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

The Church.

## VOLUME XIII., No. 11.7

# TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1849.

## Communication.

A LAY OF MODERN INDIA.

"When the cry 'Forward !' gave impulse to the mighty power that confronted the Sikh forces, on the 13th of Janu-ary (1849), Mr. Whiting busied himself in preparing a hospital for the wounded, as well as in making preparations to perform the sacramental rites for all who might desire to partake of consolation in the hour of trial. It was when because of consolation in the hour of trial. It was when occupied in ministering double aid to the sick and dying, that a report reached the hospital that Her Majesty's Four-teenth Dragoons were hurrying from the field of blood, with their backs to the enerny. Our gallant Soldier Priest in an instant leapt on his own horse, pistol in hand: he met a party of the Regiment named, with their chargers' heads turned in the direction of safety. The Rev. gentleman turned in the direction of safety. The Rev. gentleman rallied them; upraided them for their want of firmness; reminded them of home and honour,—and finally led them back to where blows were ringing."—*Church & State Gaz.* 

oud boomed the cannon's reveiry 1 force flashed the port-fire's glare! he dying groans, the victor's shout, with clamour rent the air; he horsemen gallop'd furiously, the serried ranks mored on ; but ah 1 what dire confusion shakes that bright and glorious throng ? Ward they rush, to meet the foe. impetaous 1 but in vain-der and horse, in struggling heaps, lie structched upon the plain. he cry of "Forward 1" from their Chief scarce heed the broken ranks.-

ranks.— take tossing billows on they move towards Hydaspes' banks. On-on-they sweep tumultuously, to gain the distant mound, and at the very cannon's month dispute each inch of ground; Overwhelming numbers of the foe, in thickest jungle hid. Lay bare their treach'rous arms to strike the brave—by brave hes lod.

Full many a bosom "that beat high for Fame," that awful morn, Lay low in dust at dismal eve-leit weeping friends forlorn.

We talk not of the soldier now, who fights for deathless fame, Whose life is danger, and whose death adds glory to his name; Nor speak we of the sailor, who fights 'mid roaring seas, Neath "the Flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the

was no care vouchsafed the brave, and did no succour come, cheer them ere the spirit fled, and point to a heav'nly home ? re no kind hands stretched forth to heal--no words of comfor stoker.

spoken— spoken— south the farewell dying hour, or bind some spirit broken ? , yes i for 'mids that noble band of faithful meu and true some right loyal to his God, and to his country too : scorn'd inglorious, sated ease, to join his gallant Chief, d while the battle loudly raged, and the wounded sought relief, poured into their sinking souls Religion's holy balm— Souraged the faint-hearted—to the troubl'd said " Be calm !" the dying he administer'd the last—the solenn—token Jesus' blood, once shed for all, and of his body broken ; the deal, the rights of sepalure by him were duly paid, yet the clay-cold tenements in kindred dust were laid ; coffin'd, shroudless, lay the brave, in death's untroubl'd sleep, Triends stood by their sepulchre, but strangers sought to weep !

o friends stood by their sepulchre, but strangers sought to weep ! hile raged the combat deep and leud, and carnage had begun, nd our Soldier Priest was tending the wounded, one by one ; hile he their breasts with love inspired, and hopes beyond the sky, nd pake of bright rewards above,—of things that ne'er can die,— sound fell harshly on the ear.—a sound ne'r heard before, he transp of horsemen hurrying back, their horses red with gore ; he dinching columns, panic struck, retreat before the foe, he transp of horsemen hurrying back, their horses red with gore ; he dinching columns, panic struck, retreat before the foe, and read confusies, on they rush in wilderment and woe ! histed 'neath the Red Cross Flag our fathers died to save, hen salled forth our Soldier Priest, the bravest of the brave ! ho fears the God of Battles, no danger need appal, or dart from foe that's levell'd ; His shield is all in all ! he doff 'd his priestly vestment, but donn'd no coat of mail, or in his breast there bat a heart no fear could e'er assal ; hen mounting on his trusty steed, and buckling on his sword, e rush'd jnto the battle field, and "Forward !" was the word. e spied the foe advance afar ; he saw the legions press ; heard the cry upraised on high, betokening distress ; utspake the dauntless Soldier Priest, in name of Christ the Lord, Whose word his only arrow was, whose breath his only sword !" What, ho ! ye sons of Brittain, what means this dire retreat ?

ourse of a few years become a great tree. And not To the Editor of The Church. Sire,—The inclosed lines were suggested on reading the llowing paragraph from the Church and State Gazette. M. THE SOLDIER PRIEST. The Solution of the volume under review—" but one among more than three hundred ministers, who, in this country than three hundred ministers, who, in this country alone, have within a few years, been grafted again into the good Olive Tree, from which on the responsibility of our forefathers we had in evil and violent times been broken off."

The following is the quaint and solemn account which the author gives of his motives for undertaking the present work :

' And forasmuch as few have taken in hand to give acus, and especially of that dark and terrible wilderness,<sup>3</sup> through which the Lord hath brought us to the fold that was once ' one,' and is as certainly to be one again, it has been suggested by others and had seemed good to me also, 'having perfect understanding of that way,' that it might be a means of usefulness, and perhaps a source of consola-tion, or even an humble guide to those who may come after us in the same rough path, or who may be at this moment, grappling with the same rude difficulties to see that ' the fiery trial has happened' to others before them, and that a goodly 'cloud of witnesses,'still panting at the goal, are looking on them with affectionate sympathy, as they run the same race from which we are now resting, and have their eye on the same invaluable prize which we have grasped."

fact, of his Presbyterian education, the reverend author observes :

When, I have said that mine was the faith of tradition ; a tradition that justly venerated, because it came from my parents to me, as it had done from theirs to them—but a parents to the, as it had done from thems to them—but a tradition that I have since discovered to be not very venera-ble for its years—I do not repudiate, but mean most dis-tinctly to sanction the principle; a principle, which, if from the first days of Christianity it had been, sacredly and with-out interruption, followed, would have found universal Chris-tendom at this moment is done have found universal Christendom at this moment ' of one heart and of one mind."

" But as we often remarked, that persons who pretend to have discovered the defectiveness of all creeds, and have made the high and flattering resolve to take *the Bible* as the expression of *their* faith, and with a sort of unwritten, unset-tled, eclective and ever-varying creed, made up of shreds and patches from creeds around them; or, as we have some-times seen the teachers of religion, dissatisfied with all the existing churches, as though 'the gates of hell' had equally prevailed against them all, broaching some new organiza-tion, or some inorganic spiritual brotherhood, which was presently, like Aaron's rod, to swallow up all others, but which descent the second se presently, like Aaron's rod, to swallow up all others, but which after gathering some ' itching ears ' around it, shortly became but another of the innumerable ' churches,' that, like the dust of Egypt, are ' found in all our borders,' so it is worthy of notice that greater practical sticklers for tradition, a tradition too of the most dangerous soit the uditive of a program variable of the most dangerous to be found tradition of a mere yesterday, are nowhere to be found, that declaim with lugubrious piety against it. And, as those teachers, who are constantly getting dissatisfied with all extant churches, or rather with those in which their own Lay down their swords on India's plains—to Bindoo' tribes e'er yield? Charge back ! ye sons of Britain, nor sheath your swords this day. Till ye your righteous cause arenege, or perish in the fray ! Or if some dastard renegade prove traitor to our cause, Quick, piece him through, nor let him outrage his country's laws ! This per our finiteous let him outrage his country's laws ! Till ye your memory this day be shrin'd in noble deeds ; Unfurl the *Flag of Pictory* in triamph to the sun, Nor leave the work unfinish'd so nobly you've begun ; Or, if your spirits fail you, be this your rallying cry. St. George and merry England ! then raise your standard high, And, dashing at the foe, strike home for Britain's cause, Her Faith, her Name, her Honor', Integrity, and Laws !" hus spake the Christian Soldier Priest, and quickly to the fray de rand horse impetuous dash'd, in battle's stern array. orthwith the tide of Victory chang'd, the lines reform'd again, nd asoon the horse that tura'd their backs were masters of the plain ; dt tenof du may he honour'd be this noble Priest. whose were avalour on that day uek 'd up the laurels from the dust, that might have died away ; dt tenofoid may he honour'd be; who at duity's stern command and to comfort sick and dying, 'mong that devoted band ! and now the shades of evening close ; the thund'ring cannon's roartradition, he is in fact the most rigid traditionist to be found on earth. The young Quakeress is compelled to swallow as amicably as her years will allow her the traditions of "mother Eunice and grandmother Lois," even to the gloss upon her hair, the shape of her bonnet, and the pinning of her shawl; and the Quaker boy comes up to manhood, with the traditions as he received them from his father, and the father from broad-brim ancestors before him, even to the curves and angles of his coat, and the wearing of his hat in meeting; while all the little ones preserve the traditions of the parents, even to the crucifying of the English tongue, in the everlasting jargon of thee-and-thon. In van the boy remonstrates, 'Why, Father, thee is a pronoun of the second remonstrates, ' why, ' ather, the is a pronoun of the second person, and in the objective case; and commands is a verb in the third person, requiring the normative; yet *thee commands me* to violate the first rule of grammar.' The father finds it quite satisfactory to answer, ' What has grammar to do with religion ? O, son, we live in degenerate times ! Thee had a great deal better violate a hundred rules of gram-mar, than one tradition of the Church.' How fortunate it is for some religious and argorithm for works arguingted and for some religions, and especially for such as originated, and could have originated, only in a wild fanaticism, that there in the American ecclesiastical fold, men who did spend THE CHILD'S FIRST HISTORY OF ROME. By E. is such a thing as tradition ! How long would Quakerism and were spent in their sacred calling : "each on taklive without it? The following is the writers experience of the working of REVIVALS-and most earnestly do we commend the passage to the serious attention of all who fan the flame of wild-fire at protracted meetings, and such One of the strongest collateral proofs, that Episco- like hot-beds of ephemeral emotion.: " I have been subjected, when a boy, myself, to the start-Ind rapidity of its growth in the neighbouring Re-public. Humanly speaking, a more uncongenial soil for such an anti-democratic plant could not well have been imagined. Had its vine—so feeble in man's eyes not been tended and nurtured by the heavenly Husbandman, it must assuredly have perished under the interate white man, to be twice and intro, and perhaps twenty times, regenerated in this way; although a mind more enlightened or better balanced is seldom caught in the snare but once. As a Presbyterian, I saw much of such regenerations, and the more I saw of them, like Mr. Bush-nell, the more I doubted them. 'What careful minister, seeing how many are gathered around him in the church, who manifest no real love to God in the practical duties of natural contest. And when all was over; — when the chain of British connexion was snapt and severed for ever, it appeared to mortal Ken as if Ichabod had been engraven on the portal of every Catholic Fane in the aew formed Union. Sectarianism, as in the dark days of the Commonwealth, shook in triumph her sordid e death bed penitent, who in a stormy and troubled hour should locks, —and with her hundred discordant voices should, "victory" over a ruined and perished Church. Fools and doting dreamers! little did they know of the virtic of the invited in the invited to the invited to the invited to the apostance of the virtic of the v built his hopes upon the sand-too late. The revival connounced impossible, has taken place ! Sad memory here crowds its facts upon me. I will not speak of individuals where troops and scores are rushing on my thoughts. I have known a congregation in New York, of four hundred communicants, to disappear, 'as the early cloud,' not even out-living the revival that had given it birth. I was myself, a Grown should no longer be emblazoned on the banners of that fair land, He in mercy vouchsafed to them the Mitre! The departure of the King paved the way for the entrance of the Bishop; —and hardly had the gene of the and the mercy ways and by ways, and employed a correst of the ways and by ways, and employed a correst of the ways and by ways and employed a correst of the ways and by ways and employed a correst of the ways and by ways and employed a correst of the ways and by ways and employed a correst of the ways and by ways and employed a correst of the ways and by ways and by ways and employed a correst of the ways and by ways and employed a correst of the ways and by ways and the main the second secon the ways and byways, and employed a corps of twenty deacons and elders to aid me in the task, and more than once read the names of those we could not find to the whole body of communicants, and also in a published church-manual designated them as missing, and though these inquiries were And that a successor of the Apostles duly commissioned his throne in that vast continent. Britain had long played the part of a listless step-mother, so far as the ecclesiastical interests of her American Colonies were concerned; and we firmly believe that for this apathy, the success of the rebellion was permitted as a punishment. Our nation spiritu-ally starved her demodering the three to the success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three to the success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three success of the rebellion the success of the rebellion ally starved her demodering the three success of the rebellion the success of the success of the rebellion the success of the success of the rebellion the success of the s starved her dependencies—and these, for (though without sin on their part) they were suffered to draw themselves from under our controul.

Like the mustard seed of Palistine, has in the urse of a few years become a great tree. And not knowledge of the fact which I only know to be alleged, that bound is too prodigal in the greedy eye of Covetousness ; Prodigality. Covetousness terms liberality a spendthrift,

postrophises the book of Common Prayer:

plicity in its majesty. All this we should not dare to say of a mere human composition. But the Prayer-Book is of its language are taken, line by line, and word for word, from that volume which has the mysterious power to chain the understanding of a patriarch, and to charm the heart of a child.  $\Lambda$  Gabriel y desire to look into its pages; a Timothy may lisp them

Would that we could prevail upon every thoughful inquiring presbyterian to peruse the startling chapter entitled Downward Tendencies. The simon-like With a refreshing honesty of purpose, which must course of Socialianism is there marked out with a win the respect of every candid dissenter, the accom- faithful and honest hand, we behold the monster treadplished writer proceeds to detail the various steps of ing "with giant step the cause-ways of Irish Presbyhis homeward pilgrimage to the Church of Christ .--- terianism," planting "her banners in the Presoyterian He invests the subject with an interest rarely to be encampments along the Thames and the Seine;" met with in treatises of a controversial character, in writing "her insulting creed on the tombs of the fact the volume possesses all the charms of an earnest Vaudois and the Hugunots;" rearing "her towering graphic anto-biography, and whilst it inculcates the bead above the Alps and the Appenines;" and 'heep-There are in the construction of the Conquerer, who a hundred fights hath won, We talk not of the Conquerer, who a hundred fights hath won, Whose bright career and laurefild brow show deeds of valour done; Nor tell we of huge Empires reared on fall of ruin'd thrones,— Of aucient dynasties beneath whose tyranny man groans; But we come home to your bosons, and bid you weep for those Whose widow'd hearts are bleeding now, and seek in death repose,— We bid you weep for mothers who've lost their only stay— Their sons, their succour, and their pride, who fell that fearful day 1 And we beseech for orphans one sympathetic tear. Whose sires lie mould'ring in the dust of India's plains, afar. we must close our series of extracts.

"I saw in the heart of Geneva, a proud sepulchralmonument to Rosseau; but, to forgotten Calvin, 'they raised not a stone, they carved not a line.' The Confession of Faith continues, as it does in France, to be subscribed; out it is no longer believed. The ashes of Servetus, to whose fiery leath Calvin gave his voice, have been scattered over lake and hill, and have broken forth in blains and boils upon the whole Presbyterian body: while the opinions for which Servetus perished, are preached with trumpet-torgue, in the very cathedral from which Caivin hurled his anethemas Very cathedral from which Caivin hurled his anethemas against him. Of the old venerable Synod of Geneva, but one solitary pastor, as I was informed when en the ground, was even suspected of believing in the divisity of Jesus. They began by denouncing it a superstition to bow at His name : they have ended by declaring it idolatry to bow to him at all. When, a few years ago, the venerable Malan dared to say, in his discourse, that Jesus ' is the true God and eternal life,' and that ' there are Three that bear record in heaven,' he was driven from his multit, and heated on the heaven," he was driven from his pulpit, and hooted on the beaven," he was driven from his pulpit, and hooted on the streets, as profanely as if he had cast his pearls before a Musselman mob in Mecca or Beyrout. The same was the state of things in the other republics. In short, the old Church of Switzerland, the Church of Zuinglius and Bucer, Church of Switzerland, the Church of Zuinghus and Bucer, of Farel and Beza, of Ecolampadius, and Calvin, has be-come openly Socinian and infidel. Any child in Geneva could have guided me to the bright islet, where the statue of Roussean looks proudly on the blue Rhone, as it gushes out at his feet from the lake, or to the houses of Voltaire which the body is *domicilium anima*, her house, abode, and stay; and as a torch gives a better light, a sweeter smell, according to the matter it made of, so doth our soul perform all her actions better or worse, as her organs are disposed or as wine sovours of the cask where the south of the source of the source

With equal eloquence and truth the author thus postrophises the book of Common Prayer: Like the Consistory of Geneva agree Eoden tertio, though there be a hot and seeming quarrel betwixt them. Both may be blamed herein : It were to be wished that Geneva had some-"Like the Bible, it is a study for the learned, and yet it giveth wisdom to the simple. Its language is in part, literally the language of angels, and is yet within the com-prehension of infants. It is a sun that will blind the gaze of the philosopher, but yet giveth light to the greatest and the least in the kingdom of heaven. It is an atmosphere, full if e of the wise and of the unwise. Its alleluiahs are the alof wonders to the spiritual chemist, but feeding alike the life of the wise and of the unwise. Its alleluiahs are the al-leluiahs of the Cherubim and Seraphim; its hosannas, the hosannas in which babes and sucklings perfect and echo back the praise. We think, with Robert Hall, that its sim-plicity in its majesty. All this we should not done to the second Images; the other imaginations: the one placeth Summary Appeal in Cathedrâ; the other in the Consistory nor assembly; The one makes the Eucharist a Transubstantiation; the other merely a Sign. The one puts Excommunications into Bulls; the other into pulpits. The one conceives Re-ligion to be all Ear; the other all Hand. I might mention my more parallels, but my charity will not permit it. I her desire and wish that faults were mended, and errors ured, by an humble seeking, and a meek submission to the vealed Truth, and a returning into the right way; that Christians might have charity to one another, and putting off animosities, might worship the Lord in purity of heart,

in the beauty of holiness; and that our adoration might be with outward and inward reverence, as becomes us to the Majesty and Holiness of God. Let all things be done decently and in order."-SIR WM. DENNY'S Pelicanicidium, p. 151 "TCH FOR CURIOUS QUESTIONS IN DIVINITY. "Paul rebuked them which troubled their heads about genealogies; how would he reprove men and women of our days, if he did see how they busy their heads about vain questions, tracing upon the pinnacles where they may fall, while they might walk upon the pavement without danger. Some have a great deal more desire to learn where hell is, than to know any way how they may escape it; to hear what God did purpose before the world began, rather than to learn what he will do when the world is ended; to under-stand whether they shall know one another in Heaven, than stand whether they shall know one another in Heaven, than to know whether they belong to Heaven. This rock hath made many shipwrecks, that men search mysteries before they know principles; like the Bethshamites which were they hack and hew at it with their own wits to make it plain, ir saw sticks fast in the cleft, and cannot get out again;

### " ETYMOLOGY OF CANADA.

"CANADA.—'Some,' says Dr. Donglas, 'say it was named from Mons. Cane, who early sailed into the Mississippi: itso, O caprice! why should so obscure a man (his voyage is not mentioned in history) give name to New France !''-Summary of the British Settlements in North America."

"SOUL AND BODY.

The Child's History of Rome is written in a good together year by year, and bringing a horrible death upor style, and will be found a valuable acquisition to the juvenile library. It is not quite free from prerilities. Babies are always little : therefore it was unnecessary to inform the reader that "Rhea Silvia had two little of Rome, and o, though there Both may be acea had some-

Roman history; for the Carthaginians kept the terms agreed upon most strictly, and the only pretence which the Romans could find for very use their detending themsetres against Masinissa, king of Numidia, who was an ally of the Romans. "Masinissa was now a very old man, but he did not seem at all inclined for peace, and was constantly troubling the Carthginians, entering their country, and taking possession of their towns and forts. The Carthaginians complained to of their towns and forts. The Carthaginians complained to the Romans, as they were not allowed to carry on war without their consent; but the Romans took part with Masinissa, and the Carthaginians were then obliged to defend mselves. The truth was, that the Romans secretly longed for the

destruction of Carthage. There was one person especially at Rome who was constantly urging it upon them. This was Cato, the censor; a rough, stern man, exceedingly strict in insisting upon what he thought right; but at the same time very harsh and unforgiving. He had heard, from the anybassadors who were sent from Carthage to settle the discute with Maximum that the the settle settle the disputes with Masinissa, that the city was becoming very tir rich and prosperous again, and he declared that it might at any moment turn against Rome; and, from that time, he ended every speech which he made in the senate by ad-ding (Cord), which he made in the senate by ad-

ng, ' Carthage must be destroyed. " This opinion was soon taken up by others ; it was said "This opinion was soon taken up by others ; it was said that the Carthaginians had broken the peace, by fighing against Masinissa, and therefore a large army was sent to Sicily, which it was well known might afterwards proceed to Africa. The Carthaginians dispatched ambassadors to Sicily to explain their conduct, and ask what the Romans required; but the only answer which was given them was an order to send three hundred of the most distinguished persons in Carthage, as hostages to Rome. The Carthagi-nians consented, but the Romans still passed over to Africa, and stationed themselves at Utica, within a few miles of Carthage. Again the Carthaginians sent envoys to inquire they know principles; like the Bethshamites which were not content to see the Ark, but they must pry into it, and finger it. Commonly the simplest men busy their heads about the highest matters; so that they meet with a rough and crabbed question, like a knob in the tree; and while they hack and hew at it with their own wits to make it plain. were sent to the Roman camp. Then at last the Carthagi-mans supposed their cruel enemies would be satisfied; but another order came—they were to leave Carthage, and allow it to be levelled with the ground; they might build another it to be levelled with the ground; they might build another

great stones to the top of the walls, in preparation for defence, and, in their indignation, all the Italiaus who happened to be in the city were put to death. Every one was resolved to die sword in hand rather than submit to the proud Romans. The account of their exertions is almost beyond belief. Their weapons had been delivered up, but the metal which could be taken from their houses and buildings was used to replace them. Prisoners were released, and their chains formed into instruments of war. When iron and brass were not to be had, they melted down statues, vases, and even the ornaments of private families; and when tow and flax were needed for cords, the ladies of rank cut off their long hair and gladly gave it for the use of their country.

in and nav were included for courts, the names of rank cut of their d: Men, women, and children all joined in the work: palaces were turned into workshops, and every day 144 bucklers, are new marking the second s

WHOLE NUMBER, DCXXXX.

said "Rhea Silvia had two sons, twins;" for it surely cannot be necessary to explain the meaning of the word twins in a History of Rome. As an example of the style, and also as a proof that the fault of which we have spoken does not gene-rally pervade the book, we give the following account of the destruction of Carthage :— "B. C, 149. The last war between Rome and Carthage is one of the most disgraceful parts of the Roman history; for the Carthaginians kept the terms agreed upon most strictly, and the only pretence which the Romans

burning ruins.

" As Scipio afterwards looked from the height of the citadel upon the desolation which war had caused, tears, it is said, rushed to his eyes, and turning to Polybus, the historian, who had accompanied him from Haly, he repeated two lines of the poet Homer:

## " The day will come, when Troy shall sink in fire, And Priam's people, with himself expire."

""What do you mean?" inquired Polybius. 'This,' re-plied Scipio, 'may hereafter be the fate of Rome.' "According to a decree of the senate, Carthage was en-

tirely burnt and then razed to the ground, and a curs ronounced on wheever should rebuild it; and when Scipic off Africa, a mass of blackened ruins marked the spot where one of the most beautiful, wealthy, and powerful cities in the world had stood.

"Three months afterwards another city, famed for its

"At this period, the Romans completed the conquests of Spain. Scipio Æmilianus, who, like his adopted gran was called Africanus, on account of his victories in Africa distinguished himself greatly in this war, but he showed his

their saw sheks fast in the cleft, and cannot get out again; at last in wrath, they become like malecontents with God as though the Scripture were not perfect; and either fail into despair, or into contempt of all. Therefore it is god to leave off learning where God hath left off teaching; for they which have an ear where God hath no tongue, hearken not unto God, but to the tempter, as eve did to the serpent." —HENRY SMITH'S Sermons, p. 449." another order came—they were to leave Carthage, and allow it to be levelled with the ground; they might build another without walls or fortifications. "The people of Carthage rose with one heart against this cruel command: they closed the gates instantly, and cartied great stones to the top of the walls, in preparation for defence, and, in their indignation, all the Italians who happened to

What, ho 1 ye sons of Britain, what means this dire retreat ? Shall patriot soldiers fice the foc their country bids them meet ? Shall victors on Coruna's heights, or Belgium's blood stain'd field, Lay down their swords on India's plains—to Hindoo\* tribes e'er vield?

and to contort sick and dying, mong that devote want i ind now the shades of evening close; the thund'ring cannon's roar ind shout of victor, peal of drum, shall soon be heard no more; Night's mantle, o'er the bloed-red plain, in sombre silence spread; The stars of ever shine mournfully o'er myriads of the dead; The hands, erstwhile uplifted high to deal the deadly blow, ine motionless as mould'ring stone, the mockery of woe ! The tongue that bid definance bold, or told supreme command, in mute as marble cenotaph raised is some distant land; The plum'd chief, the pikeman bold, the sturdy pioneer. The stalwart squire, the belted knight, alike have found a bier 1 fere friend and foe who late have met lie prostrate, side by side, yone left to tell the dismal tale—rejoice, or weep, or childe ! All. all is hushed, and darkness now broods o'er the deal-strewn

Heaps upon heaps he clasp'd in death, that ne'er shall rise again !--Not rise again, till the last trump the slumb'ring world shall wake, And earth's remotest battlements to their foundation shake. ace. Ed. Church.]

Onr Monthly Review.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH. By one of three Hundred. New York: General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Uuion. 1849.

Pacy is of divine institution, is furnished by the vigour and rapidity of its growth in the neighbouring Refor such an anti-democratic plant could not well have been imagined. Had its vine-so feeble in man's eyes is a reg Husbandman, it must assuredly have perished under the withering east-wind of the Revolution. Against more en that insurrectionary movement American Churchmen, as a body, protested, and fought, and prayed-orisons for the success of the Royal arms were offered by them with dauntless regularity during, that sad and unnatural contest. And when all was over ;--when the of the Commonwealth, shook in triumph her sordid matted locks, -and with her hundred discordant voices

the vitality of the institution which they instinctively hated. The very political movement, which seemed to crush, was made instrumental to the solid establishment of the Church in Republican America-and, whilst in his mysterious Sovereignty, God ruled that the echo of the revolutionary cannon died away when the voice of Seabury was heard proclaiming that what American Churchmen had longed and mourned for, for so many weary years had at length come to pass; and that a successor of the Apostles duly commissioned

ally starved her dependencies-and these, for (though withdraw themselves from under our controul.

at his feet from the lake, or to the house of Voltaire, which from the French border, keeps sential over the city: but through which it works."-BURTON'S Anatomy of Melancould find no one in Geneva capable of pointing out to me choly

the spot in the churchyard where the ashes of Calthe spot in the churchward where the ashes of Cat-vice reports Puen the bandful of Reagonated the churchward where the ashes of Cat-vice reports Puen the bandful of Reagonated the churchward where the ashes of Cat-vice reports Puen the bandful of Reagonated the churchward where the ashes of Cat-vice reports and the spot of the control of the con the place where it was born, and drew its first breath. Protected in its birth by a frowning and gigantic creed, as the place where it was born was hemmed in by scowling and terrific mountains, still it has obeyed the law of its existence, has run through the circle of its destiny, and has ended in the denial of its Lord."

We cannot dismiss this admirable volume (which we may state was originally published in the columns of our esteemed contemporary the New York Churchman) without expressing a hearfelt hope that its circulation in our province, may be as extensive, as its merits are unqustionable. A better contribution to a Parochial Library, we have seldom met with, and the lowness of its price places it within the easy reach of all

THE CHURCH REVIEW AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER, New Haven, Conn.: George B. Bassett.

We have before us the October number of this sound and useful periodical, and have much pleasure and carefully digested, that especially on Conformation accuracy of the text; but we can promise the pub- vent the inhabitants from obtaining provisions, and so force will repay an attentive perusal. Under the head of lishers a somewhat extended notice for our next "Early Clergy of Connecticut" we are furnished with Review. ing charge of several different flocks which were scattered and far apart; constantly occupied in riding too and fro; preaching on the Lord's day, and preaching on the week day, visiting the sick, burying the dead, comforting the mourning, and ever making the business of their profession their sole business.'

THE LITERARY GARLAND. Montreal: Lovell and Gibson.

siderable spirit, though there is too much tale-telling development of the intellect; but so far is this from in it for our taste. The Rev. A. H. Burwell contri- being always the case, that in many instances the butes a well written essay on "the doctrine of Social only effect of the use of such juvenile treatises is land.

If the clever Editor could contrive to enfuse greater variety into the Garland, we think that its circu- which, however suitable it may be in the mouth of an lation might be greatly extended.

Son-in-Law: John Warter, B. D. 1849.

of literature must derive from a perusal of this won- book-" When a little child, who loves God, falls

of chosen passages "moral religious, political, philoso- to bring down the subject to a level with the child's phical, historical, poetical, and miscellaneous," eulled minds, but it will not serve to exalt the idea of from authors, many of them little known, and, most ing God and the holy Angels; nor can such language of them extremely difficult to be procured. There is be justified on the plea of necessity. The simple and very little of common-place in the selection, and few, majestic language used by our Saviour in the parable we suspect, could rise from its varied pages, without of the Rich Man and Lazarus, "The beggar died, confessing that their stock of literary knowledge had and was carried by Angels into Abraham's bosom," been materially increased.

it is of course impossible to convey any adequate idea coming the subject, but it is disliked by any child of of these volumes by means of quotation. For the ordinary taste, who has been in the habit of reading amusement of our readers we may extract a few items and hearing read the Holy Scriptures. The book at hap-hazard.

" ROME AND GENEVA.

"KING AND COUNTRY.

interest. God has joined them together, and cursed be that

Sunder."—Vol. 4, p. 252. ELECTRE EX CORNELII NEPOTIS VITIS EXCELLEN-TIUM IMPERATORUM.—C. JULII CÆSARIS COM-MENTARIORUM DE BELLO GALLICO LIBRI IV.— PUBLII VIRGILII MARONIS GEORGICOU.—CICERO DE AWUCITA — CAU CORNELUI TACITI ACRIOCI. SELECTRE EX CORNELII NEPOTIS VITIS EXCELLEN-DE AMICITIA.-CAH CORNELII TACITI AGRICOLA.

-QUINTI CURTH RUFI DE BEBUS GESTIS ALEX-ANDRI MAGNI LIBRI II. Montreal: Armour and Ramsay. In the showe respectable estalogue is exhibited the

In the above respectable catalogue is exhibited the sult of an enterprising effort on the part of Messrs. Duration of the subscription of the series of selections of the series of the series of selections of the series of the result of an enterprising effort on the part of Messrs. Armour and Ramsay to supply a series of selections from Latin classical authors, in a cheap and convenient form, for the use of Schools. This has long been a desideratum in Canada, which, in consequence of the high price of English editions, has been severely

M. Sevell : author of Amy Herbert, &c. &c. Reprinted by Appleton and Co. New York.

This age may not improperly be called the Age of Children's Books. Every bookseller's shelves are literally crowded with works on all subjects, professing to be adapted to the capacity of the young; and it is a usual matter of self-gratulation, with those engaged in the instruction of children, that they are now provided with so many aids. This would be all very well, if these aids were generally of such a character This serial continues to be conducted with con- as would be likely to promote a vigorous and healthy

In some there are other faults of an equally serious nature. For the sake of making the subject interesting to children, a style of phraoseology is adopted, uneducated nurse, when telling some baby story to a child some two years old, is altogether unbecoming in SOUTHER'S COMMON PLACE BOOK. Edited by his book which professes to prepare the infant mind for the reading of the Scriptures. It surely cannot tend is quite as intelligible as the puerile paraphrase just Where every page contains many separate topics, quoted. Not only is such a style of writing unbefrom which the above extract is taken was put into the hands of a child a little over six years of age,

300 swords, 1000 darts, and 500 lances and javelins were made. "This was the beginning of a defence which lasted five years. The Carthagmans were not entrepy without here also at this period increased by the death of Attalus, from without. One of their generals, named, like Hanni-bal's brother, Hasdrubal, had been for some time in banish-

an army and returned to assist in protecting the city. They kept outside the walls, and used to skirmish with the Ro-mans, and often were successful against them, though their numbers were too few to drive them away. But the chief (From Bather's Hints on the Art of Categories)

se different parts were fortified, so that their enemies could zled himself as often as his pupil, and by his clumsy methods hinders rather than helps.

If you expect a right answer, your question must be a simple one, or one that will not admit of being put as two questions. The following anecdote may serve to illustrate my meaning.

A lady came one day to my school, and requested great, noble mind; for he thought much of himself, and loved to make a display and be admired. He was the son of the me to let her hear the children catechised. The class general who defeated Perseus, king of Macedon, and did not happened to be reading the third chapter of Acts, the me to let her hear the children catechised. The class belong to the Scipio family by birth, but had been adopted as the grandson of Scipio Africanus, on which account the first verse of which reads thus :" Now Peter and John went up into the temple at the hour of prayer, being sound and useful periodical, and have much pleasure in stating, that it fully sustained the well-earned re-putation of its predecessors. The articles are varied "stop there, and question them on that verse." "At what time of day," said he " did those things take them to yield from hunger. Immediately upon landing he took the command of the Roman army, and attacked the suburb of Megara. The Carthaginians could not withstand him, and he obtained possession of it. Hasdrubal was now place which are here set down?" " At the ninth hour," replied the class. But then the poor boy became a little frightened at something or other, and within the city, and in revenge for the loss of Megara, he placed all the Roman prisoners who were in his power on the wall facing the eamp, and after torturing them in the most cruel manner, caused them to be dashed down headconsequently puzzled; and after some hesitation he said, "Well, then, at the ninth hour, who went where ?" The first boy in the class smiled a little, but made no long. The next thing Scipio did was to build towers and dig ditches across the isthmus, to prevent any friends of the answer ; the next seemed to think a little, but still no voice came. I took care that nobody should answer Cartaginians from helping them by land: and then he set to work to stop up the harbour, and hinder any provisions from being brought by sea. For this purpose he ordered his men to cast huge stones into the sea, at the entrance of round to me, and expressed her surprise, that, out of the harbor, piling them one upon another to make what is called a mole, and at first the Carthaginians laughed their a class of five-and-twenty boys, nobody could answer. work to scorn. But the Romans went on diligently, and the great wall, which was to shut out the sea and prevent ships five-and-twenty boys, very stupid, but let us look a "Well, Ma'am, I am afraid you will consider these rom coming into the harbour, rose higher and higher, till at little further into the matter." And then, turning length it became a huge broad barrier, which no vessel could round, my eye caught that of Jack Thompson. "Jack." "The Carthaginians did not laugh then-they saw that the Romans had been too elever for them; but when men second class?" "One, sir," says Jack.—" And who butes a well written essay on "the doctrine of Social unity," which we are given to understand is the first of a series, to follow. We were pleased with the lines intitled "The Lettlers Song," characterised as they are by a warm *amor patrice*, and vividly re-pro-ducing the cherished scenes of our beloved Fatherdoing, the little fleet sailed form from the harveor. It seems as if the Carthaginians would then have done well to attack the Roman fleet at once, but they did not. After braving their enemies in this way, the ships went back again. Though this first plan of Scipio's was defeated, he still kept Though this first plan of Scipio's was defeated, he still kept in this verse took place at the ninth our of the day; did not appear so confused as poor Peter had done to his idea of stopping the provisions, and his next endeavour succeeded. He left Carthage and attacked the town from which all the food was supplied. When this was taken the last hope of the unhappy Carthaginians was gone. They were compelled to bear the dreadiul pangs of hunger, besides being treated in the most cruel way by Hasdrubal, who who made himself a complete tyrant over them. They were the work of a complete tyrant over them. They were the work of a complete tyrant over them. They were the work of a complete tyrant over them. They were the work of a complete tyrant over them. They was the true to receive the work of a complete tyrant over them. They were the the true to the temple at that time ?" "Yes." Next to enjoying an "ambrosial night" with the illustrious Southey, to the pleasure which every lover of literature must derive from a perusal of this wondrously fascinating volume. In it are introduced so as to speak to the great Poets' study, and feasted with the choicest gems of his varied bibliographical treasures. The "Common-place Book" is made up of a host of chosen passages "moral religious, political, philosofrightened inhabitants fied to them, carrying stones and heavy more questions, to which the answers were very satisweights, which they threw down upon their enemies as they factory. The lady good humouredly expressed her approval, and I said, 'Now, Madam, you see that all that was the matter, was, that poor Peter, being a litroom, conquering one house after another; and the Cartha-ginians opposed them at every step, till at last they reached tle confused, put his questions in a clumsy manner. the roofs of the houses, where many were killed by the Ro-mans; and others in desperation flung themselves into the Depend upon it, he will not soon do the like again."

But the questions, as I have said, are not only not streets below. The groans of the wounded and the dying were mingled in that awful hour with the loud shouts of the to puzzle, but to help and lead : and to this end they must be progressive, from what is simple to what is conquerous; but they brought no feeling of mercy to the hearts of the fierce Romans. On they passed, thinking only of victory: whilst the poor famished Carthaginians, who were suffered to escape, devoured the dead bodies of their complicated ; from what is well known to what is less.

This is the chief use of parables and figures. " I "At length the Romans once more collected together before the gates of the citadel, and an order was given to set strikes the mind, and makes it feel the truth more have used similitudes," God says; and a similitude fire to three streets. The misery of the Carthaginians was then at its height. The fire spread over the city, destroying palaces, and public buildings, and splendid houses, with all the rich furniture and costly treasures that had been heaped then the simple enunciation of the truth. It is very easy to say, "I am very good, and you are very un-grateful :" but when Isaiah says, "Hear, O heavens,

assed along. One division of the Romans rushed into the buses to revenge themselves. They fought from room to

fellow-citizens to satisfy their ravenous hunger.

they have rebelled against. me;" here is a picture of been changed.-When did that change take place ? nesday and Friday, and on the Festivals. ingratitude which the thoughts cannot escape from, When God put his frois Spirit into him.—And which is postering upon these matters, we were fear to be helped in things we do not understand, We are to be helped in things we do not understand, the low of the twelve from the members of Odd Fellows of Odd F by things we do. We may be very ignorant of the And the fruit of the Spirit in him was ?- Spirit ?

way in which the Gospel of Christ is preached to good or bad effect, but we all understand at once a plain saying about a sower going out to sow.

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Herbert says, " God can make use of such a thing as children piping and dancing, to convey us to lights of heavenly truths;" and the catechist will do well to avail himself of this parabolical method of teaching for the end proposed.

For example : " To whom shall I liken the men of this generation ? &c. To children sitting in the markets and calling to their fellows, saying, We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced ; we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented. For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, He hath a devil. The Son of man came eating and drinking, and they say, Behold a man gluttonous, and a wine bibber," &c. To whom does Christ compare these people, who would have neither John nor Jesus? To children .- Good humoured children, or sulky children ? Solky children .- What did their companions say they had done to them? Piped, and they had refused to dance. Then they tried another way with them .- What did they say next? We have mourned, and ye have not lamented; so they would have nothing to do with their companions any how .--Had they given them any cause of offence? No .---Or had they no taste for either mirth or gravity? No; but at the time they were called upon, they were in the sulks .- Then what made them turn away from their companions altogether? Their own sulkiness .---What else ? Nothing .- What, then, does this parable suggest as to those who reject the Gospel? That the fault is in themselves .- Is it a bad Gospel? No .- Has God taken but little pains to have it preached ? He has taken a great deal .-- But do all people like to be talked to in the same manner? No some like one way, and some another .- Has God taken any pains, in preaching the Gospel, to accommodate Himself to men's different tastes and tempers? Yes; a great deal .- Whom did He send before Christ ? John the Baptist ?- How did he come Neither eating nor drinking, dwelling in the wilderness, fed on locusts, showing himself above the world .- Ought not that to have secured to him the respect of man? Yes.-Did it do so? No: they said, "He bath a devil." So they turned away from him, and from his message too .- Did God send another messenger with the same message? Yes the Son of man .- Did He come like John? No; he came eating and drinking .- Did they like that an better? No: they said, "Behold a man gluttonous, an a wine-biber, a friend of publicans and sinners."-S because John was austere, what did they do to him Scorned him, And because Christ was affable, they scorned Him, and scorned the message of them both. TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

We have seen already, that they did not reject the have seen that they did not reject it because it was pleased Almighty God of His tender mercy Gospel because it was a bad Gospel; and now we delivered in this or that manuer. The fault, then, as to assuage the contagious sickness wherewith we have said, lay altogether in their own characters; we have been lately sore afflicted, and to reand this is what the similitude we have been consider- store the voice of joy and health into our indisposition to good, and nothing else, makes us turn recommended to be used in all the Congreaway from Christ and from his Gospel.

Whose words are these? David's .- To whom are be hereafter omitted, and that the following they spoken ? To God .- What do they pray to God Prayer be substituted for the same on three to do? To look upon the face of his Anointed .- successive Sundays after the receipt of this Who is God's Anointed ? Christ .- Why do you call notice. Christ, God's Anointed ?" (Hesitates.)-What is it to be anointed ? To have oil poured on the head .--But had Christ oil poured on his head? No .- Then the expression is figurative, and intended to lead to something else. Whom do we read of as being anointed? Prophets, priests, and kings .- At what time were they anointed? When they were separated and set apart for their office? Was not Christ set apart for a special office? Yes .- And what was poured out upon Him at his baptism? The Holy Ghost .--- Then when we find Christ called God's an-ointed, what does it show us that the anointing oil was a type of? The Holy Ghost. That God would look upon the face of his Auoin. ation ; and now in the midst of judgment What prayer does David make in this passage? ted .- Does that mean merely look upon 11im ? No; it means look at him in a particular manner .- How ? from the jaws of death ; we offer unto Thy (Hesitates.)-Do not you remember the history of a fatherly goodness ourselves, our souls and done ? No; she wanted a look of kindness .- Did Lord. Amen. she get one? Yes .- For, what did the king do? Stretched out his golden sceptre for her to touch .---Which was as much as to say, what? I look upon thee with favour, and will give thee every thing thou queen with acceptance.-And when David prays, gentleman of the Wesleyan persuasion had observed "look upon the face of thine Anointed," what does to him that in his opinion that service ought to be he mean? Accept him, give him what he wants and more liturgical than it is usually is. By this, he meant cares for.- He is anointed to be a priest, is He not? that it ought to be made more responsive, and in other Yes .- As such, what is I!e to do for his people ? respects so constructed as to divide the vocal exercise To intercede for them .- Then what is the meaning of the whole passage? It is a prayer that God will look upon Christ, and hear Ilim when He pleads for his people. . . . . . . . . . . \* It is said, the child must be helped by familiar illustrations. I heard this in a school in Cheshire, where the children were being, questioned ou the text, " That which is born of the flesh is flesh ; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." (John iii. 6.)-Can you make a bad man a good man, or a fleshy man to bring forth the fruits of the Spirit ? No .- What, not if you preach to him better than you have done ? No .- What, would you want to help yon? God's special grace .- If you had that, im ght the change be made ? Yes .- What is that great tree you have in the garden ? A crab-tree .- What does it bring forth ? Crabs .- Does it ever bring forth apples ? No .- Why? Because it is not an apple-tree ; but always crabs, because it is a crab-tree; and that will be always so till the nature of the tree is changed .--- | Why do you not cut it down? Because some good may be done with it without that .- Why! could you Yes .- What is the first thing you would do? \* I'd devotion. Something may indeed be done by the use make it bring forth nonpareils or golden pippins? cut off his head, and pen him."-What do you mean by penning him? Making a slit, and stiching in a pen or graft .- And where would you take your pen or graft from ? A golden pippin tree.-And when you had put it in, would you take any pains with it? Yes; I'd cover it with clay, and watch that nothing hurt it :- And what would you expect to happen ? The stock and the pen to grow together, and become one tree .- Suppose any twigs grew out under the graft and from the stock, what would you do with them ? I should cut them off .- Then how many crabs should you have ? None .- Should you let the graft grow ? Yes .- What would come from that ? Golden pippins.-Well, it would be a fine tree now ! only deprecatory. The whole subject of them is of the Bishops will be summoned to assist in the de-If it could talk like the trees in Jotham's parable, it defence against our spiritual enemy. We require liberation .- As the Lord Chancellor is an interested fully equals the expectations which had been formed might perhaps make a great boasting. What should something more. you say if you heard it ? You have no right to boast; for I gratified you: the glory of all those golden pippins belongs to me.

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday,-10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Incumbent. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday,-11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. Rev. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Holy Communion, 3rd Sunday in the month. Sunday,-11 A. M. and 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent, Holy Communion, last Sunday in the month. Sunday,-11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.)

REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M.A., Assistant Minister. Holy Communion, 2nd Sunday in the month. Sunday, -12 Noon, and 64 P. M.

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My DEAR BRETHREN, - Since it hath gations of this Diocese, by my Pastoral Again : " Look upon the face of thine Annointed." Letter, dated the 4th of November, 1848,

> I remain, my dear Brethren, Your affectionate Diocesan, JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 15th October, 1849.

# The Church.

justly delight, and to ask ourselves whether there re- Lords." mained any more materials in the mine from which We cannot but regard "the law's delay," so pro- interested to examine them by the following state- the English Friendly Societies, these precious morsels were taken. That source, it verbially an evil, as a positive advantage in the present ment. in the Church of England before the Reformation. question so momentuously interesting should be fully upon which the calculations necessary to be made seventy. For the reasons before stated, we are un-We had access to a copy of this book, or rather of a considered in all its bearings, - and the grounds of its should be founded; and not being aware that any able to give the exact amount that would be required portion of it, reprinted from the ancient Portiforium final settlement accurately and indisputably defined. average of the amount of sickness and the duration of to secure the sick allowance till death.

Knowing that our Reformers had in one instance as great and practical truths, and men holding such nada would not be so great as that experienced by amount of contribution. the elements of what we sought for. Knowing that our Reformers had in one instance at least, borrowed from the forms of the Greek Church, we examined them likewise. We found a surprising general resemblance, enough to prove that Church, we examined them likewise. We found a that wandering star Baptist Noel. Remembering that the experience of the Scotch Friendly Societies, surprising general resemblance, enough to prove that to the Church as a specific Corporation, was the lov- which has been adopted, being composed principally those who planned the two must have followed some ing promise made: "Lo! I am with you always, even of agricultural labourers-men who enjoy a large one model; but the details differed almost altogether. unto the end of the world !'-they will no more dream share of good health-we believe to be quite as It may be agreeable to our readers to know that the of resolving their doubts by leaping from the cove- favourable as could with safety be adopted. The versicles after the first Lord's Prayer are the same as nanted pasture-ground into the bottomless quagmire probabilities of life have been reckoned from the exin ours, both Latin and English; that they have a of schism,-than a weary, hunger-smitten one, would perience of the Friendly Societies in England: this Gloria Patri before the Psalus; that they commence think of turning away from a hospitium which the good table has been used, because it is thought that the with the 95th Psalm; that they read the Psalms in lord of the country had founded for the refreshment duration of life in this Province is certainly not course; that some of the versicles of their service of way-worn pilgrims. appear in the latter part of the Te Deum; that they Upon the infallible word of God, does the Reformed And a further reason for adopting it, in preterence to

Dimittis; that they rehearse the Creed, and make wavering man-built platforms appeals more simply to the various tables of mortality that are in existence. frequent use of the Lord's prayer. But still the the Scriptures,-or more unhesitatingly demands to For instance :greater portion of the matter is so different in its cha- be tested by their dicta. If therefore we turn away There is one very remarkable difference-that not a hapless Christendom ?

Christ, although many are addressed to him. We examined likewise the Private Devotions of decision of Sir H. J. Fust-unfinal as it is-has not Bishop Andrews. These on the whole we found in been followed by an immediate dissent. With char- of 1/. per week during sickness, to the age of character not fitted for responsive use; but some por- acteristic uncharitableness, and consistent bad taste seventy, and also the annual sum to be paid in lieu of tions, adapted to the several days of the week, ap- it attributes this quiescence to the most venal and the present payment. We have not gone beyond that peared to us suitable for our purpose.

To return to the Latin service. It must be con- the Editor asserts, that multitudes of clergymen subfessed that this service is, on the whole, scriptural; stantially agree in opinion with Mr. Gorham, but find although somewhat intricate, and too much broken up richerpasture ground within the confines of the estabinto minute portions. The one to which we had re- lishment, than they could hope to meet with elsecourse possessed the following leading features :---a where ! Hymn, a course of Psalms, a Text, the Lord's Prayer and Creed, Versicles, the Confession and This masqued schismatic, as he has been appropriately termed, most naturally judges others by his own mean Absolution, other Versicles, Collects, Benediction .- standard. Evidently ignorant of the feelings of a high-We would reduce the Psalms to one, or at most two minded gentleman, (we shall say nothing of high short ones. We propose that the text should be Christian principles) he scruples not to libel men, amplified into a lesson, and we have changed the whose motives he can no more appreciate than a blind place of the creed.

These alterations we have made either to adapt shade. Exceptions there must be to the rule-but the service to the ordinary habits of family worship, we unhesitatingly affirm that it is impossible to conor to suit the genius of our own Church, which reads ceive of a more disinterested or high-minded class of the Scriptures more copiously than the Unreformed ecclesiastics than the clergy of the Church of England. portion of the Church. We have followed the If they do not rashly rush into the meretricious emexample of our Reformers in discarding the ancient Confession and Absolution, and have substituted new ed by notives too solemn and too spiritual for the apforms derived from the Holy Scriptures.

We think that it would be desirable to provide a course of hymns, and to arrange a table of psalms ing is designed to teach us. Our own sulkiness and dwellings, it is my desire that the prayer and lessons; but we have not as yet formed any with which we are satisfied. Every person, therefore, would select his hymn or psalm, and read the Scriptures in the manner which appeared preferable. Indeed, we put forth the whole Form as an experiment which we think deserves to be tried, and respecting which we desire the opinion of our corres-

pondents; and, if they think proper, their assistance to compose a better. The one we have given is reand its partial agreement with our own Prayer Book. The portions proper for the first day of the week are almost entirely from Bishop Andrews. The whole may be too long for many families; but in such cases the Hymn or Psalm may be omitted, the Lesson made bite, the Contrestion, and Absolution, with two would of royalty itself. It is most reasonable therefore to suppose that the doors of the thousand-and-one Conventicles, would be The following Prayer is to be used in the may be too long for many families; but in such cases the Ilymn or Psalm may be omitted, the Lesson made Congregations of this Diverse immediately before Dilet, the Confession and Absolution with its Versithe General Thanksgiving at Merning and cles omitted, together with such of the Collects as may appear less necessary, with their Versicles. But O, Lord God, who hast wounded us for the whole arrangement appeared to us so excellent, that we could not persuade ourselves to omit any

greater than amongst the working class in England.

use the Benedicitus, Magnificat, and Nunc Anglican Church base her teaching. Not one of the others, is because it runs very nearly midway between

racter that it will scarcely bear adaptation to the from the sound of her authorized and duly commission-Latin service. It will make a different whole, useful ed trumpet, to what denomination can we look for guias a variety, but will scarcely blend with the other. dance in the mazed conflict of opinion which rages in

There is one very remarkable during to him the name of our Lord Jesus That disingenuous and strite-protocolly provided because the London Record, seems deeply mortified because the attached, showing the present value of an assurance unworthy of motives. In a late number, especially, older than seventy: the contributions in the table, being paid from it. By these tables we find that a person, aged thirty, paying an entrance fee of 51., and an annual contribution of 18s. 10d., should secure

sick allowance of 25s. per week. It will therefore follow, as a matter of course, that persons above that age cannot have the same benefit, without either larger entrance fee or a greater annual contribution and it will also further be evident that a further charge must be made to secure the payment of the funera man could discriminate the phenonema of light and money to deceased brothers.

ples, and consequently it will be utterly impossibl for any Society to meet its engagements, if the con tributions are not in accordance with them, unless can be shown that the average rate of sickness will b brace of Dissent, it is simply because they are restrainless than that assured, or that the rate of mortalit will be more favourable; neither of which circum preciation of such partizan panderers to popularity as stances do we think we are justified in assuming with

the Record, and periodicals of a kindred stamp. Granting for the sake of argument, that amongst an educated and high bred body of gentlemen, many could be found destardly enough to sacrifice principle to filthy lucre, we challenge the Record to disprove our assertion, that so far as money is concerned, the tran- also put out to secure interest, at the rate of six per sition from the Church to the platfurm would in the cent. per annum, and that diligently compounded .-average number of cases be a clear and positive gain. There can be no question that the Denominations would hail with delight any accessions to their numbers from the polished and aristocratic ranks of the at the end of the year, not the beginning : thus-if a Establishment. Democratic though they be, they given sum should be 100l. at the end of the year, 6l.

doors of the thousand-and-one Conventicles, would be thrown invitingly open for the reception of deserters from the Church militant, and that the richest *livings* which they could offer, would be placed at the devo-tion of the much prized recruits. This being conceded, let us imagine the case of a Presbyter or Deacon dissatisfied with the decision in Mr. Gorham's case, and whose estimate of the Church was so contracted and mean, as to suggest no obstacle to his leaving her pale. He purposes (if money con-siderations be favourable) to exchange into the un-commissioned brigade of Methodism. How on examiommissioned brigade of Methodism. How, on examiation, will stand the debtor and credit account? We believe we are speaking within the mark, when we affirm, that taking one with another, the average income of a clergyman of the Church of England, does not exceed £140 per annum. If all the revenues of the Church were to be equally divided amongst her sick fund, would be enough to meet the demand which ministering sons, there would not be a greater revenue for each. That this is a consideration far inferior to as great that he would be sick at one part of the year what Wesleyanism holds forth, will be evident from the as another, so that a probability exists that the Sofollowing statement of the salary of an English Me- ciety would have the use of the money for one-half thodist preacher with six children, which we derive from an authentic source :

&c. I have nourished and brought up children, and Then what had been done to him? His nature had evening public prayer, and once additional on Wed-In pondering upon these matters, we were led to probable that it may—an Appeal will then be instituted We shall not make any remarks upon the amount of payment required : to ascertain which, we have

> It must be observed that these remarks apply only is well known, was the Latin prayer book in use instance. It is of the most vital importance that a We have first directed our attention to the data to the siek allowance, and that only to the age of

> of the diocese of Salisbury. We referred to the The opinion seems daily to gain ground that whatservice for the first hour of the day; and when we ever be the ultimate decision of the case, it will give attention to such information as could be obtained allowance during sickness, but also a certain sum had rejected the superstitious portion, and some un- rise to but few acts of secession. Every year witnesses from the experience of the Friendly Societies in Eng- payable at the death of the member. To enable the nad rejected the superstitious portion, and containing an increase in the number of those who regard the land and Scotland; and believing that the average Society to secure the latter sum, of course provision unity and identity of our blessed Lord's visible Fold, of sickness amongst the average population of Ca- must be made by a proportional increase in the

Age.	Present Value.	Anņual Paymnts.	Age.	Present Value,	Annual Paymnts.
CON SHALOND	Manufart Services	HI SE TOTAL	an about	now salt to	Dospitot
21	10.464	.829	46	19.817	2.084
22	10.629	.847	47	20.420	2.187
23	10.805	.867	48	21.016	2.297
24	10.992	.888	49	21.581	2.413
25	11.189	.911	50	22.117	2.536
26	11.398	.936	51	22.631	2.665
27	11.631	.963	52	23.120	2.803
28	11.873	.990	53	23.580	2.950
29	12.138	1.022	54	24 014	3.108
30	12.416	1.055	55	24.416	3.279
31	12.704	1.091	56	24.820	3.469
32	13.017	1.128	57	25.204	3.678
33	13.343	1.168	58	25.527	3.909
34	13.698	1.211	59	25.848	4.174
35	14.068	1.258	60	26.098	4.473
36	14.454	1.308	61	26.352	4.832
37	14.873	1.362	62	26.498	5.258
38	15.310	1.420	63	26.501	5.770
39	15.765	1.483	64	26.133	6.359
40	16.253	1.551	65	25.245	7.049
41	16.777	1.624	66	23.439	7.794
42	17.345	1.703	67	20.405	
43	17.917	1.788	68	15.747	9.452
44	18.582	1.885	69	9.021	10.215
45	19.204	1.952	A a good a	the reasonable	a la name line

therefore, will only secure the allowance to the age of PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY of £1, from the age of twenty-one to seventy.-Interest at 6 per cent.-Mortality according to the experience of the Friendly Societies in Eng seventy, and will not admit of any funeral allowances

Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.	Age.	Valu
21	12.627	38	10.782	54	7.72
21	12.549	39	10.632	55	7.44
23	12.465	40	10.482	56	7.15
24	12.374	41	10.332	57	6.85
25	12.277	42	10.182	58	6.53
26	12.173	43	10.019	59	6.1
27	12.075	44	9.855	60	5.8
28	11.970	45	9.689	61	5.4
29	11.871	46	9.509	62	5.0.
30	11.764	47	9.335	63	4.1
31	11.649	48	9.147	64	3.5
32	11.539	49	8.942	65	3.0
33	11.421	50	8.720	66	2.3
34	11.307	51	8.489	67	1.6
35	11.184	52	8.247	68	1.0
36 -	11.052	53	7.993	69	1-4-0
37	10.922	A herholi	n lands in the same	sts that	Dell'A

papers, &c. for him may addressed to Sand Hill, Chinguacousy.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church eriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for e opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Srn,-I have just read in your paper a review of various sible to erect an edifice of the size of the proposed St. James's Church for the sum mentioned in the instructions, whose features are more ornate or florid than his own; that is, if the construction of the building be such as to warrant the hope of its being handed down to the "latest posterity." An architest's invariant must have been fire shead of his It is proposed to mains, for which many hundreds of without exception old man, will be hereafter determin My respect fo great length ; but hold worth, in any not deny the requ

October 10, 18

Ecclesi

DIO

Add

Rev. and dear St. Paul's Church departure from a feelings with whi residence in this The circumstant ment here, conne so much deplore make any more but rejoice that of our late much emplary in the d Brief as has be gained our ester you are about t

assure you that future happiness That it may the Church of grant His block grant His blessi Goepelof our Le

Your ve

## Fort Erie, 26

Reply to the We In acknowled signatures are a feelings of gra which you so fe porary engager and pray that sanctified afflict If, under the been found usef of service to w -to God be all Though Though my heartily recipro wish you both I congratulat

of a Clergyman h your minister of grace in His a happy meetin Yo

Fort Erie, St

REV. AND D

ing Committee Smith's Falls,

omith's Falls, gregation, beg amongst us, & valuable servic this place, dur express our ad bave displayee Christian Min We beg to a bour continuee In your fut speed :" and t showered upo and sincere p R

Ac

Evening Prayer :

our sins, and consumed us for our transgres- part of it. sions, by Thy late heavy and dreadful visitremembering mercy hast redeemed our souls queen who came to speak to a king when she had not bodies, which Thou hast delivered to be a been called ? Yes; Esther .- Was not she afraid to living sacrifice unto Thee, - always praising come to him? Yes .- Did not she want him to look and magnifying Thy mercies in the midst of upon her? Yes .- But would any sort of a look have Thy Church, through Jesus Christ our

FAMILY PRAYERS.

Some years ago, in conversing with a friend on the subject of Family Prayer, our friend told us that a between the Head of the family and the members.

The remark dwelt upon our minds-not as altogether new, but as confirming views to which we had been led by the habit of using a portion of the Common Prayer of the Church in family worship. To this

habit we were led by other considerations; but we service is peculiarly fitted for the young and the un-educated; of which two classes the larger portion of families mainly consists. It is not natural for either of these classes to keep the mind long engaged upon became satisfied by experience that a responsive any subject, be it ever so interesting to them; and therefore a religious service in which their direct. attention is required only at intervals, is much more

likely to maintain that attention throughout. For this reason, we especially approve of those manuals, such as that of Archdeacon Bethune, which are drawn up on the basis of the Prayer Book.

There are, however, two cases for which such nanuals can make no adequate provi ion. The first is that of prayer on Sunday mornings and evenings. On those days the responsive portion of the service is used twice in public, and therefore it is less desirable to employ the same portion still further at family of the versicles in the form of Solemnization of Ma- in effigy, but the mob, after a short scuffle were dis trimony, and in that for the Visitation of the Sick, persed by the Police. Mr. Robert Beekman, we are with suitable alterations. The following petitions, it will be seen, are very appropriate :--

"O. Lord, save thy servants: Who put their trust in thee : Send us help from thy holy place: And evermore mighily defend us. Let the enemy have no advantage of us. Nor the wicked approach to hurt us. Be unto us, O Lord, a strong tower: From the face of our enemy. O Lord, hear our prayer: And let our cry come unto Thee."

The other case to which we alluded is that in which we are called upon to attend the prayers of the

Church daily, once or twice a day-a case we are Must not sinners be treated in the same way? glad to perceive happily increasing. We do not sup-Yes.-What does God put into them? His Holy pose this is to be a substitute for family prayer, but puted presentation, viz.: that in the Court of Spirit .- Then what will they bring forth? The an addition to it. Many members of families cannot fruits of the spirit.-Do not you remember a man who attend daily public worship, if they would; and it is Exeter." This suit, the object of which is to compersecuted the Church of Christ? Yes; St. Paul.- not to be supposed that they are to be mulcted of pel the Right Reverend Prelate, to institute Mr. Gor- England, who has devoted much attention to this Was that before God had put his Holy Spirit into their daily portion because others can obtain an addihim, or after? Before.-Which tree was he like tional supply. We suppose the devout man's full Prius at the next Exeter Assizes. "Should it be de- is, that the Societies of that description which now then? The crab-tree.—But did not the same man afterwards labour diligently for the Church? Yes.— But did not the family, twice at morning and private, twice with the family, twice at morning and being a question of dry civile

(To be continued in our next.)

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN.

On Tuesday His Excellency the Govenor General paid his promised visit to the City of Toronto, and we have much pleasure in stating that no disturbance of a serious nature took place on the occasion. Our contemporary the Patriot thus describes the scene :----

A dense croud of people-mostly of the lower classes. apparently attracted by curiosity—with a strong unster of citizens, of both political parties, occupied the side paths on Front street and Yonge street, the houses on which and along the whole line of the procession were generally filled along the whole line of the procession were generally filled with spectators of the fair sex. The *Cherokce*, having pas-sed the garrison under a salute, reached the Yonge street wharf at about 3 o'clock, where his Excellency was re-ceived by a guard of honour of the Rifle Brigade. Col. Young, D. A. G. of Militia, and several other officers, were also in waiting, together with his Worship the Mayor, to es-cort his Excellency to the Mayor's carriage, at the head of the wharf. His Excellency having taken his seat, the con-tere proceeded up Yawas street. Col. Young, Messne 41 tege proceeded up Yonge street. Col. Young, Messrs, Al-dermen Sherwood, Beard, Denison, and the High Bailiff, accompanied his Excellency on I orseback, with five or six mounted police, the carriage being also closely surrounded by the ground of herear by the guard of honour.

The crowd was now very dense, and it was with difficulty the carriages proceeded. Just at this time, some person or persons in the crowd threw an egg at the Govenor General, which struck the coachman on the hat: we have heard that another was thrown, but this seems doubtful. With this expredominated, but judging by our own ear's a more impar-ial mixture of concordant and discordant sounds could not easily have been accomplished.

At Ellah's Hotel, His Excellency received the Corporation Address and delivered a reply which did not contain any allusions of marked interest. Nothing was said bearing in the most remote degree upon the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto.

Lord Elgin and suite having retired into the large room in the Hotel, a number of visitors were introduced by his Worship the Mayor. Amongst those who honoured the levee with their presence was Mr. John Montgomery, Commissary General in the rebel forces in 1837.

At night an attempt was made to burn Lord Elgin sorry to add was seriously injured in attempting to aid the police.

#### THE GORHAM CASE.

A general impression appears to prevail that the the English Cathedral usage, was performed in the judgment of the Court of Arches in this most important case will be fully confirmed by the Judicial Council. The hearing before that tribunal, will probably the Reverend Dr. Lett. After prayers a most eloquent take place in December ; and it is said that in addition to the usual Law Lords, including Lords Brougham Henry Scadding on the subject of sacred music, and But, however appropriate these versicles, they are and Campbell,-both of the Archbishops, and a few having special reference to the opening of the organ party, being the presenter to the living, he will not with regard to it, and we earnestly trust that the ves-

form part of the Council. before the matter is definitively disposed of. There exclusive of £7 10s. of special donation. is another proceeding going on connected with the dis-Queen's Bench "the Queen v the Bishop of

House Rent, Rates and Taxes .... 21 0 0 House Kent, Rates and Taxes ..... Interest on Furniture, repairs of do., and tenants' repairs of house .....

Coals and candles Medicines and Medical attendance ..... Postage and Stationary ..... Servants wages Preacher's and wife's quarterage at £4 4s.

each ..... Board money at 14s. per week... 36 8 Allowance for six children, at £6 6s. per One child at Kingswood ..... . 25

One boy between 8 and 14, educated at ve 8 ..... 8 8 0 One girl above 8.....

Total ..... ..... 201 12 0 Allowed besides for each confinement of

the wife.....£3 3s. The Superintendents have also a commis-sion of £10 per cent on books sold

DEDUCT PAYMENTS-For one boy at Kingswood... £4 45.

5 5 0 one boy at home £1 1s.....

Leaving a clear income independent of horse-hire, travelling expenses, com-mission on books, sold, &c., of ...... . 196 7 9

Our readers can thus judge for themselves how far the generous and charitable hypothesis of the Record is well founded. Few of them, we think, will be disposed to agree with him, that mercenary motives alone prevent multitudes of the Anglican Clergy from committing the sin of schism at the present juncture.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

On Thursday evening divine service according to Church of the Holy Trinity. The service was intoned by the Reverend Dr. Beaven, and the Lessons read by and appropriate discourse was preached by the Rev. try may be enabled to retain it in the Church. The

In all fikelihood a considerable time will elapse, collection after the sermon amounted to £16 19s 7d.

A FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Our attention has been called to the very important subject of Friendly Societies, by a clergyman, in ham to the living in question will be tried at Nisi subject; and the conclusion which we have come to

doors of the thousand-and-one Conventicles, would be posing a Society to commence with members at the And first, as regards a cathedral or Parish Chur

By the Carlisle Northampton Fr. So y's Tables. Tables. Tables.

76.89

74.53

28.86

The result of our investigations is given in a table

These tables are calculated upon correct princi

out sufficient proof. It must be also borne in min

that these tables allow for no extra expenditure,

but that on the contrary it is pre-supposed that

all the money be not only faithfully hoarded, but

In fact, they are constructed assuming that the inte-

rest will be more than six per cent., for the benefit of

interest is reckoned on the sum that it should make

58 47

47.83

35.31

15.40

24.85

At the age of 30 ] = : [98.98

40

60

of ... of

" 70 B 8 [19.36

89.96

60.08

40.41

27.18 15.46

A person aged sixty-nine will on an average expe-

rience 9.300 weeks of sickness during the year; therefore, at an allowance of 1*l*. per week, it is certain that a present payment of 9*l*. 6*s. i.e.* the whole amount of the probable claim he would have upon the sick fund, would be enough to meet the demand which he might make upon the fund. But the probability is as great that he would be sick at one part of the year as another, so that a probability exists that the So-ciety would have the use of the money for one-half the year—therefore, we allow a discount of 3 per the year—therefore, we allow a discount of 3 per cent. for that contingency, amounting to .279l, leaving the present value to be 9l. 0s.  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ . By the same mode of reckoning, the same person in the year same mode of reckoning, the same person in the year of life commencing at sixty-eight might experience 7.900 weeks' sickness, which, at 11. per week, would St. James's. amount to 71. 18s.; subtract from this sum the amount to 7l. 18s.; subtract from this sum the discount of 3 per cent., for the reason stated above, which leaves 7l. 13s. 3d. : to this latter sum of 7l. 13s. 3d. must be added 7l. 15s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ , being the rederiction Cathedral. I am, Sir, your obt. svt., FRAME WILLS. sum 91. Os. 5d. necessary to secure the sick allowance from sixty-nine to seventy, discounted by 6 per cent. in consideration of the use of the money for one

year, with the further reduction of .061; for the probability is, in that ratio, that the person may die during the year, and so not require the money at all; and in like manner the table is worked from the higher

stock 3 per cent. on £7900..... Also add 6 per cent. on the sum reserved to pay the sick allowances in the year following,—say £8470 719 ..... 508.243

.. £16373.786 Total income of the first year ... Expenditure of the first year, 7.900 weeks of sickness, at £1 per week..... 7900.000

£8473.786 During the first year sixty-one of the original members will have died, leav-ing only 939 to enter the second year, who, at the average of 9.3 weeks' sickness each, will require £8732.7 to meet their demands, which may be improved 261.981 for half the year, at 6 per cent. .....

£8734.767 Expenditure of the second year, 8732.7 ..... £8732.700 weeks at £1 per week ....

The trifling balance of £2.067 arises from the reckoning being in decimals, and that only in three places; of course, had a greater number of years than two been taken, it is probable that the discrepancy would have been righted.

The manner in which the annual payment, equiva-

I mention this, Mr. Editor, because I entirely agree with

156 Broadway, New York, 1st Oct., 1849.

To the Editor of The Church. REV. SIR, In these days, when every thing old and ve-nerable is being pushed to one side by the new-fangled Libe-ralism of the times, one feels with peculiar force the removal, though in the server of the times of the time of the time of the times of the times of the time of the ralism of the times, one feels with peculiar force the removing the though in the course of nature, of one connected during the though in the course of nature. with a better state of things than the future promises. old Porter of Upper Canada College is no more. He breather words "On, Colonel, do I that's a good olde the boys, they the lips of a second generation. He loved the boys, they loved him; though many were the tricks they played on him, and ingenious their devices to torment; and many too the words of pretended anger would fall from the old man, as he shook his bunch of keys at some curly-headed urchin, as he shook his bunch of keys at some curly-headed or "the as he shook his bunch of keys at some curly-headed urchin who teasingly darted about a master's room, headless of "the Colonel's" oft-repeated expostulation, "Why, but ye come out, Sir; to I lock the door?" Is there a College boy in ex-istence, who has not heard these words? They will be remembered with the feelings which prompt their insertion here, by those ex-pupils whose eyes may chance to fall on this hasty notice; and find perchance a kindred response in many a heart in the widest separated portion of the British Empire. They will call up recollections of the old man's bent figure and his white-haired brow, as he went round with "the book," or rang with measured pull, the bell for with "the book," or rang with measured pull, the bell for

with "the book," or rang with measured pull, the example is a specific term of the provided p would be reduced to an ordinary District-school, the old ma expressed a hope that he might not live to see any change diminishing the efficiency of the institution. He has has his wish, and has gone to his long home, leaving the College like a good ship associate the part of the the set of the set of

## Smith's Fa

Reply to the Ch My CHRIS in which y for the kind is regard to m sincere than dividual, I c the same tim tisfaction to respect and s upon, a warm religion of C ing and serv I have been I have been long enough stances not a time steading to walk work work work work, and the among you, and that appreciate appreciate, r that the bles course, is th your affectio

Smith's F

New Yo this Dioces 26th inst., Service, in A large received th The Cor Dr. McVic Seat who

Seat, whe vice Seat, who we convention The list and then t present. On mot Dr. Creig who took to Rev D Rev. Dr the Standi perform been conc Adjour

Mr. W. Couventie Anderson mittee for Higbee for Rev. D Committee

Committee which has bee offern Resolution Bation, the faed in §44 tend to p charities This the clerge comment account to

proposed be recon fied mighthe ard

The pro stated th Balch off Hon. J. pose to

2. To question The p The of of the amendm lay dele municar

It is proposed to erect a suitable monument over his remains, for which purpose the volnutary subscriptions of the many hundreds of pupils of U. C. College, who bear, perhaps without exception, an affectionate remembrance of the good old man, will be received at a time and in a manner to be eafter determined.

respect for his memory has led me, I fear, into too Reat length; but my knowledge of the esteem in which you hold worth, in any station of life, assures me that you will not deny the request to insert this Communication of AN OLD COLLEGE BOY

October 10, 1849. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

> CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

#### FORT ERIE Address to the Rev. Joshua Smith.

Rev. and dear Sir,—We, the Wardens and members of Rev. and dear Sir,—We, the Wardens and members of Rev. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, cannot allow you to take your departure from amongst us without some expression of the feelings with which we have regarded you during your short residence in this Parish.

circumstances which led to your temporary settle-The ment here, connected, as they are, with a loss which we all so much deplore, are of too painful a nature to allow us to make are make any more specific allusion to them. Yet we cannot but rejoice that we have been favoured, since the removal of our late much beloved Rector, with the ministrations of one possessing so many of his amiable qualities, and so ex-emplary in the discharge of the sacred duties of his calling. Brief as has been your sojourn amongst us, you have both gained our esteem and won our affections; and now that

sained our esteem and won our affections; and now that you are about to return to your native country, we beg to assure you that you carry with you our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity. That it may please Almignty God long to spare you to the Church of which He has made you a minister and to grant His blessing upon your labours in the cause of the Cospelor our Lord Jesus Christ, is the sincere prayer of, Rev. and dear Sir, Your very faithful and affectionate friends, JAMES STANTON, Churchmendens

JAMES STANTON, JOHN W. LEWIS, Churchwardens.

And 38 other members of St. Paul's Church. Fort Erie, 26th Sept., 1849.

Reply to the Wardens and Members of St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie

Fort Erre In acknowledging the receipt of the letter to which your signatures are appended, allow me to give expression to my feelings of gratitude for your kindness. In the event to which you so feelingly refer, and which occasioned my tem-porary engagement in the Parish, I sympathise with you, and pray that you all may experience the blessedness of sanctified action.

sanctified affliction. If, under these circumstances, my humble efforts have been found useful, and have in any manner supplied the lack of service to which your late bereavement has subjected you

To God be all the praise. Though my acquaintance with you has been short, I heartily reciprocate your expressed feelings, and in parting, wish you both temporal and spiritual prosperity.

of a Clergyman in the Parish, and hope you may be blessed in your minister. May God long continue to you the means of grace in His Holy Church, and grant us all, if not in this, a happy meeting in another and a brighter world. Yours sincerely and affectionately,

JOSHUA SMITH. Fort Erie, September 28th 1849.

SMITHS FALLS.

#### Address to the Rev. Joseph H. Ede.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, - We the Churchwardens and buildng Committee of the Established Church of England, at Smith's Falls, for ourselves, and on behalf of the Con-Segation, beg leave, on the eve of your departure from amongst us, to tender to you our heartfelt thanks for the valuable services which you have rendered to the Church in this place, during your very brief sojourn with us; and to express our admiration of the zeal and activity which you have did a discussion of the durits which as a express our admiration of the zeal and activity which you have displayed in the discharge of the duties, which, as a Christian Minister, you were called on to perform.

Your continued health and prosperity. In your future career through life, we would bid you "God

WM. P. LOUCKS, RUFUS S. COLLINS, Churchwardens.

The Rev. Mr. Van. Kleek, submitted the following : Resolved, That the further consideration of the subject be postponed until we have a Bishop to preside over the Convention.

A question of order was raised and discussed but the Chairman decided that the resolution was in order. Evening Session

After a long debate it was decided, that the proposition should be postponed by the following vote :— Clergy, ayes 52, noes 48 : Laity, ayes 76, Noes 28. The Convention adjourned at the late hour of 11 1-4.

Friday Morning, 9 o'clock.

Friday Morning, 9 octook. After morning prayer, the Convention was called to order, and the Rev Dr, Taylor read the following amend-ment of the 3d article of the Constitution. "The Convention shall be composed of the officiating Presbyters, who are regularly admitted and settled in some Church, which shall either have been in union with this Convention for at least, one way of also shall be the this Convention for at least one year, or else shall be the owner of an edifice for the public worship of Almighty owner of an edifice for the public worship of Almighty God, duly consecrated, or ready for consecration according to the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; or who are employed as mis-sionaries under the direction of this convention; or who are engaged as Professors, or Instructors of youth in some college, academy, or general seminary of learning, duly incorporated and situate within this Diocese. And of lay delegates who shall be communicants, not exceeding three from every such Church, to be chosen by the vestry or by the congregation. No person who is a candidate

or by the congregation. No person who is a candidate for holy orders, shall be eligible as a lay delegate to the Convention. But no minister or Church, who or which at the adoption of this article is entitled to a seat in the Convention, shall be excluded therefrom, by reason of the alteration of the former 3d article of the Constitution provided, in the case of a minister, he continue in the same parish with which he was connected at the adoption of

Rev. Dr. Richmond moved to amend by substituting the

Rev. Mr. Weaver moved to postpone the question till the

Rev. Mr. Weaver moved to postpone the question till the Convention have a Bishop to preside over its deliberations. Rev. Dr. Henry presented the following. *Resolved*, That the 3d artlele of the Constitution be re-pealed and in place thereof, the following be substituted : "The Convention shall be composed of all elergymen in good standing, canonically resident in the Diocese, and of lay members consisting of neuron them three delay

of lay members consisting of not more than three dele-gates from each Church in union with the Convention, to be chosen by the vestry or congregations; such persons to possess the qualifications for admission to the Holy Communion prescribed by the rubric at the end of the office of Confirmation.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Cox, the whole business

was laid on the table. The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved. That it be recommended to the Mission-ary Committee in their appointment of Missionaries to vacant stations, to select the persons who shall be recom-mended to them by the members of our Church residing at each stations.

at such stations. The resolution of the Rev. Dr. Sherwood, proposed last year, now came before the Convention for its action. Dr. S. accepted the following, offered by Dr. Higbee, as a sub-

S. accepted the following, othered by Diringster, as a stitute to his resolution : *Whereas*, the House of Bishops, and the House of Cleri-cal and Lay Delegates, in the General Convention of 1847, passed a Canon, in the words following : "Whenever the penalty of suspension shall be inflicted on a Bishop, Priest or Deacou, in this Church, the sen-trage shall specify on what forms or at what time the

tence shall specify on what ferms or at what time the penalty shall cease;" and whereas the Diocese and Dio-cesan of New York have been for a long time under disabilities which it was the design of the Canon to prevent in future; therefore

future; therefore Resolved, That the Standing Committee be requested to present at an early day an address to the House of Bishops praying that venerable body to adopt such measures, as may render the wise provisions of the said Canon of 1847, available to the relief of our Diocese, so that the objects accountiched of the unanimous prayer of the available to the reher of our Diocese, so that the objects may be accomplished of the unanimous prayer of the Convention addressed to the General Convention of 1847. A warm debate ensued. Rev Dr. Whitehouse offered some resolutions which are not given in the report from which this abstract is made: one of them, howover, was to the effect that the Convention request Bishop Onder-donk to resign is the othere were subsconently withdrawn donk to resign : the othere were subsequently withdrawn.

Friday Evening, 7 o'clock. The Report of the Standing Committee was read by Christian Minister, you were called on to perform. We beg to assure you, that we sincerely regret your de-larture; and that it will always give us pleasure to hear of Dr. Whitehouse withdrew all the resolutions except the Dr. Whitehouse withdrew all the resolutions except the Dr. Whitehouse Bishon Onderdonk to resign; it was lost

Your continued health and prosperity. In your future career through life, we would bid you "God speed:" and that the choicest blessings may continually be howered upon, and ever abide with you, is the earnest wish, and sincere prayer of, Rev. and dear Sir, yours sincerely, Wsr. P. LOUCKS, RUFEY S. COLLINS, Churchwardens.
Churchwardens.
Dr. Whitehouse withdrew all the resolutions except the requesting Bishop Onderdonk to resign; it was lost by the following vote: Ayes, Clergy 30, Laity 44; Nays Clergy 93, Laity 70. Dr. Higbee's substitute now came before the Convention. It was carried by the following vote: Ayes, Clergy 91, Laity 30; Nays, Clergy 36, Laity 46. Hon. Luther Bradish rose to offer a paper containing a

At 11 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY,

Bishop of the Diocese of W. N. Y.

Colonial.

The Canada Gazette of Saturday, an-

wm. Hume Blake, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Chancel-

TORONTO LYING-IN HOSTITAL.

on the change of residence to the present commodious and airy situation, and also the increased salary voted to the

The only cause of regret has arisen from the inability of the Committee, with the very limited funds placed at their dipsosal, to extend the benefit of the charity to the Emigrant

without some extra fee; and to secure this desirable object, an offer was made in June last to the Emigrant Agent, ex-

the committee cannot conclude their Report without ex-

ressing their grititude to Almighty God for His merciful

reservation vouchsafed to their Asylum during the awful

(Signed) AUGUSTA DRAPER,

isitation of the cholera in this city.

Mrs. D. Murray.

Charlton.

doings of the Convention.

Laity, 61.

of all.

Oct. 1st, 1849.

ELGIN.

Of all our brethren of the Press in Lower Canada, our old friend, the Transcript, and our old opponent, the Pilot, are now, we believe, left the sole

with the Mother Country.—Montreal Herald. TORONTO, HALIFAX, AND THE WEST IN-DIES.—The hermophradite brig, The British Queen, up-wards of 300 tons burden, is now taking in wheat at this port, and will shortly sail for Halifax, N.S.; from thence sho will spread to the West Indians from which place she will proceed to the West Indies; from which place she will probably proceed to England. She is owned by. Macpherson and Crane.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT .- We have re-

ceived the second number of the Picton Gazette (a news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ceive that there were no criminal cases at the assizes for the Direction Gazette (a news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ceive that there were no criminal cases at the assizes for the direction Gazette (a news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ceive that there were no criminal cases at the assizes for the direction Gazette (a news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ceive that there were no criminal cases at the assizes for the direction Gazette (a news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ceive that there were no criminal cases at the assizes for the direction Gazette (a news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ceive that there were no criminal cases at the assizes for the direction Gazette (a news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ter on the right side (b news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ter on the right side (b news-paper on the right side), from which we are glad to per-ter on the right side (b news-the direction for the right side (b news-the that District, which commenced on the 3rd inst.

The Transcript says that an Annexation Society has been formed in Montreal, of which Benjamin Holmes, M. P. P., one of the thorough-going supporters of the present Ministry, is President.

of the present and The new Plank Road from Bellevine Do. pet too tas Caniff's Bridge was opened with due ceremony on Satur Caniff's Bridge was opened with due ceremony on Satur Do per 100 lbs. Mutton per to. ..... Hans, do. .....

KINGSTON .- The Mayor has called a Meeting of the rate-payers, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of lighting the principal streets with Gas. Owing to the activity and energy of the Secre-tary, the Gas Company have already introduced that beau-tiful light into several of the shops and houses of the city, but it does not appear that the Corporation have as yet given any assistance to the Company.

Geese, do. . . . Ducks, per pair . . Fowls, Do, ... The Eureka, bound for California, has been detained for the last three days in this place, in consequence of being a few inches too broad to pass through the smallest sized locks. Her sides are being trimmed off, and it is ex-preted be will be made and being trimmed off. sized locks. Her sides are being trimined on, and it is of pected she will be ready to pass through to-day. The *Eureka* is a fine looking barque, capable of carrying 500 tons. After this voyage has been accomplished, we may with truth say that our internal Lake Navigation is connected with that of the whole world.—*Thorold Advocate*.

THE "EUREKA"-THE FIRST VESSEL FROM THE LAKES TO CALIFORNIA .- Last evening the barque Eureka hauled down the river to the pier where she now lies in good sailing trim waiting for fair winds to start on her long voyage. Her course lies through Lake Erie, the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, and the River St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic. The sailing of the *Eureka*, the second merchant vessel from the Lakes to the Ocean, is an era n

1821, only twenty-eight years ago, the steamboat Walk-n-the-Water was wrecked, and there was not a steamboat upor the waters of these lakes, which now float an immerse commercial marine. Emigrants to Ohio then plodded their

principles.

NEW ROAD FROM WATERLOO TO STRAT-



FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Manager Toronto, 12th Sept. 1849.

> Quebec Fire Assurance Company. CAPITAL\_£250,000. CONTINUES to take "Risks" against "Fire" in and about Toronto, on the most favourable terms. FRANCIS H. HEWARD,

Toronto, 12th Sept. 1819. THE PRINCIPAL.

Upper Canada College,

TN answer to enquiries which have been

ALL HAVE THE CHOLERA: That all experience, Cholera, somer or later, may appear strange, but is nevertheless true. How few are there who have not already experienced that unnatural heaviness, looseness, or hearing down of the bowels, a sense of sickness at the stomach, and other strange symptoms? This is cholera; but why, it may be asked, if all inhale the same poison, do some die so suddenly of the disease, while others experience but its slight-est symptoms? Our answer is ready! With cholera as with other diseases. In proportion as the system is flisordered and charged with mothid matter, does the infection take hold of us, whether it be Asiatic Cholera, Influenza, or other epidemid disorders. If pure blood circulates in our veins, and the body be free from mothid matter, the attack of cholera will be but Ageni. 7.1m

be free from morbid matter, the attack of cholera will be but light, or searcely preceptable. On the other hand, if the blood

7-1m

The Church.

advocates of a continuance of our our colonial relations with the Mother Country.—Montreal Herald.

, per lb. .

w, per ton ....

Oct. 10, 1849

**Furkeys**, each

marine affairs, and a striking evidence of their wonderful progress in the last thirty years. On the 6th November, 1821, only twenty-eight years

MAILS FROM BUFFALO TO THE NIAGARA Drstratt.—The mail leaves Buffalo one day, and it is no until the next morning that it crosses the river at Queenstor, comes down to St. Catherines the next afternoon, and o Thorold on the third day, a distance of 28 to 29 miles,— whereas, if the general distributing office was at the Suspri-sion Bridge it would require but 5 hours to perform the whole journey.—Thorold Advocate. Name and the susprime to the susprime tothe susprime to the s

NEWSPAPER AT KINGSTON .- The first sive Liturgy-our heart are vibrates at the roll of the British Drum, and long may the EFFULGENT STAR of ENGLAND beam with its wonted lustre-undimmed, unclouded. Yet, withal, we love Liberal and Reform

Dr. Higbee's substitute now came before the Convention. It was carried by the following vote: Ayes, Clergy 91, Laity 30; Nays, Clergy 36, Laity 46. Hon. Luther Bradish rose to offer a paper containing a protest of the minority against the act just consummated. Hon. J. C. Spencer contended that if gentlemen were a Meeting held at the Dawn Mills, on the 1st, instant. Here to a base of the to phone that process upon the fourment of the Convention of the Grand to phone that process upon the fourment of the Convention. CEORGE BENJAMIN.

TORONTO MARKETS.

JAMES SHAW, W. H. BURRITT, ALEX. MATHESON, W. B. CARROLL, Building Com. Smith's Falls, October 1st, 1849.

Reply to the Churchwarden's and Building Committee of the and lost: Ayes, Clergy, 29; Laity, 29; Nays, Clergy, 84: Church of England, at Smith's Falls.

to the kind wishes you have been pleased to express with regard to my future welfare, I beg to return you my most dividual, I can assure you has been truly gratifying, but at the same time, it is a source of the highest pleasure and sa-tistaction to me as a Christian Minister, to know that your respect and cond will towards me nersonally, has been based My CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,-For the esteem and affecrespect and good will towards me personally, has been based upon a warm appreciation of the blessings conterred by the religion of Christ, and upon a firm attachment to the teach-ing and services of our Holy Church.

I have been but a short season among you, but it has been ong enough to convince me that in the midst of circum-Thanksgiving, in the form prescribed by the Church, which is hereby recommended to be used on every Sunong enough to convince me that in the midst of circum-stances not a little adverse, you have endeavoured to con-time steadfast in the faith, once delivered to the Saints, and to walk worthy of your Christian profession. May you now my dear Brethren, when a brighter day is dawning upon you, and the Church in its fulness is about to be introduced among you, go on increasing in zeal and spiritual strength, "and that those Holy Ordinarnces which you so piously appreciate, may never hereafter be wanting among you, and that the blessing of God may ever enlighten your Christian course, is the earnest wish, and shall ever be the prayer of your affectionate friend. which is hereby recommended to be used on every sum day and Prayer Day during the month of October. To the Prayers let us add our Alms, by increased libe-rality to the collections to be made on the first (Commu-nion) Sunday in October, for the poor, and on the second the day of the poor. Sunday, for the Missions and other benevolent objects of the Diocese. That God may sanctify to our whole country, Rulers and People, this visitation of His Providence, and excite us all more diligently to the ways of His laws and the works of His commandments, should be the fervent prayer of the second your affectionate friend,

J. HENRY EDE. (Signed) Smith's Falls, October 1st, 1849.

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK. New YORK CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of this Diocese commenced its session on Wednesday last, 26th inst., and was opened by the celebration of Divine Service, in St. John's Chapel in this city, at 10 A. M. A large number of the Clergy, lay delegates and others

lor for Upper Canada. James Christie Palmer Esten, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Chancellor for Upper Ca-nada. Andrew Norton Bnell, Esq., to be Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery for U. Canada. ceived the communion. The Convention was them called to order by the Rev. Dr. McVickar, the senior Presbyter present, entitled to a seat, who took the chair for the purpose of organizing the

The list of Clergy entitled to seats was then called over; and then the list of parishes. A quorum was found to be

On motion the ballot was dispensed with, and the Rev. r. Creighton unanimously elected President, viva voce, ho took the chair and delivered a brief but happy address. Rev. Dr. Anthon gave notice of a resolution to instruct the standing Committee to apply to such bishops only to perform Episcopal services for the Diocese as had not been concerned in the trial of Bishop Onderdonk.

Adjourned to Thursday, at 9 A. M.

Thursday Morning, half-past 9. Matron, through whose careful and judicious management much of the success of this valuable Asylum has been Mr. W. H. Harrison was elected delegate to the General Convention, and Messrs. Murray Hoffman and Abel T. Anderson, provisional delegates. The Missionary Com-mittee for last year was re-elected, substituting Rev. Dr.

Highee for last year was re-elected, substituting rever bit Rev. Dr. Haight read a special Report of the Missionary Committee, exhonerating them, from charges of partiality, which had been made against them. The Rev. Dr. Hig-bee of the formation of the second second

ec offered the following resolution. Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that is the ounded duty of every clergyman having a Parochial harge in this Diocese, to present annually to his congre-ation, the subject of the several diocesan charities speci-di is a formation of the several diocesan charities speci-di is a formation of the several diocesan charities speci-di is a formation of the several diocesan charities specided in §4 of Canon XV, in such a manner as may best lend to procure the contributions for the support of such charities required by the canon.

This resolution caused a warm discussion; some of the elergy asserting that they could not conscientiously re-commend all their diocesan charities to their people. On recount of some charges made against the Missionary Committee the Rev. R. Cox. Chairman of the Committee, oposed that the vote by which they had been re-elected, econsidered, " in order that those who were dissatisfact might have the opportunity themselves, of performing the arduous and responsible duties of that Committee." The proposition caused some discussion. Dr. Anthon stated that he could not serve upon the committee. Dr. Balch offered to serve if it would tend to restore confidence. Balch offered to serve if it would tend to restore connection Hon, J. C. Spencer said that the plan which he would pro-Pose to the Convention was, 1. To lay the pending resolutions upon the table. 2. To reconsider the vote by which the Committee in question of the second

question had been re-elected.

The propositions were agreed to by the Convention. The propositions were agreed to by the Convention. The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the proposed mendments to art. iii. of the Constitution, providing that ay data ay delegates to the Diocesan Conventions shall be comnts, and shall not exceed three in number.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton as chairman of the committee to hom the subject had been referred, stated the position and bearings of the question.

allowed to place that paper upon the journal, they would have counter documents from the majority, and so those disputes would go down to posterity, a disgrace upon the The Hon. F. Hincks, arrived in Montreal on Saturday last.

MAIL CONTRACT FOR 1850 .- D. Bethune, Esq., has obtained the contract for carrying the Mails from Hamilton to Montreal, for the next season.

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF HAS been established with an especial view to MONTREAL.—Christ Church, Notre Dame Street; Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rector, and Rev. W. Agar Adamson. Di-rine Service—Morning at 11, Afternoon at half-past 1 ind half-past 3. Trinity Church, St. Paul Street; Rev. A. Dighy Camp-rell, Incumbent. Divine Service—Morning at 11 From MONTREAL.-Christ Church, Notre Dame Street ; Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rector, and Rev. W. Agar Adamson. Di-

the sparing mercies we have experienced, while the tears of contrition are on our cheeks, let us lift the voice of

and half-past 3.
 Trinity Church, St. Paul Street; Rev. A. Digby Campbell, Incumbent. Divine Service—Morning at 11, Evening at 7.
 St. George's Church, St. Joseph St.; Rev. Dr. Lend, and Rev. W. B. Boud. Divine Service—Morning at 11, Evening at 7.
 St. Ann's Church, Dalhousie Street, Rev. J. Elegoid, A. B., Incumbent. Divine Service—Morning at 11, Evening at 7.
 St. Ann's Church, Mary Street; Rev. J. Livin, Terming at 7.
 St. Ann's Church, Mary Street; Rev. J. Irwin, Termenten J. Divine Service—Morning at 11, Evening at 7.
 St. Ann's Church, Mary Street; Rev. J. Irwin, Termenten J. Divine Service—Morning at 11, Evening at 7.
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 St. Ann's Church, Mary Street; Rev. J. Irwin, Termenten J. Divine Service—Morning at 11, Evening at 7.
 VICTORIA DISTRICT FAIR.—The Fair and Cattle Show for this District took place in Belleville on the more reasons of advisual wave at a not usually former occasion. The improvement in young Cattle is the most perceptible change for the solution of the Horses, although there was a so much for the Horses, although there was a solution. The Sheep were multiplication. The Sheep were some very fine specimens of different breeds. In the Dairy Department there was quite enough to satisfied and wave. As areast for the solution of the Horses, although there were some very fine specimens of different breeds. In the Dairy Department there was quite enough to satisfied to be thow of do credit to any exhibitin. The Sheep were multo the diff

MR. PRICE'S RETIREMENT.-In a Letter from Mr. Price to the Editor of the Globe, referring to the report that his retirement from public life was owing to a difference which had arisen between that gentleman and Mr. Baldwin, he says,—" It is not true that any difference exists between myself and any Member of the Government upon the Clergy Reserve question, or upon any other ques-tion whatever, relating to the policy of the Government." HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE TORONTO LYING-IN HOS-PITAL, ESTABLISHED IN MAY, 1848, UNDER THE PAT-RONAGE OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE COUNTESS OF At the monthly meeting of the Committee of Ladies, superintending the domestic economy of the Institution, much satisfaction was manifested on the inspection of the accounts for the last six months, the disbursements for which did not exceed  $\pounds 60$ , including the expenses atte dant on the chapter of residence to the present commodiants and

• will contrain accurate Lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Quebee and Toronto, besides a variety of important Eeclesiastical and General Information. The price will be FOUR PENCE, the number of pages from seventy to eighty—and it will be dene up in a neat and tasteful manner. A Liberal allowance will be made to the trade, who are requested to send in their orders as soon as possible, to the Publishe, DARLINGTON ANTI-STATE CHURCH Asso-DARLINGTON ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSO-CIATION.—A Meeting was held on the 27th ultimo, at Dar-lington, for the purpose of establishing an Anti-State Church Association. Of course there was the usual amount of falsehood talked about taking the people's money to pay State-paid Priests. Mr. Roaf ventured on the old story that the Clergy Reserves are impeding improvement. He said these were " not in a block, but what is much worse, inter-spensed amongst your farms, impeding improvement, and Church and Parlour ORGANS of any dimensions, from One establishments of Loudon, which enables them to Manufacture every part of the Instrument, they flatter themselves they will be obtained. spersed amongst your farms, impeding improvement, and deriving a value from your labour, left unsold and unim-proved, to be the nests of wild beasts as it were." It would be as interesting to know the locality of these lands, inter-spersed amongst the farms, as it would be to be informed how much money was ever taken from the persons forming an offer was made in June last to the Emigrant Agent, expressive of the Committee's willingness to open the doors of the Institution to this class of applicants If he would agree to pay a dollar a-head for each person. In reply to the Soro was placed at his command for such benevolent purpose, it was then agreed and passed into a resolution that every member might recommend and send an emigrant, upon paying one dollar over and above their subscription. The Committee consider they are under great obligation to the head medical officer of this Hospital for the properties. The *PIANO-FORTE* business carried on in all its branches; all kinds of Stringed Instruments carefully repaired. N. B.—All Instruments made to order, will be warranted to give satisfaction, so that their friends need not fear giving written orders, as in case the article be not approved of, it may be returned. were their own. nd decisive manner with which, in his late circular, he has explained the difficulty that has arisen on this subject, and they trust it will secure to the Society a continuance of that support for the relief of the destitute poor which they greatly

It is rumoured in London that Lord Elgin is in possession of documents of a treasonable nature, which implicate several of the leading politicians in Canada, and that bear on the annexation of the Canadas to the United States.—Gazette. THE TOWN OF CHATHAM.—It has been a atter of partifications to real fills and the regulation of the construct of the requisitor of the construct of the construc

matter of gratification to us for some time, to observe a goodly show of buildings have been put up in Chatham, (Signed) AUGUSTA DRAFER, Secretary. Ladies present,—Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Lett, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Gurnett, Mrs. Durnford, Mrs. W. Boulton, Mrs. Sey-mour, Mrs. Crooks, Mrs. T. Ridout, Mrs. Willoughby, of building materials in the streets of the town, and although it makes an appearance of confusion in our best thorough-fares, we are willing to put up with all for the sake of im-provement. Mechanics of all sorts, particularly builders, have abundant work, good wages and good pay, the price of wheat is on the increase, and the crop turns out better than many farmers expected; with all these things the inhabitants of this part of the world dont care much about annexation.—Kent Advertiser. We learn that three fishermen living on the Island, was drowned in the bay during the gale on Saturday morning. They were endeavouring to cross from this city, in a small boat. Their names we believe was Some gentlemen of Montreal have pre-

Mr. Willson is the publisher and proprietor their approbation of his conduct during the riots of April. of the proposed annexation paper the Independant

Grand Master Toronto, October 3rd, 1849.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1819.

## THE ANGLO SAXON,

Wo Second Price, St

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THOMAS BURGESS. SAMES LEISHMAN.

Adjoining the Court House.

Corner of King and Chuurch Streets,

## A New Quarterly, on Original Principles,

Preparing for Publication.

THE

CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC.

September 17, 1849.

Harmony Place, King Street, Toronto.

T will contain accurate Lists of the Clergy

ORGAN AND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers are prepared to build

Instrument, they flatter themselves they will be able to ruments equally good, and much cheaper than can be

Colleg Aug. 8th, 1849. The Patriot and Colonist will please insert once in each week.

10-1y

10-3i

Circular.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their L. Country and City Customers, and the trade generally, that they are now receiving their usual FULL SUPPLY of

The Terms, which include the College fees, private tuition, &c.&c ill be furnished on application to F. W. Barron, M.A., Principal U

GROCERIES, HARDWAPE, AND DRY GOODS. for the Fall Trade; and which, having been selected with cars in the New York and English markets, they are prepared to offer on very reasonable terms, " at Wholesale only."

Toronto, 10th Sept., 1849. 7-tf

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, a few copies of

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE;

Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by DAVID BOGUE, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.

"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada; as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is ren-dered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—John Bull.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at HENRY ROWSELL'S. King-street

August 25th, 1849.

#### JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker,

Church Street, (One Door South of King Street).

J. E. having removed to the above premises, that he is now could time the above business in all its various Branches : and as his prices will be found low, his work well exe-cited, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a confinance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extendek to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES Always on hand

Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. N.B .- Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, Sc., taken in

exchange. Toronto, August 22d, 1849.

## BOARDING.

A Limited number of Young GENTLEMEN

A attending the Upper Canada College can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, on very reasonal terms, at MRS. MLEOD'S, 242, Yonge-street, opposite Edward-street, where every attention will be paid to their conflort, &c. The most respectable references can be given. Apply, by letter, post paid, to Mrs N. B. M'LEOD, Toronto. September 18, 1849.

### The Imperial Dictionary, DIVISION 6,

Cost recently ED, at the Depot, 45, here and set will soon be completed, those with have not yet ordered it are respectfully requested to do so as soon as possible, to secure copies early in the Winter. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent.
 Marker Midsummer Vacation, on Monday. September 3rd, when a drameement of her Pupris, to merit and relain the high patronge she has hitherto so liberally received.
 Adelaide Street, West.

## Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, August 16th, 1849.

JOSEPH HODGSON, No. 124, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, Next Door to the Rob Roy Hotel. TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER FACTORY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

A exceptionable references can be given.' Apply (if by letter, Post Paid) to WitLIAM LEES, at the Office of Parlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves of every description. Stove Pipes, Hollow Ware, &c., &c. 9-31\* Toronto, August 9th, 1849.

WANTED,

IN a General Retail Store, a YOUNG MAN as SALESMAN, who can furnish good references, and is a member of the Church of England. Address Z. Post Cffice, Belleville, post paid. To SUBSCRIBERS.—Owing to an oversight, a small por-tion of the outside of this number went to press without due

and system he charged with morbid matter, the cholera seizes made upon the subject, begs to amounce that he will be ready D. V.) after the Midsummer Vacation. to receive a limited number of Pupils, as Private Boarders, to whose comfort and improvement every attention will be paid. victim and death follows.

De. Halsey does not pretend that his Forest Wine and Pills will cure cholora in its advanced stages; no medicine will do it no medicine will act, it is then roo late. Our advice is in such cases, send for a physician. If the constitution be strong he may keep life in the body until the disorder turns and the patient recovers ; but nearly all in advanced stages of disorder

ALL HAVE THE CHOLERA.

### WHAT IS TO BE DONE THEN?

WHAT IS TO BE DONE THEN! When the first symptoms are felt, and before the disease takes a serious turn, the first thing to be done is to remove the morbid matter from the system, remove "the fuel to which the infection ignites," then purify the blood, strengthen and fortily the system. This, reader, is precisely the principle on which Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills and Wine act. Five or six of these mild and excellent pills taken at the commencement of the dis-order, carries off all infectious matter, and the symptoms of Cholera disappear, while the great purifying and strengthening effects of the Forest Wine fortify the system against further attacks of Cholera or any other disease. For Sale by my only Agent in Toronfo, ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5, King-street, hear the Corner of Yonge-street.

No. 5, King-street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

## To the Bald-Headed. .

Boston, September 17th, 1847.

43

Boston, September 17th, 1347. MR. WILLIAM BOGLE,—Sir; This may certify that for the last two rears my hair has been falling off, in such quantities as to have left me almost entirely bald. Recently, I have freely used your Hyperion Fluid, and Tam pleased to say, that it has started my hair to grow, and L have more result. aid, and I am pleased to say, that is not a further application of your d I have every reason to suppose, by a further application of your medy, that I shall be greatly benefitted. My hair is now in a healthy ite, and growing nicely, for which I feel very grateful. Respectfully A. E. ROYCE. For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only Agent for Toronto.

#### BIRTHS.

At Clarke Village, on Wednesday 12th ult., Mrs. J. At Clarke Beavis of a son. MARRIED.

MARRIED. On Thursday last, at St. John's Church Stamford, by the Rev. W. Leeming, the Rev. Francis James Lundy, D. C. L. Reetor of Grimsby, to Louisa second daughter of Humphrey John Tench, Esq., late Captain in H. M., 87th Royal Irish Fusileers. At Boucherrille, on the 1st inst., George Desbarats, Esq., Queen's Printer, to Miss Marie Louise Pothier, only daughter of the late Hon. Toussaint, Pothier. At Aylmer, Canada East, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Henry Chepenell, Esq., of Matare, to Eli-zabeth Campbell, third daughter of James Blackburn, Esq., of Aylmer.

Esq., of Aylmer. At Chester, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. George Jellimore, to Miss Angelina, Harnish. On the 20th by the same, Mr. John Ratuse, to Mrs. Susannah Avolt.

In Cobourg, on the 3rd inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. Leonard Blackburn, to Miss Ellen Dodds, both of Kingston. DIED.

On Thursday, 27th Sept., at the residence of his grand-father, Lieut. Hayter, R. N., Wm. Hunton, aged 4 years

and 8 months. On the 9th of Oct., at U. C. College, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Samuel Alderdice, for upwards of twenty years a faithful servant of that Institution.—For many weeks past, as he felt the infimities of old age increasing

three months. On the 19th of August, last. at the Parsonage of Ash-bocking, in the Co'unty of Suffolk, England, the Rev. W. G. Plees, M. A.

G. Plees, M. A. At his residence, in Picton, on the night of the 30th nitimo, Wm. Cockell, Esq., eight years Master of the Grammar School of Prince Edward District; aged 60. At Sandwich, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., Mr. James Augustus Reeves, Publisher of the Amherstburgh Courier

LETTERS received to Wednesday October 10th :-C. Vanwyck, Esq., rem vol. 12, &c. ; J. Chamberlain, Esq., rem, on acc. per J. Benson, Esq.; Ven. Archd. Be-thune, rem, for Ven Archd. Willis, vol. 13, Rev. G. Townsend, vol 12, Thomas Cro kes, Esq., vol. 13, and

3-3m

4-tf

Toronto, September 26th, 1849. KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO. THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for the

J. THOMAS & SON.

A. F. PLEES, "Church" Office.

H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar K. C. Sting's College, Sept. 26, 1849.

Apply (11 by letter, Post Paid) to WILLIAM LEAS this Paper. Toronto, Sept. 26th 1849.

WANTED, SITUATION as Groom or Coachman. Un-

W. TOWNSEND,

DROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully

intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice. Hesidence—N.W. corner of Bay and Riehmond-streets. N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Plano Forte for Sale. September - 1849. 6-tf

44

volving others in suffering for years, and yet the indi- effected, to discover, when repentance can be of no viduals themselves, firm in good intentions, and pro- avail, that he has been all the time acting the part of fessing to act from high, even religous motives-"

him with surprise amounting to alarm.

"It is a very stern doctrine," said Mr. Clifford, "but I am afraid it may be a true one; and if we condsider a little more closely, we shall see that the principle is fully carried out in the Bible. Saul was secretly irreverent and wilful. He was told utterly to destroy Amalek; the people took of the spoils, the sheep and oxen, not for their own pleasure, but for the service of God. Saul permitted it; he did not see God, closing our eyes, and stopping our ears, and utservice of God. Saul permitted it; he did not see God, closing our eyes, and stopping our ears, and utthat the act was disobedience. The answer of Samuel tering a confession of unworthiness to Him, for every fr to his excuse is a warning to us all, when we are in-clined to deviate from the strict line of right with what seems to ourselves a good intention : 'Behold to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.' '

"But, papa," said Ruth, " if we do not see that we are wrong, how can we be responsible ?"

are wrong, how can we be responsible?" "Because, my dear child, we ought to see it. We have a perfect example and a perfect law given us in the Bible, and we may follow it if we will. It is no excuse for a drunkard, who never reads his Bible, to say that he does not know that drunkenness is a wrest, 'replied Ruth, "perfectly.'' "Yes,'' replied Ruth, "perfectly.'' "Yes,'' replied Ruth, "perfectly.'' "Yes,'' replied Ruth, "perfectly.''

to be wicked at once." observed Ruth.

"Your papa will not think so, dear child; only let us know what your difficulty is."

I used to examine myself; I really tried to prepare good ourselves."

THE DESIRE OF INFLUENCE. words are sounded in his ears. At length he dies; agricultural societies. The small societies prom

avail, that he has been all the time acting the part of Herod, who listened to the voice of the people pro-claiming him a god and perished miserably, because he gave not the True God the glory." "Oh! papa !" exclaimed Ruth; and she looked at claiming him a god and perished miserably, because he gave not the True God the glory."

"But the danger is not certain," said Ruth. "No, there is one hope of escape, and but one. secretly irreverent and wilful. He was told utterly to passes, and leaves him uninjured ; and when the scorch-

" He would have been crushed," replied Ruth. "And so shall we be crushed, my dear Ruth ;---

Ruth repeated to herself, "Not to make others excited the warm admiration of many gentlemen of high scientific attainments who were present; and there can be good," whilst pondering what the words could pos-sibly mean. "To try to act ourselves upon the minds of our fellow-creatures," continued Mr. Clifford, "instead of simply doing what we are told, and trusting the effect to God, is as if Moses, when commanded to tilta the such in the discoveries of the age. In con-struction and application it has the great advantage of being extremely simple, being quite portable and capable of being placed where it would be most accessible in cases of emergency. The gases which it evolves and which are found so efficacious in extinguishing flame, are produced effect to God, is as if Moses, when commanded to stike the rock in the desert, had begun to dig wells, and cut channels, hoping to bring water for the people by human skill. It is undertaking to do ourselves what God alone can do. The power to change the heart is His and His only." "Yes," replied Ruth, " of course; but God does give us power over each other." "Undoubtedly; that is, He vouchsafes to make use of us as instruments. But let us turn again to the Bible. Do you remember what the apostle says? 'God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak with water, with which the corridors of our public buil-PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S LECTURE AT KINGSTON. The mighty things of the world are talents, eloquence, a determined will, powers of persuasion, rank, riches, beauty, grace of manner; and the weak things of the world are meekness, charity, patience, long-suffering, self-denial. These we may desire as we will; we cannot strive for them too energetically; the others are glittering temptations, and in themselves powerless for good." " Ruth cannot quite go with you," said Mrs. Clif-ford; " she does not see why the two are not compatible; why, for instance, a person may not very clever, or very rich, and at the same time ex-tremely good, and therefore blessed with more extend-ed means of influence; and why, therefore, it is not MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: - I had no d means of influence; and why, therefore, it is not llowable to wish for talents or riches." "Because talents and riches are great snares," reregard to husbandry, such as the raising of such crops as will bring the highest price in the markets, and the pro-per state for the soil to be in to raise such crops. There are many causes operating against the improvement of Agriculture here; but I think the principal one has arisen God: and if we really desired the good of our fellow-creatures, and not the gratification of our own pride, we should be quite contented whether we had influ-ence amagentity (for all porsame methane it really.) we should be quite contented whether we had influ-ence apparently (for all persons may have it really) or not? It is God who is working, not we. If He does not choose us as His instruments, it will make no difference; the good will be effected by some one, and as long as it is effected we must be satisfied." "Still," said Ruth, "it would be delightful to feel that one had been the means of doing great good. It has been one of my dreams from a child." "Then my dearest Ruth, you may be assured that "Then, my dearest Ruth, you may be assured that deteriorated in all those countries; now it will be well for us to consider the means by which such land may be restored. A great deal of good may be done by the use of lime; I could mention many cases at home where land has been much exhausted, and lime has restored it. Then "I grant it perfectly, and I do not say that they again, the use of bone dust, it is well known, will improve may not be turned to very great advantage; they may the grain, and enlarge the ear-it is the case at home where bone dust is constantly used, and in lower Canada, where the wheat in some places has failed, it has been resay, and I would repeat it most strongly, that they must always be a serious temptation. For remem-when I tell you how every bushel of wheat contains about 11b. of phosphoric acid, and how that acid is extracted from the soil, and unless means are taken to restore it, the evil, and the higher the principle the more fatal when preverted." "But would such dreams be more dangerous than others?" asked Ruth. "Yes, because the evil is infinitely more subtle. Remember, Ruth, we have seen that power,—all power,—most especially influence over the mind, is the work of the Spirit of God. A clever man talks, or writes, or preaches, and persons come to him, and say, How happy you must be! What infinite good you are effecting ! No one thinks it right to remind him that the good is not his own. By degrees he him that the good is not his own. By degrees he begins to believe what he is so constantly told,—he works even more diligently, but, unconsciously to himself, from ifferent motive. Still the same

THE DESTRE OF INFLUENCE: (From Laneton Parsonage, Third Part.) "Ruth knows I would not be hard upon her or there is too much in one's own heart of the same self-deception, that one is apt to speak strongly sgains it. I have seen it fatally marring what might otherwises have been most superior characters; a secret, gentle-is in Ruth's case—Ruth, my child, you will not be vexed with your father and mother for reminding you of a disposition which they saw before you really began to discriminate right from wrong—a desire to be first, to the faults—or, as they are often called, foibles— auting awy the seeds of even exalted virues, and yet the indi-volving others in suffering for years, and yet the indiis cuttings from the springs, and bringing the drains alor the lower parts of fields; it was introduced by Mr. Elphin or for such soils, particularly, as the money you woul expend might purchase better land elsewhere; but i time that will be altered; the land that is considered net ing as the water evaporates, it will extract more her from hand. Just so with the land where the wet is allow tinued :--"I will tell you, my dear Ruth," he said, " what our actual position when we appear to be doing good is
"I will tell you, my dear Ruth," he said, " what our actual position when we appear to be doing good is

The Church.

"Yes, replied touch, perfectly. "But such a sin as that is what every one perceives to be wicked at once," observed Ruth. "Now if that boy had failed in his business, the printed the Bible ?" Duth emiled self-indulgence. Still where is our excuse ? Are we not told to examine ourselves ?—to watch and pray lest we enter into temptation ? " "But—I do not mean to be perverse; mamma, you know that I do not," began Ruth, turning to her mother. "Your papa will pot think so do not think so do not think so do not the down and the page ?" porting cattle to market, and as the want of convenien markets is complained of everywhere, as well in the Uni-ted States as here, it is much casier to convey your fa-cattle to market than your grain, and your quantity of us know what your difficulty is." "I have been wrong," continued Ruth, colouring deeply: "I have deceived—almost I have said what was not true. Papa, I would own it again and again; but it was not vanity which made me do it, nor self-ishness; and I do not think exactly that it was pride. Lused to examine myself: L really triad to prepare I used to examine myself; I really tried to prepare for Confirmation; I should have been miserable to have neglected my prayers, or not to have read the Bible, and I was always wishing to get out of my perplexities if I could have seen the right way." "That is, if you could have made up your mind to give up your desire of influence," said Mr. Clifford. "Yes, it might be; perhaps it was so," said Ruth, considering : "but it was influence for good which I."
 But influence is not in itself a legitimate object.
 But influence is not in itself a legitimate object.
 But influence is anothin, "continue fine was ledition of water which heave is anothin, "continue fine was ledition of water which heave is anothin, "continue fine was ledition of water which heave is anothin, "continue fine was ledition of water which heave is anothin, "continue fine was ledition of water which heave is anothin, "continue fine was ledition of water which heave is anothin, "continue fine was ledition of water which Scotland if one boy of a family evinces more cleverness than another he is either made a Minister or a Lawyer, while the most stupid one is always considered quite clever enough for a farmer and is not trouble with much educawhen farmers must be convinced that they require edu-cation, the knowledge of scientific agriculture has spared and they must be acquainted with it, to keep peace with the improvements of the age. If a person is unwell he the imp goes to a physician, who gives him a prescription which he gets made up at the apothecary's, and swallows his pills gets made up at the apothecary's, and swallows his pills or draught; the farmer now must be both physician and apothecary, he must be able to prescribe for the soil, and compound his own prescriptions, to do which properly requires education; and if time permitted I could bring forward many examples to prove to you that it requires a mind fully developed; thus one bushel of wheat contains about one by about one lb. of phosphoric acid besides about twelve other ingredients, the which they extract from the soil and give out to the support of animal life, which decomposing, returns again to the soil. Thus the wheel of nature constantly revolving round requires a matured mind to understand it, and as it requires a matured mind to be able to apply it, yon therefore see that mind is ne-cessary to the farmer and that Agricultural education must be had, in order that the observer of the farmer at be had, in order that the character of the farmer may h your son. Now gentlemen, you know your own Province better than I do, but I will not venture to say whether schools do exist, but there is one piece of advice I will give you, that is, to admit a certain amount of scientifi agriculture in all your Parish schools, a small catechism will contain all the principles, and it can be taught at a very little expense, and in a very short time. I think yo would do great good to the Province by establishing large institution for agricultural education .- Argus.

REDO		and the second
ote	Mrs. DACK.	MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S
ing	FRENCH STAV MAKER	Establishment for Young Ladies,
nts		COBOURG.
the	The second s	References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Re
ou	I CHERREN I CHEFUALLI ATTENDED IC.	erend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeac of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswe
the	W. THOMAS,	Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per a
one	ARCHITECT,	num. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.
nde	OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET,	Nov.30th, 1848.
at- ate	TORONTO.	NE A
me	March 27th, 1848. 35-tf	THE LOW DEPOSITE OFFICE
to	HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY,	THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER BISAVER
-	Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman,	CAPTAIN BELL,
on	YONGE STREET.	WILL ply, during the Season, betwee
rst	ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.	KINGSTON and BYTOWN and mice source trains
ng in-	June, 1848. machiners al generally montany offen	follows-leaving Kingston every Tuesday and Friday Morning. Nine o'clock, and Bytown every Wednesday and Saturday Evenin of the aminal of the Bhole of the State o
-	DR. HALLOWELL,	after the arrival of the <i>Phænix</i> from Grenville, affording to Wester Travellers the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the
out	HOUSE AND SURGERY	Caledonia Springs. DOWNWARDS:
ry	38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET.	Will leave Kingston at 9 A. M. "Kingston Mills 10 "
ild in	Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-tf	" Upper Brewer's 1 P. M. " Jones' Falls 3 "
ew be	ROBERT MARTIN,	" Isthmus 6 " "Oliver's Ferry 9 "
in	HAS REMOVED TO	"Smith's Falls 10 " "Kilmarnock 12 Midnight.
gh	No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street,	" Merrickville 2 A. M. Burritt's Rapids 5 "
ed	Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's.	"Beckett's Landing 6 " Long Island 9 "
ed on	Toronto, April 20, 1849. 201 00 00 00 00 00 00 39-tf	and arrive at bytown at 12 0 clock, noon.
d-	T. BILTON,	UPWARDS: Will leave Bytown at 9 P. M.
w-	MERCHANT TAILOR.	" Long Island 12 Midnight. "Beckett's Landing 3 A. M.
h.	No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street.	"Burritt's Rapids 4 " "Merrickville 7 "
if	TORONTO,	"Kilmarnock & " "Smith's Falls 10 "
to	EDANCIO H HEWADD	"Oliver's Ferry 1 P. M. Isthmus 4 "
w	FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.	"Jones' Falls 7 " "Upper Brewer's 9 "
its	the rate market hauter the same to the second rates of the	"Kingston Mills 11 " And arrive at Kingston at 12 o'clock, midnight.
0-	CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.	Kingston, 5th June, 1849. MACPHERSON & CRANE.
en w	OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS,	40-s.
at	TORONTO. July 25th, 1849. 52-tf.	
of	DONALD DEGISTRES TO	
ry	DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.	
Î	BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,	THE STEAMER AMERICA,
ay In	Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey,	CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
20	CONVEYANCER, &c.	WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touch-
he	DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.	ing at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARLINGTON BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permi-
ly	Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.	o'clock.
te		Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 25, 1849.
S-	Mr. ROBERT COOPER,	"Whenever the House of Man of and the blogs of the
n: i-	BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,	THE STEAMER ECLIPSE
at	Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO.	WILL (weather permitting) leave HAM-
e-	Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849. 26	LITON for TORONTO, Every Morning. (Sundays excepted) at half-past 7. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON at 2 o'clock, P. M.
p-	WILLIAMS & HOLMES.	Toronto, July 9, 1849.
er	in a longing with the state of the second of the second se	FRUIT AND ODNAMENTAL SDEED
e. t-	CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,	FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
s. at	142 Yonge Street. Toronto, April 25, 1849. 39-6m	PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well- selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the
i-		Toronto Nursery.
a	JOHN ELLIS & CO.,	For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant
et	Official Seal and Bank Note	the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy
ot	ENGRAVERS,	trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York.
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ot	8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.	four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together
i-	OWEN AND MILLS,	Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots Also Granes
d	COACH BUILDERS	of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so
e	FROM LONDON, GRAINTA IN	The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrohe and Hards
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n .	BOARD. GAON WAZ	Double Dannas, herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.
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e	La of the Upper Canada College, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age,	Nurservmen commencing husiness in want of Specimen Traces and
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Will leave	Kingston Mills 10 " Upper Brewer's 1 P. M. Jones' Falls 3 " Lethnus 6 "
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t them from, by masoa lette 49 the Constitutio	Kilmarnock 12 Midhight. Merrickville 2 A. M. Burritt's Rapids 5 " Beckett's Landing 6 " Long Island 9 " e at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon.
	WARDS:
betern postpune the question	Long Island 12 Midnight. Beckett's Landing 3 A. M. Burritt's Rapids 4 " Merrickville 7 " Kilmarnock & " Smith's Fails 10 " Oliver's Ferry 1 P. M.
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Isthmus 4 "





## PT. ROBERT KERR.

## STEAMER ECLIPSE

# ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Toronto, June 27th, 1849.

Toronto, July 31st, 1849.

Toronto, May 2, 1849.

ber has just been issued.

n Canada May, 1848. AND

has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distingushed Presbyters of the Church. The first num-

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AND HIS RESOLUTION,

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Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, Picton, as Agent

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forty chains to an inch, and on it will be shown the Concessions and Lots, with the proportions of cultivated and wild Lands, the Villages, Churches and Chapels, Mills, School-houses, Post Offices, Mansions, Farmsteads, Streams and Roads. The Macadamized, Planked and ordinary Roads, will be marked by distinctive characters in the drawing.

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Toronto, 8th May, 1849.

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things of the world to confound the things which are dings are now so often garnished. mighty: that no flesh should glory in his presence.' The mighty things of the world are talents, eloquence,

ed means of influence; and why, therefore, it is not allowable to wish for talents or riches."

plied Mr. Clifford; "and the very fact of desiring them shows that there is danger in our having them. Do you not see that if we could believe, what is really the case, that all power and all influence belong to

it is your peculiar temptation."

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