirmed by the Bishop of London, at the Chapel of the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage Walk, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington and several General pressed his sorrow for the inevitable opposition, and every Lord,

Albert, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and several General Officers, were present on the occasion.

Archdeacon Sinclair's Charge.—The first meeting of Clergy for the Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex took place on Monday last, at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. In his Charge the Archdeacon vindicated the character of the Convocation as the constitutional representation of the Church. In proof of this he referred to the fact that the Queen convened it, the Archdeacon of the Presson of the Presson of the Convocation as the constitutional representatives of capitular bodies, and the representatives of the Clergy at large, were members of it; the Convocation had always been considered an ecclesiastical representation; and it was so defined by the 139th, the L40th, and the 1st Canons of the Church, which still continued the law of the Church. It was most important to have this fact universally understood and acknowledged. Circumstances might arise—it was impossible to say how soon—when it would be imperative to call these legislative powers into exercise. If such circumstances should arise, it would be a grievous predicament to have no governing body in operation; not to know where to find one, or even by what authority it should be convened. In adverting—which he did at great length —to the subject of education, the Archdeacon expressed his alarm at the large amount of influence thrown into the hadas of the Committee of Privy Council, by their vast machinery of Inspectors, Reports, and Pensions, which he described as a well-devised scheme for obtaining the maximum of power for the minimum of aid.

The Dean of Herrerord and Deap John Russell.

The Christian Remembrancer says—"We beg to direct attention to the oft-repeated wish of the Dean of Here-tour to the oft-repeated wish of the Dean of Here-tour to the oft-repeated wish of the Dean of Here-tour to the oft-repeated wish of the Dean of Here-tour to the oft-repeated wish of the Dean of Here-tour the control of the

less of British Parliaments than of final restoration. London is not Jerusalem, England is not the land of Canaan. The real disability of the Jew rests in himself. It has been inflicted upon him by hands purer than mortal: by such it must be taken off. For the Jew two alternatives are open. He believes

The opinion nent. The land incur gular fact the ones, whose just displea Baron R his worldly rapid sever there are o which wou suffer him the Jew fr liberty. wealth is hearth sac perfect pea ever he was the blessin and affecti practice of

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or trace of sickness and suffering. But about this " Man in miniature"—as he is called—nothing of this sort—not the least distortion, paleness, or languor—can be discerned. He is beautifully symmetrical in his proportions; the colour on his cheek indicates perfect health; and he seems to be completely cheerfal and happy. No one can experience from seeing him any unpleasant or distressing sensations. If he has not reached man's stature; there is nothing to shew that this privation causes him mortification or regret. The whole exhibition is conducted with the utmost propriety and decorum. We have no doubt that the same rule will be observed on every future occasion, and that the subjects of our beloved Queen will be as secure as her Majesty herself was, against witnessing anything which might offend the modest and virtuous mind.

LAW SOCIETY OF OSGOODE HALL .- Easter Term, 1848. -11th and 12th Victoria.—The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:—On Monday the 12th June, Edward Coursolles Jones, David Patte, Wm. Ross, Azin June, Edward Coursolles Jones, David Patte, Wm. Ross, and Richard Scott. Esquires; Tuesday 20th June, Charles Gould Crickmore, Esquire. The following were admitted as Students-at-Law: On Tuesday 20th June, in the scuior class, Mr. J. Hutton; in the junior class—1. Mr. Alex. Duncan McDougall; 2 Mr. Charles Alexander Weller; 3. Mr. John Robert Martin: 4 Mr. Ralph Davis: 5 Ms. Duncan Robert Martin; 4. Mr. Ralph Davis; 5. Mr. Duncan Me-Donnell; 6. Mr. Thos. Henry Ince; 7. Mr. John O'Connell, jun.; 8. Mr. Geo. Baxter .- British Canadion

DREADFUL HURRICANE. - A tornado or hurricane visited the neighbourhood of Beachville and Ingersoll on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th inst. We have gathered some particulars of its disasterous effects from the Rev. Mr. Scott, who in company with the Rev. Mr. Constable, was travelling at the time

They had taken shelter two miles east of Ingersoll from a heavy thunder storm, when their attention was attracted by a dismal looking cloud "like steam explosion" to the westward and immediately heard an awful noise "like the rushing of mighty waters." As the steam-like cloud moved onward in a south-westwardly direction they observed branches of trees borne gloft in the air: and as the rain abated, saw the people to learn what damage had been done and to watch the further progress of the cloud. Coming to Ingersoll after the storm over they found that this village had escaped the whirlwind, although it skirted its eastern extremity and tore out the gable end of a house and broke down the front fence. About a mile and a half further west they found its traces more perceptible. To the south of the road the trees in the woods were ript of their leaves, presenting only bare trunks and ded arm. Near the 20 mile post from London the road was thickly strown with branches of trees, and a little further westward the travellers found their progress entirely stopt by trees of all dimensions torn up by the roots and pited upon each other across the road. The telegraph wires were found scattered in every direction, and many other signs of devasta-tion appear. A log shantee by the road side was unroofed, and five little children were seen running about in terror. The left of the road still further on bore fatal tokens of the tornado's track. The farm of Mr. Choate was denuded of every fer and barns and outhouses either torn down or thrown from their position in a shattered state. Mr. Choate and his wife were blown down with violence and slightly injured. The Rev. Mr. Revill, occupying the next farm, had all his fences levelled and barn unroofed. A saw-mill to the south-west of this place was partially destroyed. The travellers also heard of dreadful havoc

We are apprehensive that we shall hear further disasterous accounts of this fearful visitor. On the same day, in other directions, we learn the occurrence of terrible hail storms in which hail-stones were said to have fallen as large as hen's eggs. One, we are told, measured 71 inches in circumference.—London (C. W.) Times.

that had been done to the south east, but were not able to give

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser thus sensibly advises the very stupid people who are talking of invading Bermuda to rescue "Mitchell of the vitriol:"—"In this country we notice that an expedition to rescue Mitchel from Bermuda, whither, it is said, he will be sent for one year, is already talked of.— We can hardly imagine anything more preposterous than such an undertaking, or more wicked than the countenance which is given to it by those who know how utterly futile it would prove if attempted. Bermuda is one of the principal naval stations of the British, on this side of the Atlantic, and the effort to rescue Mitchell, when once landed on that island, would be about as futile as to scull a boat up the Balls of Niagara. And about as futtle as to scale a boat up the mains of reagans. And as if to heighten the absurdity of the thing, the scheme is publicly announced in the newspapers. We suppose when the projectors are ready to start, they will be kind enough to give the British Admiral, on the Bermuda station, timely notice of their intention. It is scarcely possible to say which is the greatest, the folly or wickedness of promoting such a scheme

tim from among the clergy of Canada, to typhus fever con-tracted in attending on the sickness at Grosse Isle. The following particulars concerning him are taken from the Mercury of Saturday evening :-

"The deceased clergyman was a man whose loss to the Church will be severely felt, and many circumstances connected with his sojourn in Canada are peculiarly painful. We are informed that in early life he was an officer in the British Navy. his children save on. This child had been sent home, but was recently sent for, whether on its way or not we do not know.—
Wishing, with the feelings of father, to welcome and enjoy the society of an only child, Mr. Xhompson volunteered to be the society of an only child, Mr. xhompson volunteered to be the first on duty at Grosse Isle this year. Quebec Mercury.

The Quebec Board of Trade have addressed a petition to her Majesty, praying for the removal of all restrictions on the com-

temporaries (we believe at Montreal) has spoken of the Illinois Canal as likely to injure our commerce by carrying the produce of the lakes to the Mississippi. All the best informed American papers, including those of Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, state, on the contrary, that a large proportion of the exportation which has hitherto gone down to New Orleans will hence-forward proceed through the lakes as affording the shortest and cheapest route to the Atlantic scaboard. It is very obvious that the Atlantic ports must always regulate the New Orleans market for breadstuffs and provisions, because, excepting the limited supply required for the Gulf of Mexico and a few of the West India Islands, the whole exportation of the latter must get into the Atlantic before it can reach a market .- Patriot.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT ALNWICK, ON THE 10TH JUNE, 1848.

(From the Cobourg Star.) On Saturday last, the foundation-stone of the Industrial

most happy and gratifying circumstances, to perform a ceremony which it has never before fallen to the lot of man to witness,—the laying of the first stone of an Industrial School, of "hard materials," by Indians, for the improvement of their children. Yes, my Brothers, and I thank God that I have been permitted to witness it. This will be the first brief building that ever to witness it. This will be the first brick building that ever has been erected by the Chippewa Indians of Canada. The object for which it is intended, and the means by which it is object for which it is intended, and the means by which it is built, are not less strange and worthy of the highest admiration. Truly, my Brethren, who would have believed four years ago, that Chief John Sunday, and his people of Alderville, with Chief George Potash, and his people of Rice, Mud, and Scurgog Lakes, would have combined to build an Industrial School-House for the training of their children in habits of civilized life, and that with their own money too! But here it is, and in three months I hope it will be fit to occupy, though it cannot be completed for the want of funds.

Brothers, I regret exceedingly that your worthy Minister and Principal of your School, the Rev. Wm. Case, is not here to take part in this pleasing task. But, though absent on other duties, we know that he is with us in spirit. Brothers,-I wish you to give a name to this building."

On this John Sunday (by proxy) replied,—" We will call it Alderville,—' Sha-wain-nen-de-win."

[Mem.—The name Alderville is one given to the Establishment some years since, in honour of its founder, Dr. Alder,—and the Indian word signifies Charity. The name, in fact, is intended to signify "The Benevolent Institution at Alderville."] The worthy and esteemed Superintendent then addressed the Indians in their own language. After several other addresses had been delivered, which occupied a considerable space of time, the meeting broke up well pleased with what they had

Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. W. Case and Capt. Anderson, for their exertions in getting this great and good work carried out; and we carnestly hope that our red brethren will make such use of it as will prove their appreciation of the benefits which it is calculated to confer. Already many of the young of both sexes of the Indians of Alnwick have re-ceived good educations. Through the Industrial School they will obtain that additional practical knowledge which will make them valuable members of society.

THE COLONIZATION PLAN.

One of the Montreal papers (the Courier) has made a strange mistake in reference to the Hon. R. B. Sullivan's letter on Colonization, in reference to the extension of the French code into the townships. Mr. Sullivan distinctly states that there is no such difference between the two codes in regard to property, as to produce the least necessity for interfering with the systems already established; evidently replying in the negative to some proposition from the Association for introducing the French laws into the townships along with the French Canadian settlers.

The same paper intimates that the Provincial Secretary had no authority to hold out the idea that any of the funds in the hands of the Government (say £20,000, being the amount which Canada might have been expected to pay as her reason able share of last year's emigration expenses), should be applied to French-Canadian settlement, instead of being applied solely to the encouragement of English, Irish and Scotch immigrants. We have looked over the emigration correspondence very carefully, and cannot arrive at any different conclusion; though certainly the original words of the Inspector General's memorandum of the 17th of March will admit of

a different construction. He says—
"The sum given up shall be appropriated to the extension settlement, the making the vacant lands of the Crown more easy of access and more ready for occupation, and in profor the future comfort and prosperity of those who shall occu-

The Governor General, however, in his despatch of the same date (17th March), enclosing the foregoing, writes as follows in regard to this same memorandum:-

"Your Lordship will perceive with satisfaction the indications which this document affords of a disposition on the part of the Provincial Administration to take energetic measures to render the waste lands of the Crown more available for the settlement of immigrants. It is most desirable that this disposition should be encouraged; and I trust that, with this view, your Lordship will see fit to acquiesce in the suggestions of the Inspector-General, with respect to the application of the sums which the Government of the Province is preof the sums which the Government of the Province is pre-pared to undertake the responsibility of contributing towards immigration manages."

immigration purposes." Such was the understanding of the Governor-General. Shirp Fever.—The Rev. Wm. Thompson, of the Church of England, the announcement of whose death appeared in the Gazette of Saturday morning, has been this year the first victim from among the clergy of Canada, to typhus fever continuous the clergy of Canada, to typhus fever continuou "tion thrown out by the Inspector-General of Accounts, be willing to make such expenditure on the improvement of land, or opening of roads, as may, on deliberation, appear best calculated to conduce both to the advantage of the Pravince,

"and to the prosperity of the Emigrants who arrive in search of employment and the means of settlement." It is not easy to believe from the tenor of the foregoing, that He came to this country with his wife and several children, and shortly after the arrival here was bereaved of the former and all his children save on. This child had been sent home, but was any other purpose than the preparing the waste lands of the

from settling among the new arrivals, but most assuredly the While on this subject, we may observe, that one of our con- ought not to be the first to receive from them that advantage which was intended for the former.

That the necessity of Colonization is pressing itself forcibly on the mind of the British public, may be judged from an article in the Times, which we give below—the perusal o which enforces strongly our conviction that if one tithe of the energies now employed in promoting Emigration to Australia were expended in placing the really great advantages of Canada before the British public, our ports and woods would soot teem with a class of settlers of which Great Brstain and Canada might well be proud.

From the London Times. There is scarcely a person in this Empire who has not a deep interest in Colonization. The statesman is interested in finding a good outlet for a population which is always in advance of existing arrangements for profitable employment, and which is sure to become expensive and dangerous when unemperature of the contraction of the cont The land-owner, under the existing system of parochial rates for the poor, is interested in settling elsewhere will be holden at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 4th, at three Chief of Rice Lake, Mud Lake, and Scugog Indians. There were 172 persons present, including Mr. Wm. Burnett, Contractor and Architect, and Mr. Carveth, Master Masou. The attmost enthusiasm prevailed among the Indian assembled on the occasion. When the notification was given that the ccremony was ready to commence, seven splendid flags were unfurled, and with drum and fife the procession proceeded to the spot selected for the building. After seeing the stone lowered into its bed, three cheers were given collectively, and a great pumber individually.

chial rates for the poor, is interested in settling elsewhere those whom he cannot employ, and who are sure, soon or late, to become a burden on his property. The labourer is interested in exchanging 9s, a-week, the chance of still less, and a fair prospect of the "Union," for full work, plenty of the necessaries of life, and a little farm of his own. The manufacturer is interested in getting a colonist instead of a pauper for a customer. The really destitute poor are interested in being extricated from that diseased mass of able-bodied pauperism which preys on the public alms, and steels the hearts even of the benevolent. The colonial employer is interested in settling elsewhere those whom he cannot employ, and who are sure, soon or late, to become a burden on his property. The labourer is interested in exchanging 9s, a-week, the chance of still less, and a fair prospect of the "Union," for full work, plenty of the necessaries of life, and a little farm of his own. The manufacturer is interested in getting a colonist instead of a pauper for a customer. The really destitute poor are interested in being extricated from that diseased mass of able-bodied pauperism which preys on the public alms, and steels the hearts of the benevolent. The colonial employer is interested in getting servants to tend his sheep, to drive his plough, to grow the proceeding of the benevolent. The colonial employer is interested in getting a colonist instead of a pauper for a customer. The r amber individually.

After the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was completed, merchant and ship-owner are interested in the colonial trade, rests of that Association After the excellentity of isying the corner-stone was completed, the procession re-formed, and, headed by the band playing the National Anthem, proceeded to dine together in an adjoining field, where the table was laid under the shade of several beautiful maples. After the company, to the number of 170, were like thing could be done somehow or other. The question is, how is it to be done, and who is to do it?

The Bishop of Oxford, during the debate on Thursday last referred to the remonstrances of one Rabbi Croole, who addressing himself to a friend in England, honestyl told him that "he was a Jow."

The opinion of the Rabbi finds an echo in the bosoms of millions now suffering persecution in various parts of the Continent. The calmitties of the Jows in Germany, if we are to believe their own report, are referable to the men who in England increased of the Continent. The calmitties of the Jows in Germany, if we are to believe their own report, are referable to the men who in England increased of the Gontinent. The calmitties of the Jows in Germany, if we are to believe their own report, are referable to the men who in England increased in the displeasure of their God, by falling away from the integrity and proud exclusion of their fathers. It is a smigular fact that the complaints of persecuted Judaism are against the town of their fathers. It is a smigular fact that the complaints of persecuted Judaism are against the worldly wishes. So are not we! Independently of the many inconveniences which would result from the admission of the worldly wishes. So are not we! Independently of the many inconveniences which would be fault from the admission of the fare of the continuation of the Jow of t Everybody, however, finds the difficulties almost insuperable

bearth sacred: he worships his Maker after his own manner in perfect peace, and the laws of England protect him whithersoever he walks. Whatsoever Christian benevolence may add to the blessings the Jew already enjoys, should be ungradgingly and affectionately given. Let us not boast of our wietory over he walks. Whatsoever Christian virtues teach him at least to respect the motives which compel us to exclude him from the Legislature, or whilst the thoughtlessly complains of the decision which saves him from high disloyalty, whilst it shields us from the most unpardonable of all possible sins, the virtual denial of Jesus Christ our Lord.—John Bull.

"General Tom Thumn."—This remarkable and interesting personage whose diminutive size has gained more notoriety than many others have acquired by great achievements—has been visited every day since Monday last, by large numbers of the inhabitants of this city. With dwarfshness, in every ease but the present one, there has been connected some mark of deformity or trace of siskness and suffering. But about this "Man in which we have to make on the difficulty heather in a degraded state of the pame of its that the white man's axe has now robbed the game of its, that it is a statesman's question. It is the duty of a Goperfect peace, and the laws of England protect him whithersothe blessings the Jew already enjoys, should be ungradgingly and the white man's axe has now robbed the game of its, that it is a statesman's question. It is the duty of a Goperment to do for all that which each class cannot do for inhabitiants, and the white heart of inhabitiants of this substance on the legislature, and the continual protection that we have to make on the difficulty is not the pame of its white heart of the pame of its as that which each class cannot do for inhabitiants, the state of the pame of

can govern as well as obey, and command opportunities as well as get out of scrapes, we venture to suggest what we conceive to be the first desideratum for the solution of the emigration enigma. It is that inasmuch as there are different parties all more or less interested, but none of them interested enough or wealthy enough, to do the work by themselves, some plan of concert and proportionate co-operation should be devised. In each act of emigration there are three or four parties concerned:

1. The State, as representing all interests, and including that of the British manufacturer.

2. The ratepayer.

3. The emigration there are three or four parties concerned: care three or four parties concerned: c enigma. It is that inasmuch as there are different parties all The Australian colonies are only too anxious PERSIA .. that as much of the land fund as can be spared should be applied to this purpose. Seven pounds will land a man on the shores of Lake Huron; seventeen will be necessary to take him to Sydney. In both cases the passage can be done more economically, and doubtless it would be so under a system; but we here state the proportion. The character of the emigrant also must be taken into account. The distribution of the expense, therefore, should vary for each individual case. That, pense, therefore, should vary for each individual case. That, however, need present no serious obstacle to a general plan.—
With such a system as we have roughly described we feel sure that a small expenditure on the part of the Government would clicit great efforts on the part of all others concerned. It is a general system we want, not a mere grant now and then.—
Last night Mr. Hawes announced his intention of proposing a vote of £10,000, to promote free emigration to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. We are glad to see it, but cannot help asking how far the money will so?

cannot help asking how far the money will go?

A scale might easily be made out comprehending all the particulars of age, condition, employment, number of families, colony, and so forth. A young unmarried labourer, unless he take to poaching, pilfering, or agitation, will get no assistance from his parish for the purpose; but, with a couple of years' saving, he can lay by five or six pounds, which Government and an Austrian colony would severally meet with as much more, and so make up the requisite sum. A labourer with five or six children will be able to give nothing himself, but will perhaps find the parish disposed to help him. Stockingers, though no farmers are often good gardeners, and may be easily seasoned to outdoor labour. Our more distant colonies would find some of them a useful importation, but at any rate it would answer the purpose of the parish and the public at large to cannot help asking how far the money will go? answer the purpose of the parish and the public at large to plant them on the other side of the world in the midst of colonial plenty. The £60 or £70 necessary for the passage of a growing family of hand-loom weavers might be contributed reduced proportion, the colonial funds. The county friendly societies after terms on which any person at any age, may against to himself or his family any sort of pecuniary benefit. The scale we are suggesting need not be more complicated. We are aware that it is a piece of supercrogation to go into such details, as for one person to view the plan as a whole, a hundred will be able to criticize particulars. n the rates, the taxes, private benevolence, and, in a very dred will be able to criticize particulars. We shall anticipate such criticisms, therefore, by resigning details to those who are

officially or practically experienced in the question.

Whatever the difficulties of working this problem, we need Whatever the difficulties of working this problem, we need not excuse for pressing it on the gravest attention of our rulers. But it is not we who press it. We beg to assure the statesmen whose names history will associate with the present fortunes of this empire, that there is no one topic on which we suffer more importunity than colonization. Societies, schemes, colonial correspondence, statistics of population, wages and food, comparisons of the months that find no meat in England with the meat that finds no mouths at the Antipodes, letters with the meat that finds no mouths at the Antipodes, letters from gentlemen obliged to groom their own horses, and ladies obliged to cook the dinner, to clean the house, and to nurse the child,—these and infinite other communications pour in upon us, enough to fill a colonial supplement every day. A chorus of distress and expectation rises from the whole Britisə empire. What are we to do? We will freely confess that when 300,000 was the way a runking poll-mell from Ireland last year. poor wretches were rushing pell-mell from Ireland last year, we did not think it expedient just then to give additional impetus to a flight of that disastrous character. What we advocate is a regular emigration of a kind to prevent such catastrophes In ten or twelve years that horrid sauve qui peut will ring again in the ear; again will that miserable shore be strewn with dead; the sickening flag of pestilence will again wave over the St. Lawrence; and we, perhaps, will again be urging upon the Government of the day the responsibilities of the greatest colo-nial empire in the world. These things come round, for of all the fatalities inflicted on this world, that of folly is the surest We have some hope, indeed, that a better day is dawning. The public is roused to the vital importance of the subject. We promise our utmost assistance to all who set about the work in

TORONTO MARKETS.

Rye	2	6	a	0	0
Peas	1	0	a	0	0
Do. Green, per peck	22	6	a	0	0
	19	0	a	20	0
Do. fine do. Oatmeal, per barrel	23	9	a	0	0
Oatmeal, per barrel	0	24	a	0	4
	17	62	a	22	6
The mor 100 lbs	0	21	a	0	4
Veal nor lb	0	3	a	0	4
Intton per lb	2	0	a	3	6
Lamb, per quarter	-	21		0	33
Veal, per lb	0		a	47	6
Hams, per 100 lbs	37	6	a		
Bacon do. do	00	-0	a	37	6
Detators per bushel	5	0	a	0	0
Do now nor ought	0	6	a	0	0,
Butter trosh per lh	V. V	61	a	U	7
Do. sait. do	4	3	a	0	5
Choese, per lb.	0		a	0	4
Lard, per lb		3	a		7
Eggs, per doz		6	a	0	-
Turkeys, each	-	6	a	4	0
Ducks, per pair	4	0	a	2	0
Fouris Do	1000	6	a	1	10
Apples, per barrel	FIGURE STATE	6	a	15	0
Straw nor ton	411		a	30	0
Hay do	40		a	47	
Fire Wood per cord	9	0	a	11	
Bread, per loaf	. 0	41	a	0	5
EXCHANGE.	15	ner	ce	nt.	
On England	13	-	66	-	
Private 12 @	-		**		
	91				

On New York-Bank ... On Montreal-Bank

NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Midlaud and Victoria District Branch of the Church So

T. H. M. BARTLETT,

Kingston, June 20th, 1848.

Toronto, June 22, 1848.

The for the consideration of important business relative to the inte-situation.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR COMMON SCHOOLS, of as the Common Council of the City of Toronto have declined make the required appropriation for the purpose of continuing ledge. The amount of the emolument will be less an object Common Schools after the 30th June, 1848, the Trustees than present occupation. The highest testimonials can be of Common Schools are reduced to the painful necessity vintendent of Schools is, therefore, required to intimat to the respective proprietors of the School Houses, as well as to the Teachers of such Schools, that the said School Houses, and the services of said Teachers, will not be required after the 30th instant; and that the said Superintendent be further required to take the necessary steps for carrying this resolution

COMMON SCHOOL NOTICE.

(By Order of the Board,)
G. A. BARBER, City Sup. C. S. 113-571-1

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be Payable on and after Monday, the Tenth Day of July next. ALSO,

THAT a further Half-Yearly Dividend, at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, was at the same time declared, completing the series of Twenty-five Dividends from the Establishment of the Company, and that the same will be Payable with the above.

The Transfer-Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st

to 8th of July, inclusive. By Order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, ? Toronto, 27th June, 1848.

* In 1845 no Dividend was declared, NEW BOOKS, From the Supplemental Catalogue of THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

CURIOSITIES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM .. DITTO THE TENT

WINTER RAMBLE IN THE COUNTRY Diocese of Toronto. No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

A T the DEPOT, 45, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. JUST RECEIVED, Division 3, and also Volume I., IMPERIAL

DICTIONARY. THOMAS MACLEAR. 110-570-4i.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmanship, A 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 reeption of Subjects for Exhibition. By Order,

WM. EDWARDS,

Mechanics' Institute, !

of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

School Wanted.

A N EXPERIENCED TEACHER competent to take charge of a Superior Common School, would be glad to meet with an engagement in the Western part of the Province.

A Moderate Salary would be accepted if the Situation and Neighbourhood were satisfactory.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes from; 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-Trimmings in all their variets. Neighbourhood were satisfactory.

The Advertiser would be happy to find a School, in which he could have a few CLASSICAL PUPILS.

Most emphatic testimony has been borne to the Ability of the Advertiser, both by the Superintendent of the District in which he now resides and by public consent. Application may be made (post paid) to W. L., care of MR. CHAMPION, "The Church" Office, Toronto.

BAZAAR.

BAZAAR will be held in the Town Hall, Niagara, in the month of September next ensuing, for the pur pose of procuring funds to repair and complete the Tower of St. Mark's Church, and to purchase a new Organ.

Contributions of Fancy and other Work will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly consented.

sented to preside at the Tables :-Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. F. Tench, Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sampson Mrs. W. H. Dickson, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Creen. Niagara, April 20th, 1848.

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

THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY invite the attention of Shareholders in uilding Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who may have payments to make by Instalments, to their system of 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

EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers. Toronto, June 13th, 1848. 107-569-tf

Corporation Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 30th day of JUNE next, will be let by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, for one m the first day of July next, the MARKET FEES OF BOTH THE

OLD AND NEW MARKETS, Including the Rental of the stands underneath the Archways,

and the Gardeners' Stalls.

The Fees realised for the year 1847, and paid in by the Clerks of the Markets, amounted to £926 16s. 8d. The Purchaser will be required to give two good and sufficient Surcties, who will enter into Bonds for the payment of the Rental on the First Day of each Month, and for the perrmance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases. The said Sureties to be approved of by the Market Committee

The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE clock, noon.
THE FEES of the WEIGH HOUSE, and the FISH MARKET, will also be Sold at the same time and place.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

R. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Office. Toronto, 30th May, 1848.

MATHEMATICS. A GENTLEMAN would be happy to make AN ENGAGE-MENT with a few STUDENTS, who are desirous to pursue their MATHEMATICAL STUDIES. Apply to Mr. Champion, at this Office. June, 1848.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

paid,) to A. B. C., at this Office. June, 1848.

A GRADUATE of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, of the Je Board of Trustes for Common Schools, of the City of Toronto, hereby give Notice that, inasmuch to undertake the duties of Tutor in a private family, or to avail himself of any employment not demanding professional know-ledge. The amount of the emolument will be less an object

> Direct,-T. D., Church Office. Toronto, June 21, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY is REMOVED to the East Wing of the Bank of British North America, corner of Yonge and Wellington Streets. W. C. ROSS, Secretary & Treasu

Toronto, June 5, 1848.

REWOVAL.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock haid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this half year ending on the 30th instant, was this lately occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colo

> They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the newest and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musiturers Prices. A number of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap,

or Let on Hire. A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848.

NEW MUSIC.

114-571-3 THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street, a very large collection of NEW MUSIC,

Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillesl Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

Toronto, May 8, 1848.

T. BILTON BEGS to intimate that he has received, ex Great Britain, his usual Choice Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, May 19, 1848. SITUATION WANTED, A S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Man who can be well recommended. Reference to the Rev who can be well recommended. Reference to the Rev.

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.

First Loan Meeting.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

A LOAN MEETING

Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, or the First Tuesday in July, at Seven, P. M., when the Directors will proceed to Loan or Advance Five Hundred Pounds (or such further sum as may be decided upon) of the Funds of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of Ore H. Lee Proceedings and Jacobs of Advance Five Hundred Procedures and Jacobs of Advance Five Hundred Pounds (or such further Supplier Five Hundred Pounds (or such further Five Hundred Pounds (or such furth of One Hundred Pounds, and disposed of at the highest offer.

By Order, E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer.

Albany Chambers, 103-567-5 Toronto, May 26th, 1848. Reference is directed to the 3rd and 27th Rules. By the for mer it will be seen that the Society allows Interest to accumulate to the Credit of Shareholders who desire to pay in advance; by the latter, that loans can be granted in any part of Uppe

T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF

Canada.

No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plats g and Fancy Stoves, Hillow Spoons, &c. &c. &c. Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c. 92-563.

ATTO SE Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE

HENRY SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. - Five Lectures in the week.

The Fees for each of the above are £3 10s. per course of Six Months; or £5 10s. perpetual.

Leonge Herrick, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—Three Lectures in the week.

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 Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed 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 Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

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The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course in the Lease. Months; or £5 10e. perpetual.

GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees are £2. 10s. per course of Six Months; or £4. LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence. - Three Lec-H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry.--Three Lectures in tures in the week.

The Fees for each of the above are £2. 10s. per course of Three Months; or £4 perpetual.

The Lectures are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848. H. BOYS, M.D.,

INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built dur-CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built during the ensuing summer, in the Mission of the Rev. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. College, or at The Church Society's House, King Street, by the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, 562-13 Toronto, April, 1848.

CHURCH REVIEW

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 num-

ber 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 Cunada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office. 565 man. Toronto, May, 1848.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Diocesan Press will be held at the Church Society's House at Forther consideration of important business relative to the interests of that Association.

By order of the Committee,

By order of the Committee,

THOS. CHAMPION,

THOS. CHAMPION,

THOS. CHAMPION,

THOS. CHAMPION,

THOS. CHAMPION,

The Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Diocesan desirous of undertaking the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire champing the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire champing the entire dund domestic habits, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, she itle for the Exhibitions of the University and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists generally.

In this city on the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. James Francis, and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists generally.

In this city of the Committee, and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists generally.

In this

102-567-4 Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, COBOURG. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING and Day-School on the 1st of May next.

Boarders, with Tuition in the usual Branches of an English Education, the Use of the Globes, Fancy Work, &c., Washing included, per annum £30 0 0 Day Pupils, in the same Branches, per quarter, French, Boarders receiving instruction in Music, Drawing,

and French, in addition to the English Studies,

G. M. Boswell, Esq , Cobourg. April 12th, 1848.

MRS. JAMIESON, TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to receive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET ere she will be prepared to impart her Finished style of Writing,

and a competent knowledge of the FRENCH ACCORDEON,

IN TWELVE LESSONS. Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in advance MRS. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex. Murray, Esq., Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones, Esq.; and to show convincing testimonials of her success as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States.

94-563-tf. Toronto, May 5th, 1848. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, AS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and bas 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

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

quiring them.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the honour of finishing. THOMAS KIRKPATRICE, Esq., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON Cobourg.
G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Colborne. J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ., MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving less in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit aching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required. 20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848. NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

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

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premium,) 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.P. 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 Examiner,
EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the

W. C. ROSS. Managing Agent. Toronto, 30th October, 1847. 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 in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the

WINTER SESSION.
October, 1848, to April, 1849.

H. H. Croft, Esq., Chemistry.—Five Lectures in the Week.
W. C. Gwynne, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology.—Fiae Lectures in the week.

John King, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.—Five Lectures in the week.

William Beaumont, R.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Sargery.—Five Lectures in the week.

W. B. Nicol, Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures in the week.

Herney Sublivan, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy.—Five lates until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his

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, 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 on SAME ACCOUNTS". OR SAYINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"-thus affording to the prudent 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

the continuance of their Leases. Printed Lists of Lands and any further information can be obtained by application (if by letter post-paid) at the Company'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. From the Boston Mercantile Journal, Jan. 1845.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. There are so many "certain cures" for coughs, colds, and even insumptions, that we are sometimes disposed to question the efficacy any of them. Mr. S. W. Fowle, a druggist of the highest reputaof any of them. Mr. S. W. Fowle, a druggist of the highest reputa-tion, at 138 Washington St., has the agency of an article called Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seems to have won for itself a good reputation wherever it has been introduced. We have seen letters from various parts of New England, from persons of the highest standing in the places where they reside, bearing testimony to the benefit themselves or friends had received from a trial of its properties.

Extract from a letter dated Peterborough, Va. Jan. 15, 1845.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Yours, respectfully, ROSSER & ANDERSON, Druggists

56-549 tí Rev. Thos. Greene, A.B., of a son.

CHAPTER VI. "Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house,

and the place where Thy honour dwelleth.

"His delight is in the law of the Lord.

"Evening, and morning, and noon will I pray."

The following day was Sunday; showery and unsettled, with occasional gleams of sunshine. One of when you are older, the Sacraments." these gleams was lighting up the rain-drops and glow-

ing on the distant landscape, as Arthur opened his window at seven o'clock, to breathe the fresh morning inclined his head forward, whilst his eyes wandered ber, mamma?" hither and thither, as if they had never beheld the scene, every inch of which was so familiar to them .--Arthur scarcely knew what it was that made him so thur, "which is, that all these means of grace belong happy at that moment; he felt, though unconsciously, to the list of God's spiritual mercies." the influence of the beautiful works of creation on his mind; so unconsciously, indeed, that, had it been observed Mrs. Granville. "What country in the bouring copse, the song of the birds, the bright sun, persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and or all these combined, which created the feeling of godliness!' If David felt glad when it was said to thorough enjoyment in his mind, he would have dis- him, 'Let us go into the house of the Lord,' to that owned it. How could that garden please him, which temple whose ordinances, solemn and beautiful as they he every day declared was so ugly he was quite tired were, were but types of 'better things,' much more of it, and wished it could be altered? How could should our hearts rise in grateful joy when we are inthe landscape delight him, when he was always puz- vited to join praises of that God who has sent His zled to know why in the world the friends who came Son, that Saviour who has died for our sins, and that to see his parents should stand so long at the window Holy Spirit who has been largely poured out in these to admire it? The sun, too, always came in his eyes Gospel times! And even in this favoured country, while he he was dressing; it was so the some! And Arthur, many are the children who have not half the then there were no nice larks, or nightingales, or opportunities which you have for learning to know canaries in the copse, only linnets and robins; and God. Many have parents who never, perhaps, offered there were no oaks there, and they were the only trees a single prayer for themselves or their children. You he cared about, because of the acorns and oak-apples. from your birth have been the object of your parents' How could these things have given him any pleasure daily prayer. You are taught daily the lessons of as he looked upon them and listened to them from his God's word, while many, as young as yourself, are bed-room window, repeating almost mechanically the being brought up in the ways of sin and Satan, ignofirst verse of a hymn his mother had appointed him to rant of that which can make them 'wise unto salva-

"This is the day the Lord hath made,
He calls the hours his own;
Let heaven rejoice and earth be glad, And praise surround the throne "I wonder why," thought Arthur. "Oh, because

it goes on-'To-day He rose and left the dead, And Satan's empire fell.

That reminds me of what mamma said to me yesterday. How dark it has come over!"

And so, indeed, it had. A cloud had passed over the sun, and again the rain fell in a steady shower .-Arthur shut the window and continued his toilet. "I wonder why I feel so happy," thought he, pursuing his meditations. "I don't see that I have any

reason to be particularly happy this morning. I dare say mamma, or Agnes, would find out some good reason for it, but I'm sure I cannot. But I must make haste and dress." When the time arrived for getting ready for church, Arthur bent his steps towards his room. As he passed

the staircase window, he stopped for an instant to look at the clouds. If Arthur looked doubtfully at them, they looked down still more doubtfully on him; so." so, instead of continuing his journey to his own bedroom, he went to his mother's dressing-room and inquired if she was going to church.

We invalids must keep one another company at was formed chiefly for the purpose of affording re-

"It is the twenty-seventh day of the month." he wiles roy reading the Psalms, he said:

Psalm to-day!" "Why curious, Arthur?"

"Because it says, 'I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord,' just the church every Sunday."

very morning we could not go to 'the house of the

"Oh, mamma, that puts me in mind of a question

grace?' for I never know what they are." "I will tell you then, Arthur," replied his mother; "but you surely understand what grace is?"

what is right, and makes people hate sin."

"Quite right, Arthur; that is called sanctifying grace; and God's forgiveness of sin is called - what?" "that you really have a wish to overcome your sad showed when he died to redeem us."

means are ?" "Yes, mamma."

we get rice, sugar, tea, and other articles from foreign hereafter!" countries?"

"They are brought over in ships, mamma," said Arthur. "Or you might have said, 'by means of ships;' for

ships are the means by which all those articles are brought from other lands?" what they mean when they say so, but I did not think

"And what do you understand, Arthur, by 'means?" Let me hear if you have any more definite idea of it

"Why, mamma, it is a way of getting somethingis it not? Ships are the way for getting rice and sugar, and all those things, and-and-" continued

getting grace, too?"

'Yes, mamma, I suppose so," said Arthur; "but God gives us grace, you know."

"But He has appointed means through which we are to seek it of Him," said Mrs. Granville. "Look Jesus speaks of for obtaining the help of the Holy

Spirit. give his Holy Spirit to them that ask Him." which we obtain grace," said Mrs. Granville. "What fend myself, I can raise the walls of this fallen city sufficiently word do we use to express 'asking,' when it is address-

ed to God?' " Prayer, mamma," replied Arthur. "Oh, then, prayer is a means of grace, because we are to pray to except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in God for every kind of grace we want."

have moreover given me an example to prove that that wisdom is folly .- Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A. is the case, perhaps you can go still further, and men-

tion to me some more of the means of grace." Arthur began to consider, and while doing so, he Having learnt what the new creature is, and how absolutely happened to turn his eyes upon the Prayer-book, necessary to a Christian; O let us not defer one minute longer

the conversation.

"Oh, mamma," said he, "you said David felt the neans of grace precious, and you found it out by the 122d Psalm. Then going to the house of the Lord must be a means of grace.

"Yes, Arthur, the public worship of God, as well as private prayer, is one of the appointed means of gaining spiritual blessings. Reading the Holy Scriptures is another, and then, what you will better understand

"Oh, yes, mamma! I have just thought of what the Catechism says about the Sacraments, 'a means whereby we receive the same;' and 'the same' means air. He leaned his elbow on the window-seat, and the 'inward and spiritual grace.' Don't you remem-

"Yes, perfectly," said Mrs. Granville. "And I have thought of another thing," said Ar-

"And how richly are they showered down upon us!" hinted to him that it was the garden below, the richly world is so blessed with the means of grace as England varied country in the distance, the trees in the neigh- is? Well might it be said to us, what manner of tion.' You are encouraged to God in prayer; you go to His house, and are taught to reverence Ilis day .-Arthur, are you thankful for these privileges? Is your thankfulness shown by the use you make of them? Put the question to your own conscience, my child,

and pray to God to pardon your negligences, and to teach you to use his gifts aright. For remember, Arthur all these things are means of grace, not grace itself. They are ways of obtaining knowledge of our own sinfulness, acquaintance with the holy character of our God, and of the way by which alone we can be saved and accepted by Him, strength to fight against and overcome our spiritual enemies. Let us not, as the honour of God, and to the service of mankind. But since nany are apt to do, regard our punctual attendance on these ordinances as a proof that we are walking in the paths of holiness, for, in itself, it is no proof at all, and the idea would only puff us up with self-righteousness; but let us ever aim at seeking for God by his appointed means, and never be satisfied till we have obtained what they are designed to convey to us." Mrs. Granville paused for a few seconds, and then

"You know, Arthur, that there are some countries and benefactor, and firmly to believe that he orders all with almost destitute of the means of grace, and some quite'

"Yes, mamma," said Arthur; "I know the heathen countries are."

"Not this morning, my dear," replied she. "The ments of persons of our own country, are, to a great the most acceptable service.—Archdeacon Jortin. weather is so unsettled, and my cold still so trouble- extent in a sad condition. I remember being, last some, I think it would not be prudent for me to go summer, at a meeting of the Society for the Propagaout; nor for you either, with your cough, Arthur .- tion of the Gospel in Foreign Partt, (which Society "Then I will fetch my Bible and Prayer-book, and in different parts of the world,) and at that meeting we ligious privileges to our own countrymen settled abroad read the Psalms and Lessons to you, shall I mamma?" had a most melancholy picture presented to us of the "Do so, my dear boy," said Mrs. Granville, and misery caused by an absence of the means of grace.— In some places their is not a church for a hundred nd, and those people, who remember the observed, as he drew his chair beside his mother, and privileges they used to enjoy, and pant after partaking opened his Prayer-book. When he had finished of them gaain, are obliged to unite in a party to travel two or three times a year to the nearest church, that "Mamma, how curious that it should be the 122d they may not entirely lose the blessing of joining in the public worship of God. We, Arthur, can hardly conceive such a state of things."

Lord. It is very curious it should have happened see one day," said Arthur. "He said that before he plades .- Jeremy Taylor. lost his sight, he used to think his mother's cottage "It is a very beautiful psalm," observed his mother, the ugliest in the village; but that now he would be "and shows how precious to God's people in all ages very glad to see it and would not call it ugly, if he

"And I dare say he would make no complaints of I have always wanted to ask you; what are 'means of the garden, and wish it were different, or of the elmtrees, if he could see them."

"Dear mamma," said Arthur, "I will try and leave off finding fault with all those things, and try to re-"Oh yes, mamma," said Arthur; "the Holy Spirit member they are God's gifts. And if you will often puts grace in our hearts when He teaches us to do talk to them about them, that will remind me, and help me to keep my resolution."

"I am truly rejoiced, Arthur," replied his mother. "Pardoning grace," said Arthur. "And then you propensity to discontent. A sincere wish to do right know, mamma, there is Redeeming grace, which Jesus is a great encouragement to hope for success in future endeavours. Now get your Bible, and read the Les-"Very well, Arthur; I see you understand what sons to me, my love: and," added she, kissing him, grace is; then it appears you want to know what "may God bless you with a grateful heart, which may lead you to sing aloud of His righteousness, and faithfulness, and mercy; to show forth His praise by your "Now you must answer me a question. How do life here, and join the angels' hallelajahs in heaven

The Garner.

THE CITY WHICH THE LORD KEEPS.

Our soul is the city. We know and feel in our hearts, that "Oh, mamma, I have often heard people talk of the walls of that city, like the walls of the holy Jerusalem, have doing things 'by means' of something, and I know been torn down by the hands of rude enemies; that it has been that the word meant the same when we spoke of had their victory over it; while we have gone far away into strange lands, captives and prisoners at Babylon. All is prostrate and fallen. The voice of God is heard not there. The idols of the world have been set up in the place of the one true God; and all the beautiful handywork of God's building is No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Tormes filled with the rubbish of destruction, and overgrown with weeds and nettles, and loathsome things creep about there. Well, he, looking round the room, "lucifer matches are a build the walls of your desecrated city," saith God. "You but on a sudden a decree goes forth for our restoration. "Remeans of getting light, and a fire is a means of getting shall see God's temple in its holiness once more; and God him-"Very well. You appear to understand it," said self shall bless that temple with his presence, and sanctify those Mrs. Granville. "And may there not be ways of walls by the inspiration of his grace." We go forth. We do as God bids us. We strive to restore its fair proportions, to re-establish its former strength and beauty. But, lo! fresh enemies arise to prevent that re-establishment. Out of the very precincts of the temple, and from the midst of the walls themselves, up rise a host of strange enemies to dispute with in Luke xi., and see if you can find a means which us our dominion, and to struggle for God's property. Up rise a host of carnal lusts and passions, daily temptations from without and from within. Here, the world contending for victory, "Here, mamma," said Arthur, "He says God will with its fashions and pleasures. Here, ambition and envy.-Here, lust of power and glory. Here, resentment and anger. "Then that 'asking,' is a means of grace, a way by That must indeed be a bold man who would say, "I can dehigh, I can strengthen the weakness, I can restore the decay, I can set watch against all who come to hinder me. I am sufficient in myself to think everything as of myself." "Nay, but vain ;" except you put all your own defences against temptation "Yes, Arthur, prayer is a means of grace; and and sin, under the superior defences which the Holy Ghost is now that you seem to understand the subject, and ready to furnish to all who ask, your vigilance is useless, your

THE CHRISTIAN'S SUIT FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.

ARTHUR GRANVILLE; OR, THE GIFTS OF which was still open at the Psalms he had been read- to examine our estates, whether we are yet renewed or no, and ing. This reminded him of what had given rise to by the acts which we daily perform, observe whether the sanctifying habit be as yet infused into our souls. If the grounds of our best duties, that which moves us in our holiest actions be found upon search to be but carnal; if a careful religious education, custom of the place which we live in, fear of human laws, nay, perhaps a good soft tender disposition, and the like, be the things that make thee love God, and perform holy duties, and not any inward principle of sanctity within thee, I counsel thee to think better of thine estate, and consider whether the like motives, had it so happened that thou hadst been born and brought up in Turkey, might not have made thee worship Mahomet. I would be sorry to be rigid: I fear thou wilt find they might. Well then, a new course must be taken; all thy former heathen, carnal, or at best good moral life; all thy formal performances, the best of thy natural desires, must e content to be ranked here with circumcision and uncircum. cision availing nothing; there is no trust or confidence to be placed on these Egyptian staves of reed. And then, if thou wilt not live heartless for ever, if ever thou meanest to move, or walk, or do anything, you must to that Creator of spirits and lover of souls, and never leave soliciting, till be hath breathed nother breath into your nostrils, another soul into your soul; you must lay yourself at his feet, and with all the violence, and rhetoric, and humility, that these wants will prompt thee to, oo and importune the Holy Spirit to overshadow thee, to conceive all holy graces spiritually in thee: and if thou canst not suddenly receive a gracious answer, that the Holy Ghost will come in unto thee, and lodge with thee this night: yet earn so much patience from thy beggarly estate, as not to challenge him at thy own times, but comfortably to wait his sure. Whilst thou are preparing, give not over praying; they are acts very compatible; thou mayest do them both toether. Whilst thou art fortifying these little kingdoms within thee, send these ambassadors abroad for help, that thou mayest be capable of it when it comes. But, above all things be ciraspect, watch and observe the Spirit, and be perpetually eady to receive its blasts. Let it never have breathed on thee in vain; let thine ear be for ever open to its whisperings: if it should pass by thee either not heard, or not understood, it were a loss that all the treasures upon earth could not repair, and for the most part you know it comes not in the thunder. Christ seldom speaks so loud now-a days as he did to Saul. It is in a soft still voice; and I will not promise you that men that dwell in a mill, that are perpetually engaged in worldly loud employments, or that men asleep, shall ever come to hear of it. -Dr. Hammond.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.

If we are in a state of prosperity, in a full possession of all temporal blessings, there seems to be little opportunity for the exercise of patience. Our principal duty, then, is to receive the good things of this life with gratitude and thankful acknowledgment, to consider them as uncertain and transitory, to use them with moderation and discretion, and to employ them to God hath so ordered the course of human things, that there is no perfect happiness, no uninterrupted ease, no sincere pleasure in this life, but troubles and sickness and pain and disappointments and losses and sorrows are scattered up and down here below, and wait for us and overtake us in some part or other of our progress through mortality, we shall scarcely ever want opportunities of exercising the patient and submissive virtues of resignation to the will of the Almighty. In all times and in all circumstances to rely upon him as upon our great friend perfect wisdom and goodness, and that they who love him shall receive from him whatsoever is expedient for them; this is to honour and worship him, not in words and in pretence, but in deed and in truth, with the heart and understanding and all "And some of our own colonies, which are settle- the powers of the soul, and to pay him the most rational and

SICKNESS. In sickness the soul begins to dress herself for immortality And first, she unties the strings of vanity, that made her upper garment cleave to the world and sit uncasy. She puts off the light and fantastic summer-robe of lust and wanton appetite.-Next to this, the soul, by the help of sickness, knocks off the fetters of pride, and vainer complacencies. Then she draws Useful Arts employed in Production of Food. the curtains, and stons the light from coming in, and takes the pictures down; those fantastic images of self-love, and gay remembrances of vain opinion and popular noises. Then the spirit stoops into the sobrieties of humble thoughts, and feels employed in Maps, on a Sheet, coloured... 0 71 Neward Books in Packets, No. 8, containing 12, 32 mo. spirit stoops into the sobrieties of humble thoughts, and feels corruption chiding the forwardness of fancy, and allaying the vapour of conceit and factious opinions. Next to these, as the soul is still undressing, she takes off the roughness of her great "No, mamma: it seems quite natural to go to and little angers and animosities, and receives the oil of mercies and smooth forgiveness, fair interpretations and gentle answers, "Like that poor blind boy, whom papa took us to designs of reconcilement and Christian atonement, in their

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JAMES ENGLISH T EFT IRELAND LAST SUMMER in the Whilelmina. He had Two BOYS-John, 15 years old, Joshua 13 .oth the boys fell sick, and were left by him at Grosse Isle .-Both the boys fell sick, and were lett by nim at Grosse late. As nothing was heard of them for a long time, the Chaplain was written to, who replied that they found the name of one of the boys entered on the Register as having entered the Hosses pital, but nothing more; it was supposed he was dead and buried, and that the other must have died immediately on reaching the Island. The Father has since heard from an acquaintance, that a person of the name of Brown stated in a letter that he left Quayantine in company with the elder boy, and that the younger had gone away convalescent long previous, no dates mentioned. He (Brown) was taken ill again at Montreal,—sent to the Hospital, and there separated from the boy: he has heard nothing of either of them since, but hoped they were safe at home.

Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector, Darlington.

Our Exchanges will oblige by copying. 19th May, 1848. THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY,

NOTICE 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.

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Albany Chambers, King Street West. Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK. HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer

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Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as fav New York, Oct. 19, 1847. WOOL.

on favourable terms.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

20-546

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE,

West of Murontario 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.

Nov. 12, 1847.

538-tf

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. THEPROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Faccleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.—A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. Price £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads. PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not

taken, it will be sold separately. -Also-Adjoining the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. Prior £700; of which only £200 would be required immedia. T, the rest in

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if derost-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, sired. For particulars apply Solicitor, King Street, Tornit ..



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