# The Church.

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

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### Poetry.

CHRIST'S SECOND ADVENT.

(By Bishop Heber.) The Lord will come! the earth shall quake, The hills their fixed seat forsake; And, withering, from the vault of night The stars withdraw their feeble light. The Lord will come! but not the same As once in lowly form He came, A silent Lamb to slaughter led, The bruised, the suffering, and the dead. The Lord will come! a dreadful form, With wreath of flame, and robe of storm. On cherub wings, and wings of wind, Anointed Judge of human-kind!

Go, tyrants! to the rocks complain! Go, seek the mountains cleft in vain! But faith, victorious o'er the tomb, Shall sing for joy—The Lord is come!

1	WEEKLY CALENDAR.									
Day.	Date.				lat Lesson	2nd Lesson				
G	Dec.	2.	1st SOND. IN ADVENT.	{ M, E,		Acts 3. Heb. 8.				
M		3,	<i></i>	{M. €.	" 18,	Acts 4. Heb. 9.				
T	" .	4,		{M, E,	" 20 21, " 22,					
W	4 5	5,	Meeting of the C.S.D.T.	{ M, E,	" 23, " 24,	Acts 6. Heb. 11.				
T		5,		{ M, E,	" 25, " 26,	Acts 7tov.3 Heb. 12.				
F	" 7	-		{ M, E,	" 28,	Acts 7 fr. v3 Heb. 13.				
3	8	,		{ M, E,	THE PARTY OF THE P	Acts 8. James 1.				
G	" 9	1	2ND SUND, IN ADVENT.	5 M,	" 5,	Acts 9.				

(From the Penny Sunday Reader.)

which seems plainly to be this, because in the num- from future evil. bering her days and measuring her seasons, she does

final issue of that counsel in respect of each individual in sermons, homilies, or discourses. to be manifested at his coming to judgment.

God will give us grace to cast away the works of darkness, and put upon us the armour of light; by which is meant that we should put away all manner of wickedness-all the works of ignorance and sin, and be clothed with those holy dispositions, and that purity of life, which result from a knowledge and practice of the Gospel of Christ. To cause our exertions to correspond with our prayer, the Collect leads us to two different kinds of powerful and truly scriptural motives for casting away the works of darkness, and putting upon us the armour of light. The former of these motives is that of love and gratitude, excited by the remembrance that our blessed Saviour came to visit us in great humility. He who was " in the form of God himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men."-(Phil. ii. 6 and 7.) The latter motives are those of fear and hope, arising from the recollection, that "in the last day, when he shall come again in his glorious majesty, to judge both the quick and dead, we may rise to the life immortal through him."

THE EPISTLE.-Rom. xiii. 8 .- With the above and may your prayer, your resolutions and your en-

of gratitude; by the hope of everlasting bliss; by the the voice of the church, to obey the injunction of the let us put on the armour of light. Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness; envying. But put ye on the Lord Jesus, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof.'

humility. And do it also for this great end,-that, comer. in the last day, when he shall come again in his glorious majesty to judge both quick and dead, we may rise with the Father, and the Holy Ghost, now and for

rout, or coming to Jerusalem in his character of king; and the multitude accordingly, by the act of strewing and the multitude accordingly, by the act of strewing thou speakest, is? For thou bringest certain strange the distance, the greater the distan

to her exactly as her own prophets had described him; picture on the wall of the verandah. Black, white next day, in case he should wish to see us. Finding inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.—What do you the authority of God.—And how many of them have king; (for we do reject and crucify him afresh, and black hull, outside which was depicted a delicateour way back to the creek, whence, getting on board a that relate to? The baptismal vow.—How many of the law.—'He that said, Do not commit adultery; and wordly pursuits;) lest when he cometh in his things, a swarm of barques, and brigs, and sloops, &c., for the evening, intending to perform, next day, our heavenly kigdom, and with the angels of God, he rejects us. Give him the homage not only of our lips, but of our lives. Reverence and love him, who came to visit youlo great humility, and, "when he shall come and the artist, and the place where it was bought, again in his glorious majesty to judge both the quick were told us con amore by the owner. and the dead," may you "rise to the life immortal, Holy Ghost, now and ever. Amen."

### THE SEASON OF ADVENT. (Fram the Churchman's Year.)

The season of Advent is rightly made the beginning of the ecclesiastical year. Had the year commenced DECEMBER 2ND, 1849.—FIRST SUNDAY IN be led to despair. If the assurance of pardon through the atoning sacrifice of Christ were the first tidings announced to the believer, he might be led into premption and self-confidence. But now, emboldened The word advent means coming. And the Church by the promise of a Saviour who has come in humility having appointed four Sundays before Christmas, that he can hear with confidence of his second coming. her members, according to very ancient, and as some Trusting to the mercy of a Redeemer manifested in have thought, apostolical, practice, may prepare them- the flesh, he can be led from a contemplation of the selves, with greater solemnity, to celebrate the coming fall of Adam, through a sincere repentance, to that of Christ, has named these four Sundays "the Sundays faith in the atoning sacrifice of Christ, which, by the in advent." With the first of these Sundays the blessing of God, may lead to his entertaining the hope Church begins to reckon the yearly course of her ser- of a joyful resurrection; and to his obtaining, through vices; "herein differing," says Bishop Horne, from the aid of the Holy Spirit, freedom from the dominion all other accounts of time whatsoever. The reason of of the present sin, as the best foretaste of deliverance

The traditions of the Church ascribe the first instigreat Sun of Righteousness, the Lord and Saviour not suficient evidence; yet the arrangement of these who is in heaven. She considers herself as redeemed seasons is lost in the earliest customs of catholic pracfrom the earth:" and therefore no longer confined to tice, and is handed down to us under the sanction of calculations of the world, or obliged to direct herself universality and of their general acceptance by all perby the courses of the material luminaries. It is her sons in all places and in all times. As God himself employment to make known to her children the time ushered in the Nativity with a train of antecedent of salvation, called in Scripture, 'the year of the redeemed;" and this year was introduced by the ever-

Each of these Sundays will be found to contain,

two appearances of Christ together before us at this and system of instruction. The Gospel of this Suntime, is, to beget in one minds proper dispositions to day reminds us of the first coming of Christ, and the d to expect the other; that so Epistle of his second coming; an exhortation is added celebrate the one, and to expect the other; that so bepts the observance of the duties incumbent on with joy and thankfulness, we may now go to Bethship of the observance of the duties incumbent on the observance of the duties incumbent of the observance of the observance of the duties incumbent of the observance of the duties incumbent of the observance of the duties incumbent of the observance of the observance of the duties incumbent of the observance of with joy and thankfulless, which is come to pass, which believers. In the second Sunday is pointed out the lehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which believers. In the second Sunday is pointed out the the Jad hath made known unto us, even the Son of value of the holy Scriptures; in the third, that of the code come to visit us in great humility! and thence | Christian ministry, as gifts bestowed upon the Church with faith unfeigned, and hope immovable, ascend in to enable her to present from among her members "a heart and mind to meet the same Son of God in the people prepared for the Lord." In the fourth Sunday air, coming in glorious majesty, to judge the quick and the Epistle and Gospel place Christ as it were before us, not merely predicted, but as being even at handyea, standing amongst us-pointing Him out, as did THE COLLECT.—The prayer of the Collect is, that St. John Baptist, to the people: "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world."

### MISSIONARY PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA. (From the Church Chronicle.)

When the fog had cleared off, we started, and, after many a detour from our direct course, owing to some recent rain which had rendered the low grounds impassable, we reached Panchla. My guides, who had been before at the place, led me first to the abode of one seemingly of some importance in person and in purse. A long dead wall, with as long a verandah, and one opening, a doorway in the centre, screened his dwelling from view. On one side of this doorway thought it not robbery to be equal with God, made sat a scribe, with legs "a-kimbo," as the fashion is, and materials for his vocation at hand, to use, as the and right, and proper?" master, whose seat seemed to be on the other side of the doorway, might dictate. In front of this wall and my burden of Prayer-books and tracts; the bowing verandah, was a large and lofty shed, with pent roof, best decorations, it being the nave so to speak, to a into my thoughts. But it occurred to me that one shrine just beyond its further end, in which was an idol, and a palanquin and lumber. Above the cross beams, principals, struts, &c., of this shed, were stowed bundle. We walked on, and you may now fancy Powerful motives of the collect present in your mind, sundry rustic valuables and knick-knacks. The spa- yourself back at the next door to the Moulvee's, and brother, read the exhortation which St. Paul gives you cious area below afforded a commodious room in which some chairs were forthwith placed, and we sat down. deavours, all unite in the same channel, and flow to- The master was civil, but not of those interested in The master was civil, but not of those interested in our errand. The latter were inquired after, viz., as our errand. The latter were inquired after, viz., as it, we had to hire a guide, and the only way to get one of his flesh, and of his bones.

What is the second privilege? The being made "By the most impressive considerations, which can to whether they were at home, but one after another influence the heart of man; by every tie of duty and was reported "absent;" which looked ill, as they had been forewarned to expect their pastor's visit. As fear of eternal torment, we are called upon to listen to odds and ends of talk proceeded, that unmistakable personage, a barber, made his appearance to do his Apostle. 'Let us cast off the works of darkness, and matutinal office to the big man; and as they were squatting to each, up came a pedestrian, whose errand was announced as payment of rent for so and so; not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and whereupon the scribe inked his reed, and by and by, the big man began to dictate something, at intervals, between the barber's manipulations, and a double "Do this because Christ came to visit us sn great conversation between now our party, and now the new

As the disappointing report of "all absent" got confirmed, I could not help thinking of the contrast to the life immortal, through him who liveth and reigneth which the spacious idol hall in which we sat would present when the next festival should bring its insen- dry ground. A tortuous walk along a ridge of this, in hope. What words hath your Saviour put into sate din, trashy gew-gaws, and foul songs and dances.
How it would be crowded? And now there sat in it brought us up to the dead back wall of a hut, adjoin-THE GOSPEL.—St. Mat. xxi. 1.—The four Gospels two ministers of the Gospel, who had come a good of them shew, seem to be selected on account of their men of study and ability, from both of whom the peofor the Sundays in Advent, as we shall in the course distance, one of them forsaking his native land, both referring, in several different respects, to Christ's ple of the place had already had proofs of the interest vent, or coming to Jerusalem in his character of king; rissity, which could take Paul to the Areopagus, say-

kingly honours. The whole of this transaction was also things to our ears; we would know, therefore, what Here lay a fish trap, and there a rude spinning-wheel, may commit their authority to somebody else: to ments again, and reduced them to fewer heads? a wonderful fulfilment of the prophecy of Zechariah, these things mean." Methinks that the bitterest op- and all the frivola of rural craft were about; and we whom, in fact, have they committed it? To the Yes.—Into how many? Two.—Which be they? uttered five hundred years before, and describing the position were much more encouraging to the preacher knelt, and had such prayers as the Prayer-book fur-schoolmaster.—Then, for whose sake must you obey Our duty to God and our duty to our neighbour. manner in which the Messiah should come to take of the Gospel, than the sleek civility of the Hindoo, nishes for such occasions; and, after some words of him? First, for my parents', and ultimately for God's. Then might I not reduce a great part of the Catechism? possession of his kingdom on earth. All this is fuland cold polite indifference of the Mahomedan. Is
the very letter. However strange and died it we who have tought them to tales of Christianity?

Has not God established a visible society upon to this head we are speaking of now, if I wished to the very letter. The top compand wents and to the property of the pr filled to the very letter. However strange and diffiit we who have taught them to tolerate Christianity? old Bramin, who some months ago had shown great earth, in which He has appointed pastors and teachers, illustrate it? Yes. The ten commandments and cult it might appear, to reconcile the seemingly con
It seems to be with the moral as with the physical malice towards these poor people by reason of their for the work of the ministry? Yes.—What do you the answer to the question following, "What dost tradictory characters, with which Zechariah had pro- land here in Bengal. There are no hills; no, not conversion, made his appearance. We had a few call this society? The Church.—Then you must thou chiefly learn from these commandments?" phesied that the Messiah should be distinguished, high enough to stumble over. And there are no words with him, but he, too, got on the reetee bebohar look up to the pastors and teachers of the Church to Can you be excused any of these commandments? Jesus answers them in every particular. He comes echoes on field or flood. But the people had an inmeek and lowly, and sitting upon an ass, and yet he terest in us. As we were taking leave, the big man but retraced our steps back through the swamp, and properly, what does St. Paul say you will be meet, or fit you pick and choose? No.—Does the fitness of your receives, from the people, regal honours and acclamamade inquiry when they were to have the school estabcalling once more at the Moulvee's, left word that we for? To be partakers "of the inheritance of the saints."

obedience rest on the hardness or easiness of the tions. The daughter of Sion beheld her king coming lished. Just before we moved off, I caught sight of a would wait at the mouth of the creek, till 9 A.M. the but, alas! she rejected him, and she herself was there- and red had combined all their blazes to depict a the catechumen in the adjacent hut at home, we rested mean by that? To come to everlasting life and glory. his authority? All.—Then if you break any what fore rejected of him. Oh, brethren, let us not reject our steamer. It filled the background with its towering awhile there, and again had prayers, and then wended put him to open shame, whenever we despise his law, looking buggy wheel in white; and, in perfect type dinghy, or skiff, we dropped down to the main stream and yield up ourselves to the clamours of fleshly lusts of the Hindoo's notions of the relative importance of to which our boat had moved, and then took shelter

We started thence to ascertain whether there really through him who liveth and reigneth, with Thee and the was no one to be found of those whom chiefly we had come to see; but they were all away; so we trudged away to call on a Moulvee, a couple of miles off, who his sureties, to renounce the devil and all his works, much more does God require to be renounced? had sent our friend S- an insolent challenge to believe in God, and to serve Him; ye must retouching his Questions. Notice had been sent to member, that it is your parts and duties to see that him also, that we proposed doing ourselves the honour this infant be taught, so soon as he shall be able to of seeking his presence. As we drew near the house learn, what a solemn vow, promise, and profession, he at Septuagesima with the account of the fall of man the news that the Moulvee had left for Calcutta the these things the better; ye shall call upon him to hear first? The devil.—If he comes, and would persuade the cooling of the land is limited to the surface; with the corruption of the human nature, and the punishment inflicted on the world by sin, man might went to —, this morning." "And —, is he learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Comgiving him an answer? Jesus Christ's.—Did Jesus description of the human nature, and the may you safely take, in giving him an answer? Jesus Christ's.—Did Jesus description of the human nature, and the may you safely take, in giving him an answer? Jesus Christ's.—Did Jesus description of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the mount of the human nature, and the news that the went to —, this morning." "And —, is he hearn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Combere?" "No; gone to —." "Then who will mandments in the vulgar tongue; ... and be further Christ renounce the devil? Yes.—When the devil from below. Hence the surface carnot be the coolest perform the Namaz, on Friday?" The fellow was instructed in the Church Cathechism set forth for would have tempted Christ to idolatry, what answer part, until the whole mass is reduced to a little below

man, whether he be caught in a lie or not, unless a fine with my own children, who have been soundly educated must not hear what the devil has to say, because you to expand and become lighter; and this it does till or beating ensue, and then he thinks himself very un- up to a certain point; and who would give me with know beforehand he wants to lead you wrong: but he the temperature of 32° is attained, when the surface fortunate, and, like Jacob Faithful, trusts for "better great fluency such replies as I shall here put into their does not tempt you now, by coming himself, does freezes. Now when the water of a river or lake is luck next time." We could only move off, and in- mouths. I do not mean that I should be likely to get he, but leaves his concerns to his agents? When he nearly of the same temperature as the land, and is quired at an adjoining house for a man who has long all the answers from every individual of the class; had tempted Eve, did he tempt Adam? No: he left above 45° at sunset, its surface during the night, in professed the Faith, and wishes to be baptized; and but I should get them from the class as a body; and that to her! she had sold herself to him, and this was clear and sefene weather, will be warmer than that of was, indeed, some two years ago, the occasion of the the whole class would be listening. The Catechism the first work in which he employed her.—On whose the neighbouring land, and the air above the land will

But I have omitted something, and must beg your and then questioned into the pupils piece by piece. not so much regard the sun in the firmament, as the tution of Advent to St. Peter. Of this fact we have mile of our first resting place. I had just taken my fancy to walk back with me to within a quarter of a turn of carrying the bundle of our Prayer-books, and other books for distribution, when we observed a huge figure on which no small amount of plaster skill had mentioned afterwards? Yes; in the part relating to —Then what did Christ say to him? "Get thee whose views on this subject we follow, says: man's body and thighs, supposing one kneeling; but as here? No.—We will leave this latter view to be who would tempt you to sin, but what can you do, at mosphere of the Danube was repeatedly examined from the collar-bone downwards, the whole chest was a cavity, with a rude attempt at marking the ribs bear attempt at marking the ri lasting day-spring from on high visiting her; whereby

the commemoration that "He is come" should be

she became what the Spirit styles her in the Revels.

The Revelse has a covenant.—What is a covenant.—Wh tion, 'a city that has no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it, for the Lord God and the Lamb are the light and glory thereof.'

I suggested that the nonow chest linght serve as an one of this festival, which are, as it were, one Christmas eve, and are therefore called from the busy friward of natives; some whipping the grain out were a party of natives; some whipping the grain out and Covenant.

I suggested that the nonow chest linght serve as an older, but then, the contral was so clear, but then, the paces off was so clear, but then, the grain out tion of this festival, which are, as it were, one Christmas eve, and are therefore called from the busy friward of natives; some whipping the grain out the first of natives; four Sunday is that it was he who was to come volities of the world, by enforcing the necessity of prevery perpendicular, by way of support. As none of we are taught to give, of the means by which we may us had ever seen or heard of this delineation of the perform it.—If we understand these things, we have be manifested at his coming to judgice. It we understand these things, we have hero, another question or two was put; and the man no more to learn respecting the haptismal covenant; open his breast; and that is why the image had his or epitome, of the whole document.

and emphatic too. "But is that true? Do you beleve it?" "Yes." "Why?" "It is in our Shasthese privileges set down here at random, or in the

Christ was an hungred, w tras." "How do you know it?" "The Pundits order in which they come to us?—In the order in mand that these stones be made bread." Matt. iv. 8. When mists have once been formed above rivers tell us so; and our forefathers have believed it; and which they come to us; I mean, the first privilege is But if He had done so under the circumstances in and lakes, their increase may be promoted by the their forefathers before them; and it is réeteé bébohár," the foundation of the second, which flows naturally which He was placed, what would it have been? Sin. (practice and precedent, i.e.) "But is it right?"— out of it; and the second of the third, which flows vebohar, right? "Yes. "Why? "Because it is reetee bebohar?" "Reereetee bebohar." "What is reetee bebohar?" "Reeis Christ to God? His Son.—What is Christ to what virtue does our vow to renounce the lusts of the from a river or lake, far above the surrounding hills.

Sir H. Davy witnessed this appearance many times the bebohar." "But what is it? Is it what you do, sinners? Their Saviour.—Can any be saved without flesh oblige us all? To the virtue of self-denial.—If because your lattners did it before them?" "Yes; for there is no other name given among men whereby that's reetee bebohar." "Is it, therefore, true?"— we may be saved."—Then what would your case be, lie, to steal, to commit murder, will it, therefore, be then; if it be reetee bebohar with any other people to should be united to Him? Yes; for "he has given reetee bebohar, and if what is reetee bebohar be true, of the union which, by God's grace, subsists between Christian faith.—How many of them? All of them.

down to idols must make the very intellect become of he said he could not, and so I had not to open the our walk in search of the abode of a family of Hindoos, long since candidates for Baptism. But, to find to volunteer was for us to volunteer a bit of silver, and the only chance of making him complete his contract promise. Under these golden auspices we set off. — those who are members of Christ stand to God?

### HINTS ON CATECHISING. (From Bather's Hints on the Art of Catechising.)

ON THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

We charge godfathers and godmothers as follows: -"Forasmuch as this child hath promised by you were officiously met by an underling of his with hath here made by you. And that he may know

Baptismal Covenant.

en bestowed. It presented the semblance of a the Sacraments.—Is the same view taken of it there bence, Satan."—You cannot always drive away people "June 9th, 10th, 11th, the temperature of the at-

who had first answered (a solemn-visaged person) told and, I may add, the whole of the catechism which

because your fathers did it before you; and they did

Him? No: "Neither is there salvation in any other; we could deny ourselves as temptation crossed us, during the month of October, after clear and serence we could deny ourselves as temptation crossed us, during the month of October, after clear and serence we could deny ourselves as temptation crossed us, "Yes, it must be true, for it is reetee bebohar."— if you had no union of any kind with Christ? I must how much sin should we commit? None. Then it is right and proper?" "Yes." "Well, be lost and lost for ever.—Is God willing that you right and proper?" "No." "Why not if it be live through him."—What word expresses the nature Ohrist and the captized person? He is made, it —Ohe as well as another? Yes.—What, if tures, is also a frequent cause of mists and fogs. The Dear me, said I to myself, as I retied the knot of is said, a member of Christ.—What is a member? A, who could talk so well might be able to read. But | xv., express this by another similitude? "I am the us because it is probable, and refuse another because As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it None.—What ought our faith to rest upon?

was to promise him as much more if he fulfilled his is to God? His Son.—In what relation, then, do We were by this time well on into the day, and the that of Children: "For," says the Scripture, Gal. iii. way seemed to get long; and when at last we found 26. "Ye are all the children of God by faith in ourselves on the edge of a prospect of mud and stubif once we went forward through it, I own I wished Him? As children .- I suppose, then, He will treat myself an ibis, or heron, or any other you please of the us as such. Does a loving father keep his dear child tutissimus Ihis," going at the best pace that shoes and about that,? "Because ye are sons, God hath sent mud would allow, I after some minutes found myself forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, on the other side of the slough, and on comparatively Abba, Father."—So you may come and pray to God ing which was a smaller one, considerably raised above give his son in the end? A good inheritance.—But the level of the swamp by an artificial foundation of does he give it him immediately? No.—Why not? abode of goats, wherefore we presently followed the what good thing does he give him first? A good ture.—But are they not summed up somewhere under larger enclosure. Thither came presently a thin bim under? Tutors and governors.—Has God done Exodus,—And how many are they? Ten.—Then tance; since while the visual angle remains the same,

things did you vow? Three. "First, that I should said also Do not kill: therefore if thou commit no adulrenounce the devil and and all his works, the pomps tery, yet if thou kill, thou art a transgressor of the renounce the devil and and all his works, the pomps of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the Articles of the Christian faith. And thirdly, that I To God .- At what time, therefore, must you serve should keep God's holy will and commandments, and him? At all times. - Suppose it should be very inwalk in the same all the days of my life."

vow relate to? Things to be renounced, that is, for- stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of saken, and cast off for ever.—In one word, what is to be renounced? Sin.—And if you renounce that, how Nothing .- But, if you are to renounce sin, what must you keep from? Every thing that appears to lead to it .- Who brought sin into the world? The devil .-And who goes about continually tempting people to will first be necessary to explain the difference be-

Christ was an hungred, what said Satan? "Com- even when the atmosphere was saturated with vapour. "It is reelee bebohar." "Is, then, whatever is reelee bebohar." "Is, then, whatever is reelee bebohar, while the warmer water continued to send up vapour. In this way the mist will sometimes rise the bebohar, right?" "Yes." "Why?" "Because it is the best of the nist, while the warmer water continued to send up vapour. In this way the mist will sometimes rise the best of the nist, while the warmer water continued to send up vapour. In this way the mist will sometimes rise the best of the nist, while the warmer water continued to send up vapour. In this way the mist will sometimes rise the best of the nist, while the warmer water continued to send up vapour. In this way the mist will sometimes rise the best of the nist, while the warmer water continued to send up vapour. In this way the mist will sometime rise the best of the nist, while the warmer water continued to send up vapour. In this way the mist will sometime rise the best of the nist will sometime rise the nist will be nist will sometime rise the nist will sometime rise the nist will be nist will be nist will be night to the nist will be night to the nist will be nist will be night to the nist will be night

Christ and the baptized person? He is made, it -One as well as another? Yes.-Is there a good The mingling together of air of different temperaseparated, dies, though the body from which it is sepame."—So in Baptism, the baptized person is en- said it, and if we do so in all things, we ascribe unto to such a scene as is described in the following extract me."—So in Baptism, the baptized person is engrafted, as it were, into Christ; after a manner, is God what? The honour due unto his name.—We grafted, as it were, into Christ; after a manner, is God what? The food is the truth "The food of Wednesday, November 14th, has selmade part and parcel of Him,—a member of his body, admit, affirm, and act upon it, that God is the truth -But are not the chief articles summed up in a brief the bankers, and offices of different descriptions, as formulary which we have in this Catechism? Yes. well as the principle shops, were obliged to have lights. ble, with a certainty of having to get back through it God? As a Father,—And how must we behave to What do you call it? The Apostles Creed.—How many articles does it contain? Twelve.-Then if the street was impossible; and all the narrow lanes. you were to subdivide this head; how many subdivi- beyond a few yards, were in a state of darkness and Ordo Grallatores, of which some specimens rose, startled at our presence. Experience of such passages to him, without fear or doubting, for every thing he has taught me resolution, and, with a mental "medio" wants.—What does St. Paul say to the Galatians part of the Catechism might I here introduce and discuss in order to the full illustration of my subject? was calculated to awaken the caution of all riders, as The Creed, and the answer to the next question, well as pedestrians, who had to cross the streets. "What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy On the Thames, as on the land, the tendency which

to? Things to be done or kept; "Thirdly, that I God's commandments to be found? In Holy Scrip-

convenient, would that excuse you, or may you put it 1. What sort of things does the first part of your off? No .- "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye

### FOGS AND MISTS. (From the Dew Drop, and the Mist.)

In order to the understanding of Fogs and Mists if left unserved on Friday.

To this, therefore, I now proceed: only let me preBut it makes no difference to a Hindoo, or Mussulmise that the reader is now to suppose me conversing him only shalt thou serve."

Matt. iv. 10. Then you that below it, has an exactly contrary effect, causing it Missionaries first visiting the place. But neither was itself is a short compendium of Christian doctrine. It errand did Eve come to Adam? On the devil's.— become colder than that above the water; and when is to be learnt by heart, questions and answers too, If any body should come to you, to tempt you to sin, they both contain their due proportion of vapour, and what should you treat him like? The devil himself. the cold air from the land mixes with the warmer air Did not one of Christ's disciples come to Him once in above the water, a mist or fog will be the result. Repeat from "What is your name?" to "my life's the devil's name? Yes.—Who was he? Peter.— The density of such mist or fog will be greater, as What did Peter want Christ to do? To refuse those the land surrounding the water is higher, and its depth What is all this about? Baptism.—Is not baptism crosses which God had called upon Him to take up. and femperature greater. Sir Humphrey Davy

How is baptism spoken of in the words which you have rehearsed? As a covenant.—What is a covenant? A contract, or harvain.—How many parties will be discussed—Baptis—Write on the floor, Subject to be discussed—Baptis—Write on the floor, Subject to be discussed—Baptis—The words which you for foother the presence of a below the first third the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is with the contract of the three rivers, at six with the floor, Subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then what was feed to be discussed—Baptis—Then what was feed to find the presence of a below to Vienna; and on each of these days, the sky being nerforth, where the Danube is joined by the Inn and to whomsoever I will I give it." Luke and the Ilž, the tempeatures of the three rivers, at six will be a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is and the Ilž, the tempeatures of the three rivers, at six will be a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is and the Ilž, the tempeatures of the three rivers, at six will be a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is and the Ilž, the tempeatures of the three rivers, at six will be a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is a subject to be discussed—Baptis—Then the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is a subject to be discussed by the lips of knowledge. Provavious power over it? All is a subject to be discussed by the lips mal Covenant.

I shall direct you, as we proceed, to write down the several heads and subject in order.

I shall direct you, as we proceed, to write down the several heads and subject in order. Christ, teaching us that it was he who was to come and did come, to redeem the world; and that it is he, who shall come again to be our judge. These also, who shall come again to be our judge. These two advents involve in them, and comprehend between two advents involve in them, and comprehend between two advents involve in them, and comprehend between two advents involve in the real-emption of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the latter we addressed ourselves, and asked whole surface of the bands and subdivisions of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the latter we addressed ourselves, and asked whole surface of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the latter we addressed ourselves, and asked whole surface of the beads and subdivisions of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the latter we addressed ourselves, and asked whole surface of the bands and subdivisions of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the latter we addressed ourselves, and asked whole surface of the bands and subdivisions of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To one of the latter we addressed ourselves, and asked whole surface of the bands and subdivisions of the sheaf of paddy, others looking idly on. To them, the whole counsel of Goulor the redemption of the whole counsel of Christ in the flesh, with the mankind, by the coming of Christ in the flesh, with the great event, than the casual mentioning of the subject it is, Saheb, behind."

And so it was behind, and grain to perform the same; together with the account pleasant things of it? None.—Could you bribe a great event, than the casual mentioning of the subject it is, Saheb, behind."

And so it was behind, and grain to perform the same; together with the account pleasant things of it? None.—Could you bribe a great event, than the casual mentioning of the subject it is, Saheb, behind." deaf man with music, or a blind man with pictures? where the three fivers joined, the temperature of the No.—Then if you are to be bribed, it can only be central part of the Danube was 59°, and there the when you have a strong liking for those things which quantity of mist was less than on the bed of the Danthe tempter puts before you: then what must you re- ube before the junction; but about half a mile lower nounce next? All the sinful lusts of the flesh.—What the warmer water had again found its place at the sur-How he invaded Ceylon; and how he went mad; and and brought in for the fuller illustration of them. So how he chewed the golden necklace; and how he tore that what I ask from you now is, a general account, these appetites necessarily sinful? No.—But may of the three rivers. Similar results were obtained on the chewed the golden necklace; and how he tore or the three rivers. Similar results were obtained on other rivers in July, August, and September, and on they not be, and are they not often made, the occasions of the whole document.

I. And first for the privileges.—How many are "Bot-tay," (most certainly) said one of us, with all they? Three; in my baptism I was made, 1st, a But ought not the appetite of hunger sometimes to be gravity; for the poor creature of the earth was serious member of Christ; 2ndly, the child of God: and controlled? Yes.—When? When it cannot be instance was mist formed on a river or lake, when the

> entirely calm, a dense white cloud of pyramidal form 2. To what sort of things does the second part of was seen on one of the lakes, rising far above the high-

The fogs of great cities frequently originate in the mingling together of masses of air of different tempervine, ye are the branches. Abide in me, and I in you. it is improbable, how much respect do we pay to God? atures, occasioning a partial condensation of vapour in abide in the vine; no more can ye, except it abide in word of God. -- We ought to believe because God has smoke of thousands of chimfieys, sometimes gives rise

and cannot lie. But he that believeth not God, dom been exceeded in opacity in the metropolis or its whether in this matter, or that matter, hath made Him neighbourhood. It began to thicken very much about of the child of God.—What have you told me Christ a liar. What do you mean by "all the articles of the half-past twelve o'clock, from which time, till near Christian faith?" All that God's word hath told us two, the effect was most distressing, making the eyes about Christ and the method of our salvation by Him. smart, and almost suffocating those who were in the -Where is all this contained? In holy Scripture. street, particularly asthmatic persons. In the city all

> To see with any distinctness further than across fog has to enlarge distant objects was strikingly illus-3. What things do the third part of the vow relate trated; the smallest vessels on their approach seemed magnified to thrice their usual dimensions. St. should keep God's holy will and commandments, and Paul's had a prodigious effect through the mist, walk in the same all the days of my life." - Where are though neither that nor the Monument was visible above the height of the houses. This optical illusion is said to arise from the fog diminishing the brightness general heads? Yes. In the twentieth chapter of of objects, and consequently suggesting a greater dis-

but an increase of temperature without wind generally we commemorate the Martyrs.' increases its density, by promoting evaporation at its the evening when the gas is lighted.

descending current of air, which beats down the smoke glected altogether. and rolls it over the surface of the earth. At this Every Churchman must needs admit that the obtime a current of air may be observed to descend servance of such Fasts and Festivals as our Church through chimneys which have no fire, producing in the enjoins, are permitted (to say the least) by God's apartment a strong odour of soot, thus proving the word. Can any, then, neglect them without incurexistence of descending currents in the atmosphere. ring the sin of wanton and stiff-necked disobedience If, therefore, we suppose one or two hundred thou- to our venerable and beloved Mother? sand chimneys to discharge their smoke into the air, It is unnecessary for us, we are persuaded, to add and to become mingled with aqueous vapour, and a single word in reference to the intrinsic utility of then by the action of currents to be forced again to these sacred and time-honoured observances. No descend, a dense fog must necessarily happen.

a smarting of the eyes, probably owe this property to claims no less imperative and stringent. Christianity gasses and vapours produced by the combustion of is a great whole, requiring to be viewed in all its and pyroligneous acids. Dry fogs, which do not ad- landmarks (so to speak) form the most important here to any surface, are probably charged more or less safeguards which we can possess. with electricity of the same kind with the earth itself; remains suspended.

the fowlers, so that when they are taken in clear wea- mercy grant, for Jesus Christ's sake." ther they are in very fine condition.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY. St. James's ... { Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector, } 11 o'c. 31 o'c. St. Paul's .... Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 " Trinity ...... 64 St. George's .. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11 " 7 Holy Trinity ... { Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incura } 11 " 61 " • The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. Property The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sundry, Trinity Church, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

For table of contents, see corner of next Page. FASTS AND FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH.

To-morrow being St. Andrew's Day, the beginning of the Ecclesiastical year, we have in our present number commenced a series of extracts in reference to the Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts, the special observance of which is enjoined in the Book of Common

We think that a course such as we contemplate is required, -and that, if judiciously carried through, it

will be productive of profit.

paying an intelligent and devotional attention to the arrangements which the Anglican Church makes for other churches. commemorating the leading epochs and persons chronicled in Holy Writ. As a late eminent divine well observes :- "When human passions are roused, and the spirit of party is abroad, we are ready enough to observe days, and months, times and years: it is only when we are called to enter the house of God, and to bless Him for His servants departed this life in His faith and fear, that we find the duty irksome, and look upon such celebrations as altogether useless."

Most willing are we to believe, that in the vast majority of cases, the neglectors of these venerable and wholesome observances err through inadvertence. The matter has never been prominently brought under their notice; and hence has been overlooked,no contempt having been intended against the legitimate authority of the Church. Such persons we would

seek to stir up by putting them in remembrance. There are others, however, who look with a jealous and jaundiced eye upon the appointments in question, as being remnants of Romanistic error. By some undefined and irregular association of ideas, they connect commemoration of saints with the intercession of saints; and in their zeal to avoid contact with Popery, suffer themselves, like the Presbyterian sect,

to slide into the opposite extreme. With these mistaken, though doubtless well-mean-

ing, brethren, we would commune for a moment. Surely they will not hesitate to admit that it is fit and proper to commemorate the leading events in our blessed Saviour's mortal sojourning? A person would have to assume the Geneva skull-cap before he could

Such fogs as these are by no means peculiar to he consecrated the principle of commemoration, so London; the fogs of Holland are often extremely far as his own sacred career was concerned. With dense and long continued. One is recorded in Am- loving authority did he enjoin his true-hearted folsterdam of so dense a character that people ran lowers publicly to show forth and keep in mind His against each other even though provided with torches; death till He came again. Nor did the Church mistwo hundred and thirty persons were drowned by fal- take the meaning of her beloved head. Long centuling into the canals: their cries were heard, but no one ries before the errors of Rome were so much as could venture to their relief. Fourcroy, the chemist, imagined, did the simple, uncontroversial Christians describes a fog which visited Paris one 12th of No- weep at the Cross, in spirit, on Good Friday, and

perceive any traces of it. This fog displayed itself in sanctioned festivals in honour of the Apostles and spiral groups, like corkscrews, and it had a remarkable Martyrs, they restored a wholesome custom to its original purity. Calvin and Knox thought differently A fog formed by the mingling together of masses of from St. Paul on this matter. The former, between air of different temperatures is properly an earth- them, broke the Calendar to pieces, and the dull, cloud, formed at the surface of the earth, and seldom sombre year of Geneva, and Presbyterian Scotland, is rising many feet above it. The height to which a unenlivened by one monumental beacon calling upon London fog reaches is not in general much above the men to mark those who had "obtained a good report thy Father and his holy angels. Amen.] houses; indeed one may, by ascending some tall buil- through faith." The great Apostle of the Gentiles, ding, such as St. Paul's Cathedral, often get into a on the contrary, emphatically calls upon the Hebrews clear atmosphere, while at your feet a sea of vapour is to "remember them which have the rule over you, who rolling and subsiding, effectually concealing the busy have spoken unto you the word of God.' St. Paul scene of men and things. If the sun is shining, the (as Theodoret tells us) particularly alludes here to appearance of the fog is still more remarkable; it ex- Stephen the pro-Martyr,-James the sbrother of hibits a few faint coloured tints, and has a lustrous John, who was put to death by Herod Agrippa, -and appearance, as when the sun is shining on a field cov- James the Just, martyred about the period of the ered with the webs of the gossamer spider. The fog commencement of the Jewish war, and probably not is not in all places of the same density; a long depressed long before the date of the Epistle to the Hebrews. line marks the course of the Thames; here and there Here was inspired authority of the most unquestionthe fog is particularly thick, marking the locality of able description for such usages as we advocate, and some great brewery, or a very crowded neighbour- the primitive Church were not remiss in rendering hood. The fog stands high when the subsoil is of obedience to the injunction. Tertullian, at the end the water passing off less freely in the one case than annually on the days of the marryrs dearns; and in the other. The parks and the wider streets are Cyprian, in reference to those who were imprisoned indicated by the thinner texture of this sea of va- for their faith in the middle of the third century, thus writes-" Make a note of the days on which any of A fog is usually dissipated by a moderate wind; them die, that their names may be recorded when

Our opponents may argue that though it behoves base, and by mingling fresh volumes of unequally hea- us to keep in mind the persons and facts mentioned ted air with its upper surface. During the middle of in Holy Writ, it is inexpedient that we should set the night, and early in the morning, London is often apart special days for their commemoration. Such an free from fog, but it comes on about seven or eight objection is undescrying of a serious refutation. o'clock, as soon as the fires are lighted; it sometimes "What is every one's business," says the old adage, clears away about noon, and becomes more thick in "is no body's business:" and in like manner, the duty which has no specific time appropriated for its According to Defrance, a fog is occasioned by a performance, runs a most perilous risk of being ne-

branch of human knowledge can be acquired without Those fogs which have a peculiar taste, and cause systematic study; and the science of religion has fuel; from this source the air may be supplied with parts; and the mind of man is so apt to be diverted vapour of water, sulphur, carbon, sulpherous, nitrous, from the "one thing needful," that chronological

Enough has been said, we trust, to divert the and thus the particles of the fog repelling each other attention of Churchmen to a matter which has been and being also repelled by the earth, the solid matter | too much thrown into the back ground. Let not our Scriptural Fasts and Festivals be neglected through The nature and amount of this solid matter, as well sluggish indifference, on the one hand, or a morbid as the state of condensation of the vapour, give to dream that they originate in Popish superstition on mists and fogs their peculiar colours. They have been the other. "They came to us," says Dr. Burton, described of a perfect rose colour; of an indigo blue "from the earliest and purest times: they were passing below into opaque white, and above into faint thought good and holy practices by men who gave transparent red; of a transparent, brownish red, with a stronger proofs of their sincerity than any which we pink tinge in twilight. Mists have been seen in Lon- have given; and the reformers of our own Church, Thee from their labours: Grant us grace, O Lord, so to be pink tinge in twilight. Mists have been seen in Lonbirds feed only in the remaining the the re ly in search of food. The fog also protects them from the noble army of Martyrs, may God of his infinite districts. Public opinion seems to be almost unani-

# BISHOPRIC OF LLANDAFF.

It would appear that the Right Reverend Lord Auckland is not to be translated to the Bishopric of Llandaff, as stated in our last. From the London Guardian we derive the following information as to the person upon whom the vacant mitre will probably be bestowed. Dr. Ollivant's knowledge of the Welsh language is no small recommendation, other things being equal.

The See of Llandaff is now said, by the Globe, to be about to be, or to have been, conferred on Dr. Ollivant, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; and the nomination of Lord Auckland, which rested on the authority of the Times and the Chronicle, if ever made, is said to have been withdrawn or refused—at all events to be at an end. Dr. Ollivant was formerly the Vice-Principal of Lampeter College, and is now a Canon of St. David St. is, we believe, universally respected in the University to which he belongs. His politics so far as he has evinced any political hias, are of a Conservative cast. He is well Lampeter College, and is now a Canon of St. David's. He any political bias, are of a Conservative cast. He is well acquainted with the Welsh language; and we have reason to believe that his appointment would be generally acceptable to the Principality. And we believe there is no doubt that the Globe is right, and that Dr. Ollivant is the person who has been nominated; whatever may have passed, previous to his nomination, between the Government and Lord Auckland.

# FAMILY PRAYERS.

The following devotional exercises complete the series which we proposed to offer to our readers, as a specimen of the manner in which we have long thought Family Prayer may be most advantageously conducted. It will be observed hat we have now furnished variable portions for every day the week, the nature of which has been suggested by Bishop Andrewes's Private Devotions, although we have ot confined ourselves to him, but have made use of the Few, comparatively speaking, are in the habit of Holy Scriptures, and have devised some things ourselves, according to the pattern of ancient devotions of our own or

> Where there appear two portions for one day, enclosed in parate brackets, they are to be introduced where the corsponding two portions are to be found in the Prayers we have given for Sunday. Where there is only one portion, t is to be used in place of the first portion for Sunday. We repeat that we give these portions as specimens for

emark and criticism, or for commendation, as may appear best to our readers. If any of them should be desirous of trying these prayers in the family, as it will be requisite at every member of the family should possess a copy, we shall strike off a few copies in pamphlet form.

[Proper for Monday. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who didst create the firmament of heaven, and divide the waters which are under the firmament from the waters that are above the firmament: who didst cover the heavens with clouds to restrain the fierceness of heat; and bindest up the waters in thick clouds, and to distill mist causing the heaven to drop down the dew, and to distil mist and rain, to nourish the earth; who givest snow like wool, and scatterest the hoar frost like ashes; and makest frost with thy breath, straitening the face of the waters: who sendest the lightnings that they may go and say, Here we are; and thunderest marvellously with the voice of thine excellency; and castest forth the hail out of thy treasuries, and makest the stormy wind arise, and bow down the thick ees, and rend the mountains, driving the ships of the sea unto the ends of the earth.

Thou didst command, and they were created.

Thou hast given them a law which shall not be broken.]

[Proper for Tuesday. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who didst gather the waters into the sea, and hast placed the sand for the bound of the sea, by a perpetual decree that it cannot pass it: who hast laid the foundations of the earth, and made it to appear above

Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who madest the two great ights in the firmament of heaven, to give light upon the arth, and to divide the day from the night; the sun to mle he day, and the moon to govern the night; and didst apoint them for signs and for seasons, and for days and years. The day is thine and the night is thine: thou hast mad summer and winter. Thou hast given the stars for a light by night; thou tellest their number; thou callest them all spurious liberalism of the age, and sting their names. The heavens declare thy glory, and the sectarian whine of Protestant dissent! nament sheweth thy handy work.

Thou didst command and they were created Thou didst give them a law which shall not be broken.] Blessed art Thou, O Lord Jesus, who on this day of th wast content to be betrayed and sold into the hards of men by thine own disciple: Grant us grace so to

I will declare thy name unto the brethren: And will not be ashamed.

[Proper for Thursday. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who broughtest forth from the rater abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and idst create great whales, and madest out of the ground the fowl that fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. Who can tell the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep? If we ask the fish of the sea, they shall declare them. There are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts. Thou knowest all the fowls upon e mountains; they sow not, neither do they reap, but thou edest them. They have their habitation beside the rivers,

Indicate the distribution of the distribution [O Thou, who as on this day didst ascend up far above heavens, draw us up after thee, that we may savour of Be thou exalted, O Lord, above the earth. Amen

And thy glory above the heavens. [Proper for Friday.

ipon a thousand hills. Thou didst command and they were created

Thou hast given them a law which shall not be broken. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who madest man in thine image, after thy likeness, and didst breathe into his nostrils the breath of life, and madest him a living soul; and didst make him to have dominion over the works of thine hards, and give thine angels charge over him to keep him in all his ways. We are fearfully and wonderfully made! How dear are thy counsels unto us, O Lord; how great is the

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? And the son of man that thou visitest him?]

Blessed art Thou, O Lord Jesus, for thy holy and saving assion and bitter death.

O Thou, who on this day didst make thy soul an offering r our sins, and for the sins of the whole world, make us to a so crucified and dead with thee, that sin may no more

through the gate of death to pass to everlasting life .-[Proper for Saturday.

Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who didst rest on the seventh Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who dust rest on the seventh day from all thy works, and didst bless and sanctify it for a memorial of thy rest: Grant unto us so to cease from our own works, that we may have a part in that better rest hereafter, which still remaineth for the people of God.—

We have not as yet received the numbers already

But we seek one to come.

O Thou, who hast finished all thy works from the foundation of the world, and with whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning: Give us grace so to hold fast the grace ven us in Christ Jesus, that thy gracious purpose concernng us may never be frustrated. Amen.]

Unto them that fear him. [Grant, O God, that as our Lord Jesus Christ did, in our nature, rest in the chambers of death, in hope to rise again and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and souls may also

mous in condemning the conduct of the Legislature towards our Indian fellow subjects. According to all that has yet transpired, if faith has not been positively broken with these simple and hitherto trustful people, the most culpable procrastination in adjusting their claims has been manifested by governnent. For the honour of the British flag, which, till now, has been regarded by the red man with confiding and loyal affection, we trust and pray that not moment may be lost by our Provincial Administration, in rectifying and atoning for errors which we

more than fear have been committed. We extract from the Montreal Courier the followng brief statement of the question at issue :-

"The Indians were prepared to cede all the Lake shore from the Grand Buttine upwards, a tract whereon is included the Bruce Mine, Copper Bay, &c., stipulating only for a reservation from below Garden River to Point au Perdix upon the St. Mary's and a confirmation of the leases to the Hudson's Bay Company, and other individuals some of whom have held their lands of the Indians for forty years. For this cession the Indians ask an annuity of £1250 per annum; no very great sum seeing the extent of the cession and considering the fact, that the Governmen has already received £10,000 for lands sold by them to the Minning Companies, and is to receive £40,000 more!

ROMANISM AS IT IS.

The following advertisment which we extract from the London Times furnishes a curious illustration of the plastic and Janus-faced character of Popery :-"SAINT ALEXIS, KENTISH TOWN, - Build the House; and I will take pleasure in in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord. - Haggai i. 8.—The Rev. Hardinge Ivers Incumbent of St. Alexis, begs respectfully to announce to the nobility, gentry, and philanthrophic members of society that the first stone of the new church of St. Alexis, Kent-ish Town, will be laid with all due solemnity, on Monday next, October I, under the auspices of Royalty.

"This Church from the many associations connected

with it, has a peculiar claim on the benevolent support of all classes and creeds. The Catholic will naturally rejoice at the acquisition of a suitable place of worship in a district where a Catholic church has been so long required; while the enlightened Protestant must necessarily app liberal spirit which presides over its erection. This is the first attempt ever made in England to impart (as far as an individual act, in a very circumscribed sphere, can effect it) the hallowed sanction of religion to the broadest system of liberality ever witnessed in this country. For with the Church of St. Alexis, two institutions most interesting to the philanthropic eye, are necessarily and fundamentally connected. The first is the Kentish town Free School, for the education of the children of the industrious classes, without any distinction of creed or sectarian tendency.— The other is the Kentish-town Lyceum, in which a first-The other is the Kentish-town Lyceum, in which a first-rate education, devoid of the slightest tinge of sectarianism is imparted to youths of promising parts, and of every per-suasion; and from which through the stringency of the fundamental rules, and the publicity of all proceedings conected with the admittance and progress of the Scholars favour, interest, and, above all, religious partiality must ever remain banished. This latter institution, though open to all classes, is peculiarly adapted to those youths whose talents and prospects prompt them to generous pursuits, but of whom in after years it might be said, unless philanthropy spread her protecting mantle over the dawn

of their existence, that-

Never can religion appear more amiable, more sublime o the true christian or to the philosopher, than when cast-ng aside all narrow-minded policy, all uncharitable feeling, and breathing the spirit of universal love, inspired by the Gospel, she comes forth to our view, fanning into a resplendent blaze, whenever she descries it, the sacred spark of genius. It appears, therefore, to the Incumbent of St. Alexis, that had he but barely suggested the possibility of an intimate union between the dogmatic spirit of his church, so exclusive in her pulpits, and this unbounded system of liberality in her social intercourse with men, he

Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to

It is unneccessary for us to make any comment upon this most impudent and unblushing piece of quackery. What a worthless system in every sense of the word, must Romanism be, which can thus pander to the both the one and the other. spurious liberalism of the age, and stimulate the anti-If there be one particle of sincerity in Mr. Hardinge

institutions connected with St. Alexis Mass-house, must be of an essentially infidel character. As in this event, however, violence will be done to a vital princiconfess thee before men, that thou mayst confess us before ple of Romanism, we are inclined to believe that faith will not be kept with the simple heretics who may give heed to the captivating promises of the philanthopie "Incumbent." Father Denns could furnish ample authority for departing from the "broad system of liberality" guaranteed in this most unique advertisment.

The public are informed that the first stone of the new Church will be laid under the auspices of Royalty. It would naturally be inferred from this notification that some member or members of the Royal family of Great Britain intended to sanction by their presence and co-operation, the erection of a Popish Conventicle. A separate advertisement, however, in the Tablet, states that the illustrious stone layers are "His Royal Highness Prince John, infant, of Spain, and her Imperial and Royal Highness, Beatrice, Archduchess of Austria." The approxim of this specific piece of information in the notice inserted in the Times, is one of the most contemptible petty frauds of Jesuitism, Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who broughtest forth from the earth cattle and creeping thing, and the beast of the earth.

All the beasts of the forest are thine, and so are the cattle would be seduced to witness the ceremonial, on the supposition that their Sovereign, perchance, might be indicated by the wily term royalty.

Surely Romanism must be at a sad discount in England, when such empirical devices are resorted to, in order to procure the ways and means for its extension. As an appropriate corollary to the full gushing liberality and Catholic toloration of Father Ivers, we subjoin without note or comment an extract from a late

number of the Standard. "Much sensation has been created among the English residents in Tuscany by the peremptory command of the Prefect of Lucca, that Captain Packenham, of the British Navy, should quit the terrritory in three days and upon no account return without special permission of the government. ernment. The offence charged against Captain P. is, that have dominion over us. Amen.

he placed in the hands of a paralytic patient in the hospiO Thou, who by thy death didst triumph over death, grant tal a religious tract. The British residents convened a

Popery, it would appear, is a widely different

We have not as yet received the numbers already published of this periodical, but from what we have learned of its aim and general merits, we have much confidence in commending it to the attention of our readers. When we state that the Anglo-Saxon is edited by the author of Proverbial Philosophy, we are convinced that this fact alone is sufficient to The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting: secure for it a favourable reception on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Tupper is emphatically a man of principle, in the widest and most legitimate sense of the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone far to and geographical heartburnings, we earnestly trust that its success may be commensurate with its philan-

P.M., at the Churchwardens Rooms, Front Street. All the Members are requested to attend. JOHN DUGGAN, Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 28th 1849.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. NOTES OF A VISITATION TOUR THROUGH THE ARCHDEA-CONRY OF YORK, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1849. (Continued.)

Friday Sept. 28.—Another delightful morning. St. Thomas at 9 o'clock, and after having travelled twenty one miles, we came out on the plank road about eight miles from London. Dined here at J. Putman's Temperance Coffee House upon a very good mutton chop, with the usual accompaniment of tea, always prepared at country I was for dinner, and indeed very generally by the old Canadian settlers also. The day continues fine and asant, with a light breeze from the west; we have been highly favoured with good weather, which is no slight advantage in travelling over country roads in Canada. We arrived at Woodstock about 7 P. M., having travelled forty-two miles to-day; and after putting up our horse at the Hotel, walked over to Mr. Bettridge's to make some necessary enquiries. Mr. and Mrs. Bettridge's to make some necessary enquiries. Mr. and Mrs. Bettridge kindly insisted upon our taking up our lodging with them; to which the Archdeacon at length agreed, but only on condition that we might be permitted to depart in the morning without disturbing the family.

Saturday Sept. 29.—Notwithstanding the early hour at which we were up this morning was a superscript of the same and the same

which we were up this morning, we found that we were anticipate by Mrs. Bettridge, who was already in the breakfast-room ready to receive us. After doing what tice we could to an excellent breakfast, and with many thanks to Mrs. Bettridge for her hospitality and kindness, we set off on our journey, intending to take the road to Paris We had not proceeded many steps however, before we perceived that our horse was so stiff as to be scarcely able to travel faster than a walk, and I began to entertain serious apprehensions of being unable to accomplish our journey. This soreness and stiffness we at once attriouted to the plank road, over which we travelled yesterday, at a brisk pace. I believe it is now beginning to be understood that this description of road, although it may be This soreness and stiffness we at once attribuvery pleasant to the rider is exceedingly injurious to

And while so many are protesting, and very justly, against the evils of Annexation, I beg to entering most deliberate and solemn protest against plant roads! These roads are inexpedient on many grounds: they require the application of much valuable timber which might better be used for other purposes; they are constantly out of repair, and wear out in four or five years. Being very costly in construction, they are likewise expensive to keep in good order, and it becomes a very serious question ether it is advisable to appropriate so much valuable building timber in the construction of roads, which might be made of more durable materials frequently to be procured at no very great expense. In many places stone and gravel fit for macadamizing may be found, and roads, constructed with this material will be found more durable, more easily repaired, and cheaper at the expiration of ten or twenty years, than those made of plank. Another of the evils of plank roads, and not the least, is the very serions injury which they inflict upon horses. A horse after a smart day's journey on a plank road is sore and stiff, and probably lame. The reason is obvious; the planks rebound, and thereby hurt the shoulders and stiffen the joints. By a well known law of mechanics, every body strikes with the same momentum by which it is struck; and this added to the natural spring or elasticity of the wood, causes the pressure on the horse's feet to be severely felt. Besides, from the general smoothness of plank roads the foot has nothing to the foother to the fo the foot has nothing to grapple with, and consequently the foot has nothing to grapple with, and consequently loses much of the power of expansion; but from the numerous little inequalities of natural or gravel roads, the animal obtains a footing, and travels with far greater ease; while on the plank his feet scarcely come in contact with the surface, and if he be sharpshod, as he frequently must be travely as if he made on wills, the foot name of the power common or

be, he travels as if he were on stilts, the foot never coming on the ground!

The road from Woodstock to Paris we found dry and sandy, with a number of little hills frequently intervening. It has just been surveyed all through to Dundas, with a

the mountains, and green herb for the service of man; wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and bread that strengtheneth man's heart; truitful trees and trees of the forest.

Thou didst command and they were created:

Thou hast given them a law which shall not be broken.]

[Proper for Wednesday.]

The mountains, and green herb for the service of man; and bread that wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and bread that strengtheneth man's heart; truitful trees and trees of the forest.

Thou didst command and they were created:

Thou hast given them a law which shall not be broken.]

[Proper for Wednesday.]

The mountains, and green herb for the service of man; and bread that we were leaded that we will glad be not and thriving village, favourably and pleasantly situated on the Grand River, which at this place is broad and shall we will gladly bring shallow, and runs over a gravelly bed. Having visited the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary, and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary, and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary, and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary, and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary agreeably; but to the hisoffering, not to the church of a hostile creed, but to the some refreshment, we proceeded on our journey to Flamballow, and runs over a gravelly bed. The Prince of Wales, clasping the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary agreeably; but to the some refreshment, we proceeded on our journey to Flamballow, and runs over a gravelly bed. The Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the

the weather suddenly changed, and the afternoon became exceedingly wet and stormy. However, we made the best of our way, and arrived at Mr. Crooks' at six o'clock, having travelled forty four miles. The heat during one part of the day was quite oppressive, and we were covered with dust: but the wind and rain effectually checked

Upon our arrival at Mr. Crooks', the Archdeacon found an invitation to dinner at Dr Hamilton's, awaiting him. Thither we accordingly went as soon as we had changed our wet clothes, and found some friends of the doctor's Ivers' professions, the education dispensed at the two institutions connected with St. Alexis Mass-house, pleasantly spent, we returned to Flamboro' about ten P. M. The Archdeacon was agreeably surprised upon arriving here this evening, to find his two daughters just come up from Cobourg on a visit to their friends.

Sunday Sept. 30.—Accompanied the Archdeacon to Dundas this morning, where I was engaged to officiate for the Rev. W. McMurray: the Archdeacon proceeding to Hamilton, to officiate for the Rev. J. G. Geddes. The motning being gloomy and unfavourable with some appearance of rain. The congregation I regret to say, was pearance of rain. The congregation were thin, and there were only twenty two communicants.

We lesson assisted me in the service. I have already had Mr. Jessop assisted me in the service. I have already had occasion to speak of this beautiful and very substantial Charch, which, when the tower and spire are completed will be an ornament to the town, of which the churchmen of Dundas may well be proud.

After the Services were over, we returned together, and in the afternoon the Chief Justice arrived at Mr. Crooks' to dinner. Mr. Crooks and the Chief Justice are old friends, and the conversation was therefore free and un-restrained. The Chiefappears completely at home on every subject; and his courteous and affable manner, combined with a very retentive memory, and wonderful power of with a very retentive menory, agreeable guest, and ob-tain for him the respect of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. But it is the sterling worth of character, his acquaintance. But it is the sterling worth of character, the high minded principles, the unvarying rectitude which for so many years have guided and governed all his actions both private and public, that have secured for this excellent man that distinguished place in the respect and affec-tions of the people, which he has so long enjoyed. How cheering it is, amidst such general prostration of principle, such truckling expediency, such pandering to popular ignorance and prejudice, together with that unceasing effort to subvert our time-honoured and hallowed instituons which unhappily prevail in this distracted colony, to be able to point to a man who during a long career of olic life has honestly and conscienciously done his duty! The thoughtful observer cannot help feeling that very much of our present trouble is owing to the neglect or abandonment of religious principles. Had Churchmen done their duty, had they acted consistently with the high and holy principles which they profess, had they refused to sacrifice principle to expediency, and feared God rather than man, this province would not now be in that humiliating and rifice principle to expediency, and feared God rather than man, this province would not now be in that humiliating and degraded condition which makes us despised at home, and do their duty, and be content to leave the consequences with Him, who is the Ruler of nations, and the avenger of wrong! But it makes the heart of the sincere christian aled abroad. O! when will our public men learn to to throb with anguish when he sees men, for filthy lucre's sake, acting against the dictates of their conscience, and endeavouring by their public acts to overturn those very institutions which there is no very like the early pictures of his grandfather and William IV. Both meeting upon the subject, when a strong protest was agreed to which was to be forwarded to the English Minister at Florence." morous in our murmurings and repinings. The country requires peace; but we seem bent upon agitation.— Our institutions require stability, but many are seeking for change : our resources are great, but we overlook them; our priviliges are many, but we despise them! Our God has been very merciful, but we have disobeyed and provoked him! Have we not reasons to tremble for the consequences ?

### DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

LORD BISHOP'S VISITATION -- The Church ship sailed this year, for the fourth Missionary voyage, on the 28th of June. The Bishop was accompanied on this occasion of June. The Bishop was accompanied on this occasion by the Rev. T. T. Jones, M. A., the Rev. Messrs. Glifford and Moreton, (who had been ordefined on the previous Trinity Sunday.) and Mr. T. W. Blackman, one of the Students of the Theological Institution. The honour of Students of the l'heological Institution. being the first Missionary of the Church stationed on the the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also to evive a healthy tone of moral and political feeling, being the first Missionary of the Church Messrs. Jones and Moreton attended as the Bishop's Chaplains, to control the periodical is to unite the great Eng-the word over, and to heal colonial lish family all the world over, and to heal colonial lish family all the of humanity's reach.

Early on Tuesday Morning, Oct. 16, the good chart.

Ship beat into the Narrows, having been absent nearly sixteen weeks, during which she visited forty harbours, so great as that of last year, the places visited are more numerous, and the circumstances, it is believed, of not less interest and importance.

Take the South Noises, streets, and manufactories; when ever metal at the forge is obedient to the fire it feeds, whilst it metal at the forge is obedient to the f

From a table attached to the journal it appears that his Lordship held services at 52 places and travelled 1535 miles, there were 3 Churches and 7 grave yards consecrated and the rite of confirmation administered at 22 sta-

# Arrival of the Caledonia.

Liverpool, 10th Nov. The British Parliament is prorogued to the 16th of next

The Queen has issued Proclamations for a day of general thanksgiving, on the 15th instant, on account of the abatement of the Cholera in Great Britain and Ireland. CANADA.-It is stated that Sir H. Bulwer's first business, on his arrival in the United States, is to know what encouragement, if any, is given to the attempted with-drawal of the Canadas from British rule. It is understood that he has full powers to resist energetically all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in Nica-

It is said that Government has intimated to the Governor of Canada, that no coercive measures will be adopted, to prevent Annexation to the United States, if the popular will be decidedly expressed in favour of that measure

The ships under the command of Sir J. Ross had arrived off Scarborough. Captain Ross says it is his confident opinion, that neither Sir J. Franklin, nor any of his companions are eastward of any inhabitable point in the Arctic regions. Sir James traversed at least 230 miles in the ice the bergs of which were frightful-much more than any he experienced in his Arctic voyages before. Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fury,
—where he found the oil tents standing. He speaks most highly of all those who have been connected and associat ed with him. The intelligence which had reached New York on the 20th ult., by the bark McClellen, from Davis Straits, has been in a great degree confirmed by communication from Kirkaldy, dated Nov. 7th.

TURKEY .- No communication had been received from the Emperor of Russia relative to the reply of the Porte. Russia was in a very disturbed state. The Colonial Gazette states, that there are many symtoms tending to the supposition, that war will be renewed with Denmark. LATEST FROM PARIS .- Mr. Rives was received by the

had come from a monarchical Government, he would not have been received. All quiet. The Pope is said to have expressed a desire to return to

Rome, and the French Government had ordered a steam frigate to proceed to Portico, to be placed at the Pontiff's Accounts from Italy state that the Pope was expected at Buenovente about the 30th of October.

IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO. - By accounts from Gibraltar, there appears to be a likelihood of war between the French and the Emperor of Morocco. The French consul had left Tangiers, and there had been reports of French vessels of war, sailing for the coast of Morocco, to enforce the demands made by the Republic.

RUSSIA AND HUNGARY .- It appears that Russia de-

mand. Good qualities prime mess wanted. Lard, 35s. @ 36s. for good sweet barrels. Prime lots of cheese sell freely. London money market improved. United States sixes 106 to 1061. - Colonist.

# From our English Files,

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY. THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

The royal visit to the City took place on 30th October, under the most anspicious circumstances, if we except the untoward indisposition of her Majesty. Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, accompanied by a companied by have to assume the Geneva skull-cap before he could brand the pious observance of such epochs as Christmas or Easter as bordering, in the remotest degree, up to superstition. When Emmanuel at the eucharustic board said, "Do this in remembrance of me,"

| Alight Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., and J. G. the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception opened recept

On their way to Whitehall stairs they were loudly and enthusiastically cheered by thousands of loyal spectators:

"The Prince acknowledged the greeting with ready courtesies and frank smiles. The Prince of Wales, clasping the hand of his royal father, walked along the causeway with a free, bold, and springy step; ever and anon recognising the gratulations which reached his ears. He was attired in a black velvet jacket, reaching rather below the hips, and although loose, gracefully accommodating itself to the lithe and agile step of the young wearer. Simple white trowsers and waistcoat completed his Royal Simple white trowsers and waistcoat completed his Royal Highness's costume, which was remarkable for elegant simplicity. The Princess Royal was equally planly dressed; her Royal Highness were a silk bonnet of a delicate pink tint, a mantilla, or, a visite, of black velvet, and a silk figured dress, the predominating colour of which

was green."

The royal party was preceded by the Lord Mayor's barge, and followed by the Admiralty shallop, the Trinityhouse barge, and the Fairy and Elfa steamers. In striking and elegant contrast, from their plainness, with these richly ornamented vessels, were the dark, neat, trim, men of-war gigs and boats, with their smart crews in spick and span new white or blue guernsey frocks, now, resting on their oars, now noiselessly shooting athwart the sight with the velocity of a steamer. The whole line of procession from welocity of a steamer. The whole line of procession from Whitehall-stairs to the Custom-house was marked out with a double row of buoys; barges and steamers being the control of the custom-house was marked out with a double row of buoys; barges and steamers being the control of the custom-house was marked out. moored on either side, decorated with flags and banner of every hue, a perfect kaleidscope of colours, and here and there bands of music, forming one continuous line of glerious pageantry. The bridges of Westminster, Hungerford, Waterloo, Southwark, Blackfriars, and London windows, house-tops, piers, quays, wharfs, and gardens, with every available lamp post and pillar, were alike thronged with countless multitudes, who, by cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, testified their exuberant loyalty. Some little disappointment, however, was felt at the absence of the Queen, and the royal barge being close, it was with difficulty the persons of the royal children were distinguished, except by the aid of telescopes and

At the Custom-house quay the Civic authorities, in full dress, received the royal party. Among the company invited for the occasion were the Dukes of Cambridge, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Norfolk, and Wellington; the latter, who appeared well in health, "though somewhat feeble," was greeted with vociferous cheering. Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel (much cheered), the Marquises of Anglessa Salisbury, and Clanricarde, Earls of Devon, Minto Anglesea, Salisbury, and Clauricarde, Earls of Devon, Minto and Fortescue, Lords Campbell, Jocelyn, Edward Haward, and Marcus Hill, Right Hon. H. Goulbourn and Sir G. Grey, most of the Foreign Ambassadors, many M.P's in uniform and court dresses. A long corrider to the Coal Exchange was lined with a brilliant assemblage of ladies.

"As soon as the Royal visitors were discerned, an enthusiastic cheer burst from all parts of the splendid assemblage in the Exchange; but even the cheering was almost immediately suspended, in the intense curiosity and admiration with which the royal children were regarded. Their artless simplicity and account he wild-rount if front of the throne, and turned round to face the most pears rather small of his age, and perhaps a little delicate.

The Princess is taller than her brother; in countenance

he royal children seemed a good deal sunburnt. On arriving at the hall of the building, at the I was erected on a dais a throne for his Royal Highness, and on the right was a chair placed for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, surmounted by a magnificent plume of feathers, beautifully worked in spun glass; on the left another chair for the Princess Royal. The bands of the Royal Artillery and guards were in attendance. An address was presented by the Recorder to Prince Albert, thanking him for his condedension, and regretting the temporary indisposition of Her Majesty, to whom they were much indebted for allowing the presence of the

Prince of Wales and Princess Royal—
"In whom we joyfully behold the pledges and promise of a line of illustrious descendants, to preserve to the united houses of her Majesty and your Royal Highness through future generations the hereditary throne of these

"To meet the demands of a rapid extension in the great element of British commerce—the coasting trade, the nursery of seamen and of our commercial marine, this capacious building, the coal Exchange, chiefly constructed of iron, at once light and durable, has been erected.

Early on Tuesday Morning, Oct. 16, the good Church numerable to the wants and prosperity of millions, ill nates our houses, streets, and manufactories; when every

From the days of the heroic achievements of Nelson to the present day, the tonnage of the shipping and the number of seamen employed in this important branch of trade is the trade, in the commodity of coal, are more than doubled, forming a nursery of British seamen not unequal to the ties of the country

The Prince briefly replied with thanks and congratuns, concluding-

"Her Majesty ever relies on the fidelity of her free, loyal, and religious people. It is our earnest hope that the Prince of Wales may be regarded with those feelings of affection which have been at all times the best security A magnificient dejeuner followed, laid of in several

apartments:-"That appropriated to his Royal Highness was breate on the right of the dais, and was up to this time concealer from view by gauze drapery, which was drawn aside, displaying a gorgeous array of gold plate, interspersed with costly exotics, and the more substantial requisites of a banquet, in their most recherche and artistic guise. The sherry on the royal table was seventy years old, and formed part of the same vintage of which a cask was sent to Lord Nelson a few days previous to the battle of Trafalgar. There was also some exquisitely delicate pale sherry forty years old. The wine snpplied for the Prince of Wales, and of which his Royal Highness partook, was a peculiar Paxarete, expressly obtained from M. Domesq, who a few weeks since furnished the table of the younger branches of the royal family of Spain with the same. The book was the choicest Johannisberg, and probably the last of the class, as it has long since ceased to be quoted among the wines obtainable from Prince Metternich's stores-The other wines were the rarest of their kind, and worthy to be placed on the royal table. The wine-glasses were made for the occasion; they were of the shape of the delicate blossom of the abutolon atraitum. The leaves and flowers of the plant were engraved on the bowl and formed a wreath round the Rayal Crown and City arms. arms. The napkins were of exquisite damask, embroidered with the arms of the City of London, and edged with very costly antique point lace. The doyleys were of royal purple velvet, with emblematical embroidery, and trimmed with gold lace. The desert plates were manufactured with gold lace. factured expressly for the dejeuner, they were painted with compartments, containing the Royal Crown, the Prince of Wales's feathers, The City shield, &c.; in the ATEST FROM PARIS.—Mr. Rives was received by the sident, on Thursday, the latter remarking, that if he finished. The whole of the service of the royal table was of gold, and the gorgeous display was arranged with most perfect taste, under the direction of Messrs, Staples, of the Albion, to whom the instructions to provide the entertainment were communicated only on Thursday last, affording them, therefore, but four days to complete their costly and extensive arrangements,—a fact that deserves mention in recording a description of this truly recording a description of this truly recording in recording a description of this truly magnificent enter-

tainment."

At the conclusion of the banquet the Lord Mayor, by permission of his Royal Highness, gave, "the health of her Majesty the Queen." The toast was received with three times three, and much cheering, the band playing the National Anteem. The Lord Mayor then gave, seriatim, "the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager," the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert," the health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales the Princess Royal, and the other members of the Royal, Family," and, lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rule Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, being visible on the deck to the spectators, were greeted with a still more enthusiastic reception than RUSSIA AND HUNGARY.—It appears that Russia demands of the Sultan of Turkey, that the Hungarian Refugees shall be located in the interior of Candia, or some place convenient for keeping a strict surveillance over their actions. Any of the Refugees who choose may go to France or England We have no accounts that Kossuth had arrived in England. The King of Naples has consented to recognise the Mexican Republic. It is thought that the Hungarian leaders, who have escaped, meditate exciting a new Revolution at no distant period.

ENGLISH MARKETS, LIVERPOOL.—Flour heavy, and in some instances 6d, lower. Indian Corn lower. Best Amesome instances 6d, lower. Indian Corn lower. Best Amesome instances 6d, lower. Indian Corn lower and satisfactory in the Royal Highnesses the Prince of Water the Princess Royal, and the other members of the Royal Family," and, lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and the Princes Royal, and the other members of the Royal party to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the City of London, which was drunkwith all the honours to the Ci prices varying from half-a-crown, to a guinea, for a stand on a stool, boat, or pier, or a seat in a window or balcony. The weather was exceedingly fine the sun shining forth in fullest splendour, gilding with its glorious rays the kaleidescope of colours that covered and surrounded the London tide of old Father Thames. The day concluded by a letter of thanks to the Lord Mayor from Lord John Russel and a surrounded the London tide of thanks to the Lord Mayor from Lord John Russel and the surrounded the Lord Mayor from Lord John Russel and the surrounded the Lord Mayor from Lord John Russel and the surrounded the Lord Mayor from Lord John Russel and the surrounded the land the surrounded the land the surrounded the s Russel, expressing the gratification of her Majesty at the reception of the Royal Family, and her gracious intention to confer a Baronetcy on his Lordship.

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endowment of nine new Episcopal Sees, and that notwithstanding the exercise of severe economy in fixing the revenues of the new Sees, the fund may now be considered as exhausted, while at the same time the increase of emi-gration demands not only the formation of new dioceses, but the subdivision of those already formed, without the Possibility of dividing the endowments at the same time. An anecdote is in circulation in an adjoining county relative to the Bishop of Hereford, which we give on common report. It had been announced that Bishop Hampdan den would preach at Abergavenny, at which place he recently officiated for the late Bishop of Llandaff, who unable, owing to illness, to go through the duties of rdination The announcement drew numbers of Dissenters to church "to hear," as they said, "their Bishop;" when, to their astonishment and infinite annoyance, his lordship preached on the sin of schism. Since this occur-rence the Dissenting party call Dr. Hampden a "Tracta-tian."—Gloucestershire Chronicle.

should the counsels of the State, and its powers, be in the heads and hands of men whose whole art of government consists in disguising the emptiness of the one by filling the other? "Going, going, going!" is the auctioneer's emphatic announcement, as he "knocks down" each lot; and "going mine and "knocks down" each lot; and "going mine and "knocks down" each lot; and "going mine and "knocks down" is the shout of going, going, going "— ahead," to wit,—is the shout of the Whigs, while "knocking down," as fast as they can,

What have the Whigs done, what are they doing, to ad-Nance the interest of the Queen, and of her kingdom? Where are we to look for the equivalent due to the Sovereign Where are we to look for the equivalent due to the Sovereign and to the nation, for the salaries they draw, and the pickings of office which they bestow upon their myrmidons? Where for compensation for the boundless mischief they occasion in every department of the State, and in evey province of the empire? That Lord John Russell and his colleagues should, in the pitiful strait to which they have brought themselves by their misconduct, be reckless enough not to care whether there be a State left, to govern, after they shall have left office, is—considering what a "pack of traitor loons" they are—perfectly intelligible. But is it advisable for Her Majesty to let them play on their despenate game, till they have lost Her all? Is it right for the holemen and gentlemen of England to stand by with folded arms, and see their Queen robbed of her prerogatives, and stripped of her dominions, one after another? Is it becoming a people proverbial for their loyalty to remain silent shall gard a people proverbial for their loyalty to remain silent shall gard a people proverbial for their loyalty to remain silent shall gard a people proverbial for their loyalty to remain silent shall gard a people proverbial for their loyalty to remain silent shall gard a people proverbial for their loyalty to remain silent shall gard a people proverbial for their loyalty to remain silent shall gard and with whom they also, busy as they now world and perhaps altogether forgetful of God and eternity. In must one day attend at the same Bar to be judged.—And I thought that even those men proverbially, rough and they are would and perhaps altogether forgetful of God and eternity. In must one day attend at the same Bar to be judged.—And I thought that even those men proverbially, rough and thought shall be same Bar to be judged.—And I thought that even those men proverbially, rough and thought shall be same Bar to be judged.—And I thought that even those men proverbially, rough and with whom they also, partend at the same Bar to be judged.—And I coming a people proverbial for their loyalty to remain silent while their Sovereign is basely wronged, and the mightiest and the wealthiest empire the sun ever shone upon made a limit of the wealthiest empire the sun ever shone upon made a

Look abroad upon the vast extent of our Colonial possessions. Whither shall we turn and our faces not gather blackness? What is it that mars in the bud the prosperity of our Australian settlements, to which but a few short years ago all eyes were hopefully directed? What, but the want of an intelligent and consistent Government, acting upon principles understood and tested by experience? Why instead of fostering their industry by giving them a fair chance in our markets, do we turn them adrift upon the world, teaching them to love and honour, not the country them which they derive their existence, but any country from which they derive their existence, but any country with which they may trade to better advantage? Why, instead of setting up among them our tried, time-honoured institutions, do we leave to the chapter of accidents the form which their social condition may assume? Why, instead of infusing into them the sterling character, and the honest industry of our home population, do we swamp them with endless importations of convicts of Irish vagrants? Why, instead of planting in them the National Church, divinely of planting in them the National Church, divinely ed to the office of instructing the people and educating ing generation, do we leave them to languish in all although innorance, and cast the superior of th at heathemsh ignorance, and cast themapon the mischie-ous teaching of the false and superstitious Church of Rome? How stands the case with regard to our Indian empire? What has become of that inexhaustible source of wealth, as appeared to our fathers, and to ourselves at no distant lod of time? What is the reason that subdued provinces

What, again, is the condition of our West the possession all. The restrict of the possession all. The restrict of the possession all the possession all the possession and refuse to abate a single shilling from the price created, and refuse to abate a single shilling from the price at which they have undertaken, through their cousins and at which they have undertaken, through their cousins and at which they have undertaken and in the world. The result is the proposed condition the world. retainers, to mismanage the finest colonies in the world. The result is a state of perpetual conflict between the governors and the governed; an interruption of all the ordinary business of government and legislation; a cessation of all public confidence, and an utter prostration of all public energies. Confidence, and an utter prostration of all public energies and a desperate resolve, ever and anon rising in the minds and a desperate resolve, ever and anon rising in the minds and a chamefully maltreated and cruelly oppressed population, of a chamefully maltreated and cruelly oppressed population, to dissolve a connexion which robs them of the last chances of recovering the prosperity of which it has proved the bane.

And if we cross over from the islands to the main land what three meets our eye? A most ancient and most oval province in a state bordering on rebellion. And wherefire? Because loyal subjects, those who staked there lives, and spilt their blood, for the maintenance of British and spilt their blood, for the maintenance of British and spilt their blood. there lives, and spilt their blood, for the maintenance of British rule, are trampled under foot and insulted while the rebels whom they aided in reducing to obedience, are set on high in the Government and the Legislature, and spilt the Transformation, the touching mys-

of Rome. Men who make the dismemberment of the empire the study and aim of their lives; who lie and slander, and agitate and brawl, for the sake of bringing about that one object of their ambition, the separation of liveland from the bond of British connexion.

will ever again be set right. And while the nation's property is undeermined, while gains are diminished and losses increased, the grinding pressure of the grinding pressure of the grinding pressure of the grinding pressure. ses increased, the grinding pressure of manifold conditions. Unatteriated by the retrenchment of a single shilling which the Whigs can contrive to convey to their own capacious

But worse, and far more dangerous to the nation's wealth and to the security of the Crown, than all the injuries inflicted on the commerce and the industry of the land, is the corruption infused, with cunning worthy of the arch-fiend himself, into the vitals of the nation's life. The rising generative presented by the deadly drug of godless knowledge. eration poisoned by the deadly drug of godless knowledge, and the Church crippled in her action, and defiauded of her principles, by the intrusion into her offices of men who disbelieve her creed and despise her constitution. The foundation of the throne the Christian character of our institudation of the throne, the Christian character of our institutions, and the religious recognition of the Queen's supremacy, cut away to please the Jesuit, and to curry favour with the Jew. The land defiled by the abomination of idolatrous rites, and desecrated by the open breach of the first command which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His world after its creamand which the Almighty gave to His with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all with

And all this for what? That the Whigs may continue to enjoy the sweets of power and the emoluments of office; that they may continue to indulge their inveterate malice against the principles they hate, and against the institutions by which there are by which those principals are maintained. At the end of all this there is a fearful question — a question the solution of which belongs in an especial manner to the Royal mind. When the British empire shall have been stripped of its colonies, and England's people reduced to pauperism, to please the Free-traders — when Ireland shall have been torn please the Free-traders — when Ireland shall have been torn from the sister isle, and the Church of England made an inclean hold of heresy and Erastianism, to please the Papists — when the last trace of this kingdom being a "religious" kingdom, shall have been effaced, to please the Free-thinkers and the Jews — when the principles which placed Her Majesty's family on the throne, shall have been abolished, and the pledges of Her Coronation oath frittered away — what, for all this demolition and desecration, will the Whigs offer to indemnify England's Queen 3—John Bull. Whigs offer to indemnify England's Queen 1-John Bull.

Colonial.

A DAY'S DRIVE IN CANADA WEST-No. 2.

August, 1849 .- Otter Creek-As I continued my some what melancholy musing, I could not but fancy how blessed, how beautifully blessed, would be a Holy Brotherhood composed of priests, deacons, and candidates for holy orders, and perhaps of a few other lay brethren, situated on the banks of the lovely stream I had driven by, and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by, and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by and possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an angle of the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by a lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by an all possessing the lovely stream I had driven by a lovely stream I had d the banks of the lovely stream. Institute by the post-sed of a few hundred acres of land close around them by the cultivation of a portion of which, and the rental of the rest, in conjunction with the willing offerings of the faithful they might be supported. Not, however, bound together by the might be supported. Not, however, bound together by the irrevocable and presumptuous vows of popery, but united in the easy bonds of Christ, by brotherly love, holy zeal, self-denying charity, and for a limited season, perhaps, from time to time, by christian vows. I could imagine also the holy and beautiful Temple, almost hidden amongst the holy and beautiful Temple, almost hidden amongst the irrevocable and presumptuous vows of popery, but united in the easy bonds of Christ, by brotherly love, holy zeal, self-denying charity, and for a limited season, perhaps, from time to time, by christian vows. I could imagine also the holy and beautiful Temple, almost hidden amongst the holy and beautiful Temple almost hidden amon M. G. B. Gale, "aeronaut," has made a novel suggestion with regard to the discovery of Sir John Franklin and his companions. He proposes the use of bailoons for that purpose, and volunteers his own services.

Interest, and looking in the primitive simplicity of its Archivers, and looking in the primitive simplifies and looking in the primitive simplifies and loo Is the Empire of Great Britain! worth preserving? If it is, let Her Most Gracious Majesty lose no time in putting it into better keeping. Why should a base faction be permitted to gamble for another twelvemonth's salary, putting down the Imperial Crown as their stake? Why should the counsels of the State, and its powers, be in the heads and heads of men whose whole art of government. own souls?" Truly so, but surely not to their own good only? No, I could not but think that the lounging raftsmen as they floated down that sweet stream, and the busy farmer as he drove along its pleasant banks, would be made more thoughtful men by their continually hearing the praises and prayers of those, whom, they could not but sometimes recoilect were after all, mere men,—men of like passions, hopes, fears, and destinies with themselves, and with whom they also, busy as they now were in the world and perhaps altogether forgetful of God and eternity, must one day attend at the same Bar to be indeed.—And

blessed. No longer would such villages as those I have lately passed through, be without the regular services of the Church of Christ, administered by those who have His commission, and in the right improvement of which therefore His promises would be pledged to bless. No bed of sickness would be unvisited, no widow uncomforted, no orphan unprotected, for the Church of the Comforter—the Church of him who is the Husband of the widow and the Fatherless would be in its efficiency! And surely none but the infidel will deny that the united. faithful offering of the morning and evening sacrifice of praise and prayer, with all the other devotions and labours of love, by which such a Christian Brotherhood, would be distinguished, whilewould presenting the Bride of the Lamb in her purity and earnestness of love to the eyes of the unthinking multitude, also draw down a peculiar blessing not only upon their works of temporal mercy, but more especially upon their unwearied efforts to extend the spiritual kingdom of the Redeemer, till the "spirit should be poured upon them from on high, and judgment dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness remain in the fruitful field." Yes, it requires no prophets' eye to see, that far as the influence of such holy and primitive establishments could reach, even long before in this new country parochial clergymen could be settled, such disgraceful meeting houses, as those of which I have spoken, would shortly give place to the beautiful temples of our Zion; to which how blessed to think. His promise would be pledged that in them "His eye and His heart should dwell!" Alas, why should these things be only as a pleasant dream? why should these things be only as a pleasant dream?

Deriod of time? What is the reason that subdued provinces and to describe a willingly obey, that perfactous allies are watching the form of the spiritul religion not romantic fancies, for the want of forment when they may shake off these allegiance, that war is ever hovering over our frontiers, and to-sellion over our fortiers, and to-sellion over our frontiers, and to-sellion over our sellion of the salvative benevour of the frontiers and to-sellion over our frontiers, and to-sellion over our frontiers, and to-selled it and mourns. I answer, are the above musing of Gall Reporter.

It will perhaps be said that I am romantic and that it al It will perhaps be said that I am romantic, and that it Scripture by the most beautiful objects in nature; at its infinitely more than poetical drawing forth of the finest promised resurrection! Or, what romantic longings, what flights of the richest imaginations can go beyond the classiful soft of the richest imaginations can go beyond the peaceable and lovely kingularly in the fervid Eastern unfold of the gargeous fancy of even the fervid Eastern unfold of the gargeous fancy of even the fervid Eastern unfold of the gargeous fancy of even the fervid Eastern unfold of the gargeous fancy of even the fervid Eastern unfold of the peaceable and lovely kingularly in the freshness of the sun, its pearly, its thones outshining the brightness of the sun, its phase of the peace of the pe Father's unutterable greatness,—view the religion of His I repeat as you will, and it evidently appeals to our most romantic feelings and our research

set on high in the Government and the Legislature, and intemnify themselves from the spoils of loyal men for the damage they sustained while levying war against their Quant the damage they sustained while levying war against their Queen.

Is it possible that Her Majesty can spread out before Her a map of that vast empire in which the sun never discerning upon every point to which Her Royal eye is directed, the traces of misrule, the fruits of official undirected, the traces of undirected, the traces of misrule, the fruits of official undirected, the traces of misrule, the fruits of official undirected, the traces of undirected, the traces of undirected, the traces of the Most deavour to surround the worship and service of the Most deavour to surround the worship and service of the Most deavour to surround the worship and infigured on the duties of religion and life, with all High, and even the duties of religion and life, with all High, and even the duties of religion and life, with all High, and even the duties of religion and life, with all High, and even the duties of religion and life, with all H expelled from offices of trust and power. And who are put in their places? Traitors whose heart and allegiance is not to the Queen of Great Britain, but to the Usurper of Rome. Men who make the dismemberment of the empire the study and aim of their lives, who lie and

An enemy, a puritan enemy hath done this?

I scarcely know, however, why I should have been a surfaceses, what are the fruits of Whig rule? Our farmers runed, our labourers pauperised, our manufacturers paralyzed, and our merchants depressed and discouraged. Distress, difficulty, distrust on all sides—a general sense of things going wrong, without a hadow of hope that they will ever again be set right. And while the nauon's property is undeermined, while gains are diminished and losses increased, the grinding pressure of manufaces. Would to God we had the concentrated labours and animating examples of many such holy bands of ministers and brethren, scattered over hill and dale, wood and plain

of our extended and comparatively desolate diocese. My musings not having been sufficiently abstracted to permit me to wander from my right path, I reached St. Thomas, towards the evening of this beautiful day, with emotions of pleasure and sadness strangely mingled; not only, however, was the appearance of this neat and pictures and strangely situated little towards to show the spirits. resquely situated little town calculated to cheer the spirits, but the sight of its Church tended delightfully to recall feelings of humble gratitude, that the Ark of God is still with us, for that His Temples and His Priests, though all

Rifle Brigade was drowned, on Lake Simcoe, on the way to the Indian country, ou Lake Superior. The fatal accident occurred at Orillia, where the troops disembarked, from the steamer Beaver, in which they crossed Lake Simcoe. It appears that one of the men fell overboard at Orillia, and was rescued by some of his compades, one of whom fell into was rescued by some of his comrades, one of whom fell into the water, and sunk to the bottom, with his knapsack, ammunition, &c., the weight of which kept him under, and when taken out, life was extinct. It thus appears that the coldier, who first fell in a solution of the bis coverada, who soldier who first fell in was saved, and that his comrade, who assisted in extricating him, lost his life in the attempt.—

The Steamer Chief Justice has been ordered to be released by the President of the United States. The America on her downward passage was driven out of her course. She was heard of on Monday, at South Bay, near Long Point, with her cutwater carried

The Montreal Herald says that Malcolm Cameron is to be Collector of Gustoms at Foronto.

Home District.

A new writ for the election of a member

is, that if you disapprove of the persecutions I am enduring, and the treatment I met with at Toronto, last winter, you or that if it meets your approbation, that you will say so Already has the press of London affirmed, that although amnestied by the Governor-General, I was driven out of

Thorold, and all the money abstracted from the cash draw

amounting to eight coppers. Accident:—It is our painful duty to record the death of our highly respected townsman, Mr. Geo. Ross, Merchant. On Monday afternoon, he and Mr. Chis-Ross, Merchant. Or Johnson and Alexandra and Johnson of St. Catharines, were driving a spirited animal into town, when the reins broke, and the horse feeling no control galloped off at full speed. Mr. Chisholm leaped out, and escaped with some trifling injury. Mr. Ross also leaped out but owing to the rapid rate of the vehicle, &c. he was thrown on his head. In a few moments he was brought into town by Mr. Mills, who had already taken Mr. Chisholm into his carriage. On examination, it was found that Mr. Ross had sustained a mortal injury of the brain. He lay unconscious till Wednesday morning, when he departed this life. Mr. Ross was a native of Sutherland, aged 33, and had been in this country some nine years. The citizens of St. Catharing the country some nine years. The citizens of St. Catharing the country some nine years. in this country some nine years. The citizens of St. Catharines, without exception, deplore the sad occurrence which has deprived them of a worthy and active member of society. The remains of Mr. Ross will be taken from the St. Catharine Head to the state of the st rines House, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, for interment at Drummondville,—St. Cutharines Journal.

WELLAND CANAL .- Fifty-four vessels pas sed through the Canal the week ending 19th November Gore District.

MARCH OF LIBERALITY .- We learn from the Hamilton Spectator that a puppe show of the "funeral of Napoleon" is exhibiting at "The new stone Church, corner of Mcnab and Merrick Streets:" Who will dare after this to accesse the Hamiltonians of being a straight-laced ration? The Parisians have been twitted for patronig Sunday amusements; but, verily, our friends at the top the lake beat them all to sticks. At this rate, Punch will be found some of these fine days squeaking his oracularisms from the pulpit, and his helpmate, Judy, vending ginger pop

The subject, however, is too grave for jesting. A more wanton insult was never offered to the religious feelings of a people, than what is implied in this advertisement. Surely it must be the "Synagogue of Satun" which is turned to such profane uses. Why don't the authorities interfere, and put a stop to the abomination ?—Streetsville Review.

Robert W. Harris, Esq., President of the "Great Western Railroad Company" left Hamilton or the 21st inst. for England, and there is good reason to believe, that he will be enabled to get all the required Stock, subscribed for in Great Britian, so that there is now every prospect of a speedy completion of this great work, which will be of the utmost importance to the Province at large, and Hamilton in particular .- Hamilton Correspondence of the British

The Gazette says that Messrs. Tiffany and Wilsons Mission to the United States for the purpose of obtaining; subscriptions to their Stock, had been attended with the most successful results.

Wellington District.

A friend of ours, of long-standing in this country, has during the week travelled in almost every portion of the Townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, and Dumfries and states as his firm conviction that there is more land loughed up this fall in these three townships than in any ee years during the last sixteen he has resided among Even up till yesterday teams were busy in many fields ng the road, preparing the ground for Spring Grain .-

original matter spirited. The Editor in speaking of the colities of the paper says: "As has already been stated in the present innerture solely with a view of establishing a fitting medium the dissemination of sound and correct Conservative principles, and a faithful medium through which the interests of the interest interest interest interests of the interest interest interests of the interest interest interests of the interest interest interest interests of the interest inte

An animal a species of Lyax, has lately been shot in the Township of Westminster. Its length from the extreme of the head to the tail, was about five feet six inches, the breadth about three feet. At the and of the ears is a black tuft, or tassel, also at the tip of the tain. Times.

A Requisition signed by 333 freeholders of the County of Oxford, has been presented to J. G. Van-sittart, calling upon him to come forward as a candidate for the County of Oxford at the next election, in reply to wh Mr. V. has signified his intention of contesting the county

STEAMER LONDON .- It is reported that the eamer London has also been pounced upon by the United ates authorities under the pretext of some breach of the Revenue Laws. We certainly think that the simultaneous services of three British vessels by the American Custom. House officers, at the distant points, presents to us a most singular mysterious and appearance, more particularly when the peculiar manner in which the Canada was entrapped

Prince Edward District. DISTRICT SCHOOL .- Mr. Milligan has been appointed principal of the District Grammar School.

Midland District. CALAMITOUS FIRE.—A fearful fire broke ant on (Sunday) the 21st inst, shortly after three o'clock, in the waster building occupied by the Original of a Original Store, in Brock-street, a few doors from the British Whiy Office . The fire communicated itself to Mr. Orme's dwelling house, at the corner of Bagot and Brock streets, and also to Mr. F. J. George's in Bagot street, and to several sheds in the rear of these buildings. The stone houses were partially gutted, and the wooden buildings wholly destroyed. The Whig Printing Office, being a stone building with an iron roof, was not in much danger at any time, except from The Whig Printing Office, being a stone building with an iron roof, was not in much danger at any time, except from a window looking into Mr. George's yard. Its contents, that is to say, the Printing materials, therefore escaped destruction, but the furniture of the dwelling house and office below stairs was not so fortunate, for owing to the inconsiderate kindness of misguided friends, a great deal of very nnnecessary damage was done in tearing down and removing. The houses destroyed and injuried were mostly the property of John Ashley, Esq., who, we believe, is fully insured. What insurances his tenants had upon their goods and furniture we have not learnt—Whig.

KINGSTON WATER-WORKS.—A Select

KINGSTON WATER-WORKS. - A Select Committee of the Corporation recommend "that one thousand pounds of the Stock of the City of Kingston Water-Works Company be subscribed for by the City, on condition that the Company will furnish a fountain in the Market Square and the City Buildings with water, and also a sufficient number of Hydrants to serve for the extinguishment of Fires Public Baths, and for the ways for tinguishment of Fires, Public Baths, and for the use of the poor, and watering of the streets and the thickly settled parts of the city, and further that the city shall not be called the city and further that the city shall not be called upon to pay in the said Stock by any greater in-stalments than two hundred pounds per annum."

REMOVAL OF TROOPS .- The three companies of the Rifle Brigade at Fort Henry are ordered immediately for Toronto, and the left wing of the Reserve Battalion of the XXth regiment, recently stationed at London, are now on the march to replace the Rifles at Fort Henry.—Kingston Whig.

The Hon. D. Daly, has resigned his seat for the County Megantic having received an appointment ounder the Imperial Government.

Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation.

Every case of Gout, Rheumatic, hereditary or in what to represent the third Riding has been issued, directed to form whatsoever it be, can be promptly relieved and if Francis Leys, Esq., of Pickering, as returning officer, and patience be exercised, permanently cared by the use of the state Francis Leys, Esq., of Pickering, as returning officer, and the election will proceed forthwith.

William Lyon McKenzie, has issued a long address to the resident Landowners of the County of York, the drift of which is contained in the following paragraph:—The request I have now to make to you, gentlemen, six, that if you disapprove of the persecutions I am enduring, and the treatment I met with at Toronto, last winter, you will, at a convenient time and place, express that opinion; will, at a convenient time and place, express that opinion; that you will say so short time his former obstinate complaints was entirely removed.

	The state of the s	Total B	100		4	-
-	TORONTO MARKI					
-	TORONTO,	Nove	ber	21,	1849	9.
I		2 157	10		8	d.
100	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	6	a	4	2
	Spring do. do	3	3	a	3	8
	Oats, per 34lbs	1	1	a	1	5
	Barley, per 48ths	1	8	ez	1	8
0	Peas	ad l	6	a	2	0
0	Rye	1	9	a	2	
100	Flour, superfine (in Bairels)	20	0	a	0	0
ď	Do. fine (in Bags)		9	a	0	0
	Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18	0	a	0	0
,	Oatmeal, per barrel	18	9	a	0	0
n	Beet, per lb.	0	24	a	11	3.
n	Do. per 100 lbs	12	6	a	17	6
0	Pork per Ib.	0	21	a	0	3=
	Do. per 100 lbs	16	3	a	20	0
S	Mutton per lb	0	21	a	0	35
10	Hains, do.	40	0	a	0	0
	Potatoes, per bushel	1	0	a	1	3
n	Butter, fresh, per lb	0	71	a	0	9
	Do. salt, do		5	a	0.	61
h	Cheese, per lb	0	40	a	0	5
	Lard, per lb.,	0	41	a	0	5 8
	Eggs, per doz.,	U	6	a	0	9
-	Turkeys, each	1	3	a	3 2	9
-	Ducks, per pair		8	a	2	0
	Fowls, Do		0	a	î	8
	Straw, per ton	25	0	a	30	0
-	Hay, do.		0	a	45	3
	Lamb, per quarter	1		a	2	6
	Bacon per 100 lhs	35	0	a	0	0
	Apples, per barrel	4	0	a	6	3
n	Fire Wood.	13	9	a	15	0
i	Bread, per loaf	0	41		0	54
L	但是你是正是我的人的人的是是是我们的人的,我们就是我们的人们		443	-	15/1	772

EXCHANGE.
Toronto on London ..... 12 Toronto on London ..... 12 @ 0 per ce " " New York... 2½ @ 0 "

New York on London.... 109 @ 1091 "



A Special General Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held at the Society's House, King-street To 5th day of December.
1849, for the purpose of electing a Secretary to the Society, vice the Rev.
W. H. Ripley, deceased.
By order of His Lordship the President. ronto, on Wednesday the THOS. CHAMPION,

Asst. Sec'y.

Church Societys House, ?

Guelph, November 27th, 1849.

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS. Degs to intimate that his usual choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived: comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOE-SKINS, together with a good variety of Srasonable Testings, &c.

The Subscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with which his Establishment has for several years been favoured, is the most satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Goods, as well as the conducting of the Tailoring Department, have met with the approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the same.

Toronto, Nov. 22, 1849. WANTED, A CLASSICAL TEACHER for a District Grammar School, about to be established in the Village of Glora, District of Wellington. Salary Fifty Pounds per annum, together with the School Fees. Application to be made to the Chairman of the Wellington District, Grammar School, Guelph, on or before the 17th December next, if by letter post paid.

A LADY having had great experience in the in-MRS. FALLS, (Housekeeper to the late Rev. W. H. Ripley), 55, King Street West, can accommodate a few Gentlemen with Board and Lodging, in a very superior style.

Torcato, November 21st, 1849:

17-3in\*

JUST PUBLISHED. IN PAMPHLET FORM,

And for Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, and at Mr. Rowsell's,

THE CHARGE Of the Ven, the Archdeacon of York, delivered at the recent Visi-Toronto, November 14th, 1849,

THE DUTY OF LOYALTY. A SERMON Preached at St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday 21st October, 1849, BY A. N. BETHUNE, D. D.,

RECTOR OF COBOURG AND ARCHDEACON OF YORK. Published by Request. PRICE 9d. For sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and at H. Rowsells, King Street

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1849. JOHN SOMERVILLE,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c. Toronto, wember 14th, 1849.

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to CTON, with the view of receiving into his Family a few Boarders, not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own less.

n order to render his system of Education as complete and perfect possible, he will devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction

in order to relate the status of the care and instruction of his Pupils.

A prominent feature in his plans is, that those placed under his roof, A prominent feature in his plans is, that those placed under his roof, enot allowed, even during the hours of relaxation, to be without to proper surveillance, thus preventing those fatal practices which but proper surveillance, thus preventing those fatal practices which but proper surveillance, thus preventing those fatal practices which but proper surveillance, thus preventing those fatal practices which but proper surveillance, the prevention as will refit them for study; and thus, too, uniting, sealthy recreations as will refit them for study; and thus, too, uniting, sealthy recreations as will refit them for study; and thus, too, uniting, sealthy recreations of sealthy and the prevention of the study of the prevention of the study of the prevention of the study of th

For Board and Tuition, in all the ordinary branches of a sound Entlish Education, with the Greek and Latin Languages, and the Mahematical sciences—£50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal application. Picton, October 16th, 1849. TERMS:

THOMAS WHEELER, Watch Maker, Engraver, &c.; No. 10, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

LOCKS AND WATCHES of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in the best manner.

Engraving in all its branches neatly executed. Arms yphers, Devices, Ladies and Gentlemen's Visiting and Proyards, and Book Plates, engraved to order, upon the shorter Company and Lodge Seals executed in the best marine and designs furnished for selection, if required.

and designs furnished for selection, if required.

Notary Public Seals engraved, either with or without parts of the province, upon reference to any respectable person in the City, of upon receiving a remittance through the Post Office. Conts of Arms found and emblazoned.

Reference, for ability and intgrity, kindly permitted to the Loan Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, November 7tn, 1849.

ASKETOH

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

By Thomas Beamish Akins, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia. Printed W. Cannabell, No. 3, Counor's Wharf; and sold by William ssip, at his Book Store, Granville Street. This Pamphlet was blished with a view to aid the Funds of the Diocesan Church blished with a view to aid the Funds of the Diocesan Church blished with a view to aid the Funds from the Sale will be devoted that purpose. that purpose.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese Toronto.—Price 2s. 6d. October, 30th, 1849.

THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN TORONTO

EVANS & HAMILTON'S

NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, No. 39, KING STREET OPPOSITE MESSRS. BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.

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

Consisting of

Fine and Heavy Over Coats, Frocks, Sack and Shooting Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, of every material and style—all cut and made (from nein goods), by first-rate Workmen at the Subscribers' Store in Montreal—and having purchased all for Cosh, they come and with sell cheaner than any other House in Canada West.

IF Intending purchasers will please be careful and remember that

EVANS & HAMILTON'S

Is the Spot, No. 59, King Street. 8-3m.

Toronto, September 19th, 1849. FARWS!!!

IN a part of Western Canada, which is not second

Address (if by letter, post-paid), to the Rev. P., at the Office of this

Preparing for Publication. THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC.

TT will contain accurate Lists of the Clergy A. F. PLEES, "Church" Office.

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR 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 epairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.

Rhesidence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.

N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.

September , 1849.

Governess.

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1849.

YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engagement, for children under 12 years, in a Private Family a in the Country.

The most respectable References can be given. Letters to be addressed A. M., (post-paid) to this paper.

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker,

Church Street, (One Door South of King Street). J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extendek to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES

Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms, N.B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange.
Toronto, August 22d, 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 Parlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves of every description, Sto Pipes, Hollow Ware, &c., &c. Toronto, August 29th, 1849.

Toronto, August 29th, 1849.

The Inhabitants of Would intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto

and the surrounding country, that they have commence usiness in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention to the stormers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, an sposing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a sharehild. of Public patronage.

TAILORING,

In all its branches; executed with taste. The Parls, London, and
New York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most
approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be gua-

ranteed. CLOTHING: A large ctock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly of hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style comprising:
COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths.
COATS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds,
Satinet, and Etoff.
VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool,

Cassimere,

HATS AND CAPS.

DRY GOODS STOCK, WILL CONSIST OF EVERY article in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; consisting in part of COTTONS, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams. Dresses, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cohourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids. Ribbons, Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Pringes, Gimps, Artificial Plowers, Trimmings, Flaunels, Blankets, and Cotton yarn.

W No Second Price, E THOMAS BURGESS.
SAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Chuurch Streets, Adjoining the Court House.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1819. Church Organ for Sale. DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a hand-

Apply to the undersigned,

LEWIS MOFFAT. Churchwardens THOMAS D. HARRIS, 1 of St. James's. Toronto, August 11th, 1849. To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circumade after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede. 9 Fleet Street, London; ary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church onse, 5, King Street West.

Britannia Life Assurance Company. CAPITAL\_FI.000,000 Se's.

CONTINUES to take "Risks" on "Lives" as formerly.

Every information can be obtained on applying to FRANCIS H. HEWARD.

Quebec Fire Assurance Company. CAPITAL\_£250,000.

CONTINUES to take "Risks" against FRANCIS H. HEWARD,

ORGAN AND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers are prepared to build Church and Parlour ORGANS of any dimensions, from One stop of pipes to Sixty if required. Having workmen from the leading establishments of London, which enables them to Manufacture every part of the Instrument, they flatter themselves they will be able to produce Instruments equally good, and much cheaper than can be imported.

Imported.

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. J. THOMAS & SON.

Harmony Place, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, September 26th, 1849.

BOARDING.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING, on very reasonable terms, at MRS. M·LEOD'S, 242. Yonge-street, opposite Edwardstreet, where every attention will be paid to their comfort, &c. The most respectable references can be given. Apply, by letter, post paid, to Mrs. N. B. M·LEOD, Toronto.

September 18, 1849.

HALSEYS FOREST WINE AND PILLS. THIRTY LIVES SAVED!

No example on record furnishes a greater proof of the efficacy of any medicine in Cholers than the following from Capt. John Wilson, commander of the Steamboat Swifsture, while on her passage up the Mississippi river. Capt Wilson is well known by many in the Western Country as a highly representable and human man. is well known by man, respectable and humane man.

Lewisville, July 1st, 1849

Dear Sir, - The ravages of the Cholera in every part of our country impels me as a duty I owe to humanity, to make known what your Forest Pills and Wine have done in this dreadful disorder on board of my vessel. On the 10th of June while on my way from new Orleans to Lewisville, as master while on my way from new Orleans to Lewisville, as master of the Steamer Swifture, the Cholers broke out on board with great severity. On the first appearance of it three per sons were attacked; being no physician present I gave them such medicines from my medicine chest as I thought best. Two out of the three, however, died. On the following day even more was taken, and great alarm prevailed among the passengers. I was then informed that a quantity of your medicines were on board the Steamer, belonging to one of the passengers, Mr. J. M. Prime of New Orleans. With a deterpassengers, Ar. J. At. Prime of New Orleans. With a determination to do all in my power to save the lives of my fellow beings, I lost no time in procuring of Mr. Prime two dozen boxes of the Pille, and as many bottles of the Forest Wine. To each of those who had the disorder, I gave five of the Pills, and as soon as they began to operate well, two table spoonshut of the Wine, repeating the dose of Wine fave or six times during twenty-four hours. This, to the surprise and joy of all on board, proved effectual, and they all recovered. More new cases continued to occur daily, until the whole number reached to thirty-three. I followed up the same course, giving the Pills and Wine also were the feet of the same course, giving the Pills and Wine always in the first stages, of the disease, and in every case they proved completely successful. Out of the thirty three cases which occurred during the passage, but two were last, and those two died before your medicinese were known to be on board the boat. Thirty cases were treated with your Pills and Forest Wine, and was the only medicine given them all of whom recovered and was the only medicine given them, all of whom recovered, and enjoyed good health during

the remainder of the passage'

From my own experience, I am satisfied that not one person out of a thousand would die with the Cholera, if they would but take your Pills and Forest Wine in its first stages. Yours, &c. JOHN WILSON, Commander of the Steamer Swiftswe.

TO THE LADIES. Nothing in the world is more absurd than the custom of using paints, chalks &c., to improve the countenance A such things instead of beautifying the complexion, display in such things instead of beautifying the complexion, display of affected gaudiness quite unbecoming and disgusting; beside, the frequent use of cosmeticks destroy the fine texture of the skin, giving it a coarse, palid, unnatural east. True headty and loveliness accompany the highest perfection of headth which again invariably follows the PUREST STATE OF THE BLOOD. What artificial appendages equal that vivid expression of countenance which eminates from blooming health? What paints compare with the crimson colored blood casting its brilliant roseate bue through the transparent texture of the skin? What clarms are more captivating than those of nature, in her highest perfection? Let Dr. Hasley's Forest Wine supply the place of all cometicks. The use of this Wine supply the place of all cosmeticks. The use of this excellent wine for a short time creates pure, rich blood which coursing through the veins, penetrates the minutest fibres that virge toward the surface of the Skin, causing all unhealthy

pimples and blotches to disappear, importing a vivid rosy colour to the skin, and brilliant expression of the eyes. THIS IS NATURAL BEAUTY.

NEW YORK, JULY 7TH, 1849.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—

My sister, from her youth, had been in very delicate health, complaining frequently of weakness of the chest, attended with a cough. About the age of eighteen she house to ac-Forest Wine and Pills, which she commenced using according to the directions. She gradually improved as she followed up the use of them. Her first ayunptoms of recovery was an uncommonly good appetite, her face finally became smooth, and her checks rosy. Her cough left her sliogether. She is now strong and vigorous, and presents the finest example of health I ever witnessed.

ever wstnessed.

What my brother has said of me above is literally tru

MARY T. MAXWELL. For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto, ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5, King street, near the Corner of Yonge-street:

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

From its having almost always baffled the most skilful medical treatment, has very justly been termed the "Opproblum of Physicians:" and, until within a few pears, been generally considered incurable, ulthough many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we may mention. Lacanece and his friend Bayle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which we now offer, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM GF The remedy which we now offer, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM GF The remedy which we now offer, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM GF The remedy which we now offer, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM GF The remedy which is recommended. A Physician in Maine says:

I have recommended the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. ROYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner. The genuine, is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only Agent

THE HUMAN HAIR.

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only Agent

BIRTH. In this city, on the 25th inst., the Wife of John Godfrey In this city, of a daughter.
Sprage, Esq., of a daughter.
MARRIED.

At Seymour West, on the 19th insta Francis McAnnany
Esq., Belleville, to Caroline Wier, eldest daughter of the
late Benjamin Ranney, Esq. of the former place.
late Benjamin Romey, Esquesing, Gore District, on the 19th At George Town, Esquesing, Gore District, on the 19th by the Rev. Donald Fraser. D'Acres Wm. Hart, Esq., of Brantford, to Alice Anne Receler, sister of Henry Lemmon, Esq., Proprietor of the Brantford Courier, and Sister-in law of the Rev. James Mockridge, Rector of Warwick, On the 30th ult., at Shediac, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, R. D., Mr. Thomas Welling, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cussack, of

DIED. On the 20th October, at her residence No. 64, Weymouth Street London, aged 84 years. Reward Smith, Esq., formerly High Sheriff for the county of Surrey.

At 47 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, on the 25th October, Catherine Walker, wife of the Rev. James Stewart, late of Tyrconnel, Upper Canada.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, November 28th. Sir G. Simpson attended to, (remittances may be sent) by post to the Publisher); R. C. Boyer, Esq., rem.; Rev. J. B. Worrell; Major Pleyart rem. per F. Pleyart, Esq., W. J. Irwin, Esq., rem. per Charles Brent, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "No Bigot" is informed that all communications to our paper must be attested by the writers name and address.

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of a Visitation Tour through
the Archdeaconry of York,—
continued—Diocese of Newfoundland: The Lord Bishop's
Visitation.
News by the Caledonia.
Selections from our English Files.
Third Page. Poetry—Christ's Second Advent.
Weekly Calendar.
December 2nd, 1849—first Sunday in Advent.
The Season of Advent.

Hints on Catechising.
Fogs and Mists.

Second Page.
Church Services in the city of Toronto.
Editorial—Fasts and Festivals of the Church: The Bishoptic of Llandaff; Family Prayers;—The Indian Outbreak; Romanism as it is; The Anglo-Saxon.

Colonial.
Markets
Poerty—St. Andrew's Day-The Guarded House.
The Young Student.
Extempore Prayer.
Ecclesiastical Intelligences.

Poetry.

'Again, the next day after, John stood, and two of his disciples; and looking upon Jesus as He walketh, he saith Behold the Lamb of God! And the two disciples heard him

God uses various means to draw The human heart; the threat'ning Law, The Gospel-message, full of grace To sinners of the human race; A word in season may suffice, To turn the current of the mind, However much to ill inclined. Andrew had heard the Baptist's teaching, And now attended on his preaching, With his disciples yet enro Till John cried earnestly, "Behold The Lamb of God!" at that one word He left the Baptist, for the Lord:
Yet not as seeking honours vain,
Under Messiah's princely reign,
But rather pardon through the price
Of Christ's atoning Sacrifice.
The more he heard, and saw, and learned, And then was ready to obey The Saviour's call without delay A doubt he once expressed indeed How Jesus could the hungry feed. Yet afterwards some Greeks he brought To hear the words Messiah taught; Who told them of His great salvation. For Jews and Greeks of every nation, Purchased by sufferings on the cross.
When He redeemed the sinner's loss. Thus much of Andrew's pilgrimage, Ve read in Scripture's sacred page; His acts, his trial,s and distr His preaching, and with what success, Are not recorded; this we find, He followed Christ with willing mind. Are we thus willing to obey, And walk in wisdom's holy way? If we, like him, upheld by grace, On earth the Saviour's footstens trace The comfort shall be ours, the glory be To Christ alone, through all eternity

THE GUARDED HOUSE. (From a German Book for Children)

When the year 1814 began, troops of Swedes, Cossacks, Germans, and Russians, were within half an hour's march of the town of Sleswick; and new and and fearful reports of the behaviour of the soldiers were brought from the country every day. There had been a truce, which was to come to an end at midnight on the 5th of January, which was now drawing near.

On the outskirts of the town, on the side where the enemy lay, there was a house standing alone, and in it there was an old pious woman, who was earnestly praying, in the words of an ancient hymn, that God would raise up a wall up around them, so that the enemy might fear to attack them.

In the same house dwelt her daughter, a widow, and her grandson, a youth of twenty years. He heard the prayer of his grandmother, and could not restrain himself from saying, that he did not understand how she could ask for anything so impossible as that a wall should be built around them which could keep the enemy from their house. The old woman, who was now deaf, caused what her grandson said to be explained to her, but only answered that she had but prayed in general for protection for themselves and their town's people. "However," she added, "do you think that if it were the will of God to build a wall around us it would be impossible to Him?"

And now came the dreaded night of the 5th of the soldiers entered one after another, and even went to the neighbouring houses to ask for what they wanted

Ims part of the outskirts was at some distance from the town itself, and therefore they would not go farther; so that all the houses around that where the old woman lived were filled with these soldiers, who quartered themselves in them; in several houses there were even fifty or sixty of those wild half savage men. It was a terrible night for those who dwelt in this part of the town, filled to overflowing with the troops of their intellect and habit

But not a single soldier came into the grandmother's house; and amidst the loud noises and wild sounds all around, and not even a knock at this door was heard, to the great wonder of the family within. The next morning, as it grew light, they saw the cause. The storm had drifted such a mass of snow, to such a

send their son his usual means of support; and at the same time death deprived him of his chief friend in the place where he was. He was now without money, or the means of obtaining any: he did not know even how to provide himself with the greatest necessaries. One day, early in the morning, with a necessaries. One day, early in the morning, with a new the misfortune of being an employe under a Whig Government,—certainly not the most blessed necessaries. One day, early in the morning, with a very sad heart, he was passing through a church in the town, which stood always open. He found it empty; and throwing himself on his knees before the altar, he prayed that God would shew him some way out of his distress, so that his pressing need night be supplied.

As he arose and went towards the door, which led

offices would never have been thought of, from that very strong propensity in mankind to acquiesce in things as they are, of which the very existence of the Whig Government at this time of day is a marvellous proof. Now, on that day; but he gave it to the poor woman, with these silent words of prayer: "O Lord, I have besought Thee for help, and they caused over the last done, away with, and the servants of that important departsought Thee for help, and thou causest even the last shilling I have to be asked of me: yet Thou knowest a way to help—I know not any." With tearful eyes he passed on: and just as he went out from the church door, a noble-looking man rode by, who, at the same continue to lend its strengous support to the efforts which sought Thee for help, and thou causest even the last moment dropped his glove. P. took it up, and modestly gave it to its owner. The gentleman, surpridestry gave it to its owner. The gentleman, surprised at this attention from a school-boy, asked his name. He told it: and the stranger inquired if he were a son or a relation of the famous surgeon of that name. He answered that he was his son; and the gentleman immediately asked him to dine with him at his lockrings saving. "Your fether refers to soften asperities and to remove prejudices, than inited action for some common end, or against a complete stoppage of the Post-office on the day in question. Our own part in the business we shall not fail to perform from time to time, and that with the greater alacrity, because we rejoice in the opportunity of co-operating for a righteous purpose with whom on other questions.

My friend bowed, and the stranger rode on. At the appointed time he went as he had been invited to do, and was most kindly and hospitably received.

Sentially godless Government shall have the effect of feelings against them in one joint array, all the religious feelings of the land Mr. Rowland Hill will have proved himself, in a sense he little dreamed of, the saviour of his when he took leave the array of the saviour of his country.—John Bull.

early walk that morning, and his prayer in the church; nor would ever think of it without thankfully rejoicing that when the poor woman asked for his last shilling, he had believed that it was God who required it of speak, and they followed Jesus. One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother." John i. 35—37, and 40. him; and had trusted that God was able to help him,

EXTEMPORE PRAYER.

(From the Auto-biography of a Dissenting Minister.) The dissenters having no form of prayer for public worship, every minister supplies, from his own resources, prayers, and sermon too, and these are most admired when delivered extemporaneously. The sermons are not always delivered without notes; but I believe in no case whatever are the prayers written, or if they be written they must be learned by heart, for the sight of a minister reading a prayer in a dissenting meetinghouse or chapel, would be considered a downright abomination—such a thing is never seen except among the Socinians, and with them I believe it is not universal. Extemporaneous prayer used to be considered and by some persons still is, as the result of a momentary inspiration; but with the generality of those who use it, it is most likely the result of habit, of knack,even as any other kind of off-hand dexterity in the use of words. If, then, extemporaneous praying and extemporaneous preaching be a desirable qualification, and if it be only to be acquired by habit and practice, the habit must be formed at an early period. Early enough is the attempt made in dissenting colleges :-I could, were I so disposed, enumerate many ludicrous I could, were I so disposed, enumerate many ludicrous anecdotes of ridiculous blunders made by young beginners in the art of extempore prayer; but I shall not enter into particulars, for there may be some pernot enter into particulars, for there may be some persons now living, who may not be pleased to be reminded of the follies of their youth :- I say follies, not sins, for whatever sin there might be in the matter, lay rather at the door of those elderly persons who permitted and prompted young persons thus to commit themselves. In the college now referred to, it was a standing rule, that each student in rotation, after the completion of the first year of his academic course, should conduct the family devotion in the evening. It was not expressly stated that the prayer should be extemporaneous, but it was generally understood so, and I never remember to have witnessed any deviation appeal to the Privy Council, should such license be withfrom that practice. It is indeed true, that some few, not daring to trust themselves to the impulse of the ment, and to the words which might present themselves on the occasion, did previously compose a prayer, which they committed to memory; but I feel very confident that, had any student read this composed prayer from the paper on which it was written, he would have met with reproof from the theological president. Now when it is considered that students were admissible into this institution at the early age of six-teen, and that individuals of various measures of talent were, of course, all expected to perform the same kind of duty, it may very naturally be supposed that of duty, it may very naturally be supposed that by point at issue will speedily be tested by an appeal against him in the Privy Council.—Church and State Gazette. some it would be but awkwardly done. I remember even now, with a painful and mortifying distinctness, several scenes in which devotion has been converted into diversion. Frequently would some trembling novice, forgetting what he had learned by heart, abruptpause in the midst of his prayer, painfully exerting is recollection to gather up the broken thread; and frequently would some inexperienced youth, trusting in the power of extemporizing, fluently commence with a bold and steady effusion of devotional commonplaces, and then suddenly would he become confused, January and about midnight the troops began to enter on all sides. The house we are speaking of lay close by the road, and and was larger than the dwellings near it, which were only very small cottages. Its forgetting what he had said, and perhaps repeating it The ancient sedilia, which from the accumulation of an ings near it, which were only very small cottages. Its ces. To young men whose risible faculties are not tended to in the English Universities, but nothing can

> intellect and habit. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. ENGLAND.

is in more advanced life? But the truth is, that

The storm had drifted such a mass of snow, to such a height, between the road side and the house' that to approach it was impossible. "Do you not see, my son," said the old grandmother, "that it was possible for God to raise a wall around us?"

Does not this story remind us of the words, "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him and delivereth them?" Does it not seem SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE. angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them?" Does it not seem as if the snow had been gathered together as by angels hands to form a defence for that house where one dwelt who thus feared God and trusted in Him.

Lord's day which takes place throughout the whole country under the existing arrangements of the Postaplan which entails desecration of that day in the central office where hitherto it had been duly observed, may like other breakers of the law, he is, of course, entitled to the henefit of the doubt.

The following little story of a gentlemen, who was then well known, and held some office in N. under the government, was told by a friend of his.

In the early life of P., while he was studying at R., it happened that, owing to the disturbances of the country, his parents, who lived at a distance, fell at one time iuto such difficulties, that they were not able to send their son his usual means of support; and at the same time death deprived him of his chief friend

But neither Mr Hill's unfortunate obliquity of vision, and his colleages with those of the great Wizard of St. Martin's-le-Grand, will have the effect of causing the country to acquiesce in an arrangement which the public up, of late years, a general sense of the sanctity of that purposes of His own-ordaining. If He who has made his days, has seen fit to reserve of the days so appointed and to the rest and moral and spiritual refreshment of His creatures, it is rather too much to say that Lord But neither Mr HILL's unfortunate obliquity of vision,

As he arose and went towards the door, which led offices would never have been thought of, from that very continue to lend its strengous support to the efforts which are sure to be made in more than one quarter to obtain a complete stoppage of the Post-office on the day in question. his lodgings, saying. "Your father safely performed a dangerous operation for me, and, next to God. I over essentially godless Government shall have the effect of

When he took leave, the stranger took his hand, and put into it six pieces of gold, saying, "Students often cathedral with richly stained glass, to the memory of the

have little expenses for which they do not like to apply, to their kind parents. Take this trifle from me, as a token of my gratitude towards your father."

Surely in his after-life P. would never forget his where his ashes now, by his own direction, repose.

STATISTICS OF MARRIAGES .- The Ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General gives the following data;—From Jan. 1, 1847, to Dec. 31, 1847:—Out of 135,845 marriages, 120,876 have been solumnized according to the rites of the Church; 7,483 in registered places of all denominathe Church; 7,483 in registered places of all denomina-tions of Protestant Dissenters; 2,961 in those of the Ro-man Catholics; and 4,525 in the Registrar-Superinten-dents' offices. Of the marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Church, 17,046 were by license, and 84, 863 by banns. Upon comparing these data with the re-turns for 1842, it appears that the total number of mar-riages in 1842, according to the rites of the Church, was 110.047, while in 1847 it was 120,876, showing an increase in six years of 10,829, or more than the total number of Protestant and Roman Dissenter, "marriages put teacher otestant and Roman Dissenters' marriages put together CONFIRMATIONS ON THE CONTINENT. -- The Lord Bishop

of Guiana has returned from his tour on the Continent, where he has held confirmations for the Lord Bishop of London. The number of confirmed by his Lordship at Bruges, Brussels, Frankfort, Bonn, and the Hague, is 247.

The Leeds Intelligencer, of Saturday, records the consecration of the church of the Holy Trinity, in the village of Meanwood, near that town, built by the Misses Becket at an expense of about £5,000, as a memorial to their deceased brother. Also the laying of the foundation stones of two new churches, one to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Moor Allerton, and the other to St. Luke, at East Morton near Birchey. East Morton, near Bingley.

While the Universities are counting up those bishops who have graduated either at Oxford or Cambridge, and and while Oxford is complaining of an undue preference of her mathematical sister, the little island of Barbadoes has reason to triumph that she has now on the episcopal bench no less than three bishops, viz., Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Hinds, (the new) Bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Piercy Austin, the Colonial Bishop of Build, Galaxae

tion of the evangelical party, so as to be prepared for all

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Pluralities.

—A little heat is likely, we are told, to spring up in the Church between the Archbishop of Canterbury and some, if not all of the bishops and other patrons of livings, on the subject of pluralities. We will state the case as it has been stated to us. We fancied, as we believe ninety-nine persons out of every hundred fancied, that the law was that two livings, not exceeding together a thousand a-year and within the distance of ten miles, and under a certain population, might be held by the same clergyman, We knew that the law required a license from the Archheld. On this point, however, the universal notion, both in the Church and out of the Church, and adopted and acted upon by the late Primate, has been that pluralities, within the conditions specified, were legalised, the refusal of the license being, generally speaking, placed proforma in the hands of the archbishop, to be used as a veto in any case in which he had reason to believe that the distance, stipend, or population, exceeded the legal figure. But we are informed, on what we consider to be good authority, that Dr. Summer puts altogether a new reading upon the law; that he considers that the veto is not con-

SOHAM.—Some weeks ago we reported the intended repairs and restoration of the chancel of this ancient and beautiful church, at the joint expense of the rector and vicar. We have now the gratification to report its completion, and we believe a more correct and beautiful spe-cimen of church architecture is not to to be found in the country. The architects employed were Messrs. Benomi and Cory, of Durham, to whom too great praise cannot be given, for the chasteness and beauty of the designs, particularly in the ceiling and screen, and the elaborate tra-cery of the work within the altar rails themselves, which certainly are very beautiful specimens of carving, executed, as we understand, by Mr. Rattee, of Cambridge. under due subjection, such scenes are highly provocative of laughter, and I well remember the difficulty loud laughter, while aimost every side was shaking. I tended to in the English Universities to the state of the works. The provided to in the English Universities to the state of the works. The provided to in the English Universities to the state of the works. The provided to in the English Universities to the state of the works. The provided to in the English Universities to the state of the works. The provided to the state of the works are not carefully restored by Mr. I hompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thompson, also of Cambri os. Dichons, of Darward, being composed of firem partern, and nighty glazed, give a most superb finish and effect to this portion of the church. In cleaning the tended to in the English Universities, but nothing can equal the indecorum of exposing prayer itself to the risk of becoming the means of merriment. Besides, if an extemporaneous devotional fluency be the result of inspiration, what prevents that inspiration from being as perfect in the case of youth and inexperience, as it ed, and two new windows introduced on the south east side; the whole of the lead on the chancel re-cast, side; the whole of the lead on the chancel te-cast, and the masonry pointed in a very judicious and workmanlike manner. We cannot but feel highly gratified at the able manner in which the work has been done, reflecting, as it does, the highest credit upon all those connected with it, and we do earnestly hope this is only the beginning of better things, and that we shall soon have the pleasure of informing our readers, that the whole of this interesting and venerable fabric is restored to its original and chaste appearance and arrangement.—Cambridge Chronicle.

The extensive sanitary improvements called for by the

The extensive sanitary improvements called for by the state of the public health throughout the United Kingdom have been carried on within the precincts of the University have been carried on within the precincts of the University of Oxford, during the long vacation in several of the colleges, particularly in Christ Church and Corpus, where the sewerage and other domestic departments have undergone great ameliorations. The restorations and improvements at Merton chapel and at St. John's college have

THE ORDER OF MERCY.—Eight religious of the Order of Mercy at Kinsale sailed from Kingstown a few days since for Derby, where they intend to establish a branch of the institute.

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Toronto, July 31st, 1849.

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Merrickville 2
Burritt's Rapids 5
Beckett's Landing 6
Long Island 9
e at Bytown at 12 o'cle And arrive at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon, UPWARDS:

Long Island
Beckett's Landing 3 A. M.
Burritt's Rapids
Kilmarnock
8 " Smith's Falls 10 Oliver's Ferry 1 P Jones' Falls 7 "
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much esteemed for Garden culture.

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ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

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