

could have been anticipated when the disuse into which it has unhappily fallen is taken into account. In the mother country, we are glad to notice, increased attention is being paid to one of the most explicit requirements to be met with in our rubric. We learn by a recent number of *Masters' List of Services* that there are in London fifty-four churches in which daily public service is performed, and in thirty-four of these there are two services daily. In four hundred and sixty-four Churches in England and Wales daily service is celebrated, and in seventy-eight of them it is choral.

A GOOD REPROOF.

We clip the following passage from the report in the *Colonist*, of a speech by Mr. SANBORN, on the question of Commissioner's Courts. We use the passage, not from any admiration of Mr. Sanborn's political views, not because we regard the measure he was discussing as all important, but because we desire to mark our approbation of high-minded and statesmanlike sentiments by whomsoever they may be uttered.

"He said.—It is becoming customary, when measures come before us, not to give our opinion upon the measures themselves but upon the motive of those who introduce them. (Hear, hear.) If a lawyer introduces a measure, then, it must be a measure to benefit the lawyers, and so on. If we cannot judge of measures by their principles we should not be placed here to judge at all upon them. It is unworthy of us, and totally illogical, for one of us to taunt the other with being a lawyer, and another a merchant, and say that for that reason we are induced to the particular mode of action we choose to adopt upon any measure; and it appears to me, also, that we ought to take it for granted that we are all honest whether we are or not.—(laughter.)—and also, take it for granted, that in the views we express of any measure, that we express what we believe."

We believe that the reproof contained in these words was well merited by a large proportion of those to whom they were addressed, and we sincerely hope that their influence may always govern Mr. Sanborn, and that every other member of our Parliament may regulate his speech and action by that rule.

DISSENTING MISREPRESENTATIONS.

In our present number will be found a continuation of the telling strictures upon Mr. Johnston's spurious "Notes on North America." These papers we commend to the special attention of our readers, embracing as they do, a host of topics equally applicable and interesting to the Diocese of Toronto, as to that of Fredericton. Mr. Johnston is a worthy representative of the ill-conditioned and unscrupulous demagogues, whose concentrated aim is to vilify the Anglican Church; and the refutation of the calumnies retailed by the polemical "Reader in Chemistry," may serve to shut the mouths of adversaries nearer our own door.

There is something peculiarly droll in the illustration which "a resident" gives, of the indefinite notion frequently entertained of what constitutes *Puseyism*. To connect Southey's "Life of Nelson" with the matter, is about as sublimely far-fetched, as the theory of the honest man, who declared that the erection of Salisbury steeple was the cause of the Godwin Sands!

THE HON. L. H. LAFONTAINE.

An address was presented to this gentleman, numerously signed by members of the Lower House, soliciting him to abandon his determination of retiring from public life.

Much as we differ from the hon. member's views on many questions of colonial policy, we must certainly render our tribute to him for unswerving fidelity in all matters where his Church is concerned. Oh! that others would follow his consistent example in this respect, and fight manfully to preserve the property of the Church, the justice of her claims, and the purity of her doctrine. If every professing Churchman in Parliament were actuated by such principles, we should have nothing to fear from the assaults of infidelity, or any combinations of political or religious sectarians. We sincerely believe that Mr. Lafontaine's conduct in this respect, as much as his acknowledged talents, has obtained for him this mark of respect and confidence from his countrymen and admirers.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the diligence with which you have performed your laborious duties during this protracted Session, and I trust that the Province will derive benefit from the many important enactments which you have passed.

The grants which you have made for the erection of Light Houses, and for other improvements in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the relief which you have afforded to shipping by the remission of Light Dues and the reduction of the Immigrant Tax, will no doubt prove advantageous to the trade of the Province. It is highly satisfactory that the favourable state of the Revenue should have enabled you to adopt these measures.

The measures which you have matured with much care and deliberation for the encouragement of railway enterprise will I trust be productive of very beneficial results to the Province at large, by attracting trade, enhancing the value of property,—promoting the settlement of the Country,—and leading to increased intercourse between the Sister Colonies.

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

The satisfactory condition of the Provincial Revenue and credit—the progress of public improvements—the creditable appearance of Canadian Industry at the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations,—and the harmony with which the three Branches of the Legislature co-operate for the public good, have attracted much attention to the Province, and removed prejudices and misgivings engendered by years of disquiet. At the close of the Parliament, I feel that I am entitled to congratulate you on the share which you have had in bringing about these gratifying results. It is my firm resolution to continue to administer the Government in conformity with the wishes of the people of the Province as expressed through the local Parliament, believing that this course of proceeding on my part is best calculated to secure contentment and peace which are foundations of national prosperity; and trusting that the religious principles and good sense of the people of the Province will induce them to eschew violent and extreme courses—to cultivate habitual respect for law and the rights of property—and to cherish towards each other feelings of mutual kindness and good will.

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Wednesday, the eighth day of October, 1851.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

Centre Road, Toronto Township,
28th August, 1851.

REV. SIR.—Although the season has been more moist than any I have known during twenty years and upwards, the wheat in this quarter has sustained no corresponding injury. The crops have been heavy—the barns filled to overflowing—and those who have thrashed declare that the yield exceeds that of any previous year. We experienced only one draw back in our harvest operations, and that was the scarcity of hands. As a necessary consequence wages were preposterously high, running from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per diem. One man informed me he and his son, (the latter a mere stripling,) who were cutting by the acre, realized the sum of £10, within ten working days—he had from 8s. to 8s. 9d. per acre.

Oats and peas are for the most part cut, and the yield is much superior to that of the average of latter years. From ten to fifteen bushels per acre has been the return. Gloomy things are said, touching the prospects of the potato crop, but in my opinion without sufficient cause. The tops, it is true, have disappeared rather early, but so far as I can judge the roots present a healthy appearance. Where I am digging the crop could not be much better, nor the potato in a finer condition.

On the whole we have assuredly great cause to thank our Heavenly Father for having so bountifully preserved to our use the kindly fruits of the earth.

I am, &c., A FREEHOLDER.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

New York, 1st Sept.

The *Atlantic* arrived at 5½ A.M., to day. She brings 160 passengers, and four days later intelligence from Europe.

She made the most remarkable trip on record. She left port for Liverpool on the 6th August, arriving out on the 17th, and left again at 3 P.M., on the 20th. The entire trip occupied 25 days, 17 hours. The *America* from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 10 A.M., on the 17th, 8 hours after the *Atlantic*. They left Boston and New York respectively, on the same day.

ENGLAND.—The political news is unimportant. The number of visitors to the Exhibition on the 18th, was 57,000. The Commissioners had decided to close the building on Saturday, 11th of Oct.

Kossuth is expected in England on the 1st Oct. The Italian journals announce that an illness has broken out in Tuscany by eating blighted grapes.

IRELAND.—Reports of the potato rot communicate no further extension of the blight. The Roman Catholic Priests in Ireland have indicated their purpose to set at naught the prohibition and penalties of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

DENMARK.—The king had a narrow escape on the 14th ult. The horses of his carriage having run away completely destroying the vehicle.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail reached London on the 18th. The insurrection in China appears to be gaining ground, though little is known of its object or probabilities. The king of Siam died on the 3rd of April. The claim of the British Government against the Nisam territory is said to be £5,000, 000 and of long standing.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The lighting of the General Post-office with gas cost £3,047 in 1847: last year it only cost £1,845, owing to the reduction of price, from competition.

The total quantity of wheat imported into the United Kingdom during the second quarter of 1851, was 1,097,569 quarters; of wheat-flour, 1,339,400 quarters; of barley, 314,878 quarters; of oats, 359,853 quarters.

Miss Sellow's Sisterhood of Mercy appear to have now fully established themselves in Bristol; for, in addition to the house in Harford's-court, they have recently taken the residence in Park-row, adjoining that of J. Howell, Esq., J. P. This makes the fourth place which they have taken in the city and neighbourhood of Bristol, viz., the house in Park-row, the house in Harford's-court, two rooms in Lower-College green, and a house at Brislington. Park-row would seem to be head-quarters, as sleeping accommodation for twelve sisters has been prepared there.—*Bristol Journal*.

Lord Stanley, the heir apparent of the House of Derby, is advantageously distinguished from the generality of young men of his age and rank, by his studious and observing cast of mind, by his habits of seclusion and self-concentration, and by his honourable eagerness to lay a solid foundation of useful knowledge, whilst the means—in the shape of youth, health, and leisure—are at his disposal. Although he is already a fluent and accomplished speaker, he shows no anxiety for immediate display. He is content to bide his time, and he has wisely resolved to verify, by personal inspection, what he has read and heard touching

the working of institutions, and the combined effects of laws and manners, in each of the principal countries or provinces of which the British empire is composed. Having, in previous years, visited our West Indian and North American colonies, he has recently started by the overland route for the East Indies, with the view of visiting each Presidency in succession. It is impossible to help admiring such energy so applied, or to refrain from forming high hopes of the noble lord's future career as a politician.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The Rev. W. Hutchinson, of the parish of St. Endellion, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, in the diocese of Exeter, has relinquished the Protestant for the faith of Rome.—*Morning Herald*.

Cardinal Wiseman has been preaching in the open air. On Monday week, a great crowd was observed in Kell Mell-buildings, near Orchard-street, Portman-square, when on inquiry it was found that Cardinal Wiseman was preaching from a platform in the open air. The court (through which there is a thoroughfare into Duke-street) was illuminated and filled with Irish. After waiting some little while, the Cardinal came into the street, to a carriage which was waiting for him, attended by boys and men wearing white surplices, and bearing lighted candles, banners, and also an immense crucifix.

Before another week has passed, the majority of our senators, and aristocracy generally, with their families, will have left the metropolis. Many will go upon foreign tours—some will confine their visits and recreations to the United Kingdom—and some will go to their own homes. Some will plead health—some pleasure, or "pour passer le temps"—others, the necessity of attending to their property and interests; but we hope and trust that not a few will feel, and act upon, their responsibility and duty towards their poorer neighbours and dependents, in the various localities with which they are connected.

What good might we not expect if for only six months the most influential and powerful persons in our country parishes would, in hearty and faithful reliance upon God's help and blessing, earnestly, patiently, and steadily devote themselves, in co-operation with the Clergy, to finding out and remedying, as far as their power and influence will extend, the physical, moral, and religious evils which exist in their parishes, but especially among the poor? This would indeed be a "Great Exhibition," and a fitting commemoration of that which has occupied so much of their time and attention during their absence from their parishes. With what satisfaction, or consistency, can rich men and women, and landed proprietors, pass—without an attempt to remedy the evil—from an examination and admiration of Prince Albert's Model Cottages, and the models in the Exhibition to miserable hovels, with parents and grown-up children occupying the same sleeping apartments, and no adequate arrangements for preventing indecency, filthiness, and discomfort?

This we believe to be the first point to be attended to in many country parishes, and it is one where considerable improvement, if not a radical remedy, is within the power and influence of the chief landed proprietors of every parish. Upon this subject we gladly avail ourselves of the following extract from the speech of the Rev. W. B. Cosens, at the recent Exeter Synod, respecting the means for retaining a beneficial influence over young persons after they have left the Parish Schools:—

"Now, what is the occasion and the necessity for forming a scheme for keeping these young persons under inspection and influence? What does it arise from? From a lamentable deficiency of home care. Before we can expect to see any very great improvement among the children, we must endeavour to effect preceding improvement among their parents. But while parents are reduced to the wretched state of existence that we find them in, in many agricultural parishes, while whole families are crowded together into one small room, where all regard to morality and decency is stifled in the young, how is it possible to hope that you can keep that influence over them which will lead them to a practical life of godliness? I felt this more than twenty years ago, when I saw the miserable sight in one house of four beds in one room ten feet by twelve. The beds literally touched each other, and there were no less than twelve persons crowded in that little room. There were among them grandfather and grandmother, father and mother, and the rest of the family. The sight was too shocking to contemplate. At that time a gentleman came into the parish who purchased the manor. I went to him at once, and said, 'Sir, there is an evil in our parish which you only can remedy; the accommodation for our labourers is utterly insufficient, and there are evils from it of which you know nothing; but until you make some arrangements to let each cottage have at least two bed-rooms nothing can be done by the Minister of the parish towards a reformation.' He instantly set to work, and I beg you to notice what he did, because it is in the power of many to lead the squirearchy of their neighbourhoods to adopt the same plan. He instantly gave orders that the persons who had families, and who kept lodgers, should get rid of the lodgers, or to be prepared to quit their houses, as they pleased. By this means a little thinning was made. He then went to every cottage, and divided every room, except they were dilapidated, and then he pulled them down, and divided the upper part into two rooms. He also gave notice to every family, that if they took in lodgers he would turn them out of the house. The consequence was, that the accommodation which had been so wretchedly bad before was greatly improved; and I believe, from that moment, I was better able to see the advance of my parishioners in the decent practices of life than I ever had been before. Whilst they were living in this inhuman style, for I will not use a harsher word, from their being mixed together men, women, and children, boys and girls, all my teaching and instructions were perfectly neutralized. Now, though we can have but very little hope of returning to our parishes and there instituting a Harrow Weald for our people, we may, I think, all go boldly to our squirearchy, and tell them the need we have of their assistance. If that is done,—though, perhaps, I have less hope than some, I will not despair of seeing some improvements in the accommodations provided for the people under our care, which I believe would tend to their spiritual advantage."

We heartily commend this example to the serious consideration of our aristocracy and landed proprietors, and especially to the ladies of the land, whose province it appears peculiarly to be to inquire into such matters, and to use their influence in obtaining a remedy. If they and the Clergy will set about this task, or, rather, duty, and privilege, in a kind, gentle, and judicious, but firm and persevering manner, much may be speedily accomplished; and we feel confident that none who sacrifice a foreign tour, or a series of fashionable reunions, that they may devote themselves to this Parochial Work, will regret it, either in this world or the next.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

THE following Scholarships connected with this Institution, and transferable to Trinity College, Toronto, will be awarded according to the results of an Examination to be held at Cobourg, (or such other place as the Lord Bishop may appoint,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of August, 1852, commencing each day at 9 o'clock, A.M.:

Two at £30 Currency, each;
Two at £25 " "
Two at £20 " "
Two at £15 " "

The Scholarships will be tenable for four years only, dating from 1st October, 1852.

Candidates are admissible at the full age of eighteen years.

Applications, accompanied with testimonials from at least two Clergymen (covering the term of not less than two years previous) of moral qualification and general fitness for the possession of the sacred Ministry, are to be forwarded to the Rev. H. J. GRASSETT, Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, at Toronto, on or before the 1st of July next.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:

CICERO—Oratio pro Archia, and De Senectute.
HORACE—Odes, Book II.; and De Arte Poetica.
LATIN PROSE—Composition.
XENOPHON—Anabasis, Book I.
HOMER—Iliad, Book III.
GREEK TESTAMENT—Luke, chapters xi. to xx. inclusive; and Acts, chapters x. to xvii. inclusive.
ALGEBRA—to the end of Simple Equations.
EUCLID—Books I. II. III.
3rd September, 1851. 5-mly.

Midland Clerical Association.

The Members of this Association are respectfully notified that a Meeting will be held (D.V.) at the Parsonage, Belleville, on Wednesday the 17th, and Thursday the 18th inst.

New Advertisements.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL, THREE RIVERS.

Course of Studies for the Current Half Year, ending on December 23rd.

FIRST CLASS.

Greek.—The Nubes of Arisophanes, succeeded by the Medea of Euripides; and on alternate days Homer's Odyssey, Books xvi and xvii, followed by xviii, xviii, &c., of the Iliad.
Latin.—Virgil's Æneid, Book ix; Juvenal, Satire iii; latter half of the Jurgutha of Sallust.

SECOND CLASS.

Greek.—Selections from the Cyropædia of Xenophon; on alternate days, Homer's Iliad, Books i, ii and iii.
Latin.—Selections from Ovid; Virgil, Georgic iii; Cicero de Senectute; Horace's Satires, Book i.

THIRD CLASS.

Greek.—Grammar and Extracts.
Latin.—Cæsar's Commentaries, Book vii; Virgil's Æneid, Book ii, v and vi; Sallust's Catiline.

Of the following Studies, some are pursued in combined Classes, others by individual teaching.

The Holy Scriptures; the Greek Testament; English Grammar, Composition, History and Geography, ancient and modern, &c., &c.; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements and Conic Sections.

The central position of Three Rivers, in Eastern Canada, its quietude and healthfulness, and its possession of the advantages of Ready Communication with other parts of the Province, by means of Telegraph, Stage and Steamboat, seem to point it out as a place well suited for the establishment of Seminaries for the Education of Youth.

The undersigned, a Graduate of Corpus College, Cambridge who enjoyed the happiness and advantage of being one of the Pupils of that distinguished Scholar, and very admirable Teacher, the late Rev. JAMES TATE, A.M. Master of the Grammar School of Richmond-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, has been engaged for several years in the Tuition of his own Sons, and now purposes to undertake the instruction of a few additional Pupils.

The Charges, which are payable each term in advance, are as follows:—

| | PER TERM. |
|---|-----------|
| Tuition for boys under 12 years of age..... | £2 0 0 |
| Do. for boys above 12 "..... | 2 10 0 |
| Tuition, Board, &c., for boys under 12..... | 9 0 0 |
| Do. do. for boys above 12..... | 10 0 0 |

NO EXTRA STANDING CHARGES.

Commencement of Terms:—January 13th, March 30th, July 22nd, October 6th.

Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from June 16th to July 21st.

Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course.

For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full.... £12 10 0
Do. with single room..... 17 10 0

S. S. WOOD, A.M.,

Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector.

Three Rivers, August 26th, 1851.

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TERMS, £50 per annum, including a thorough English Education, French, Music, German and Italian (acquired during a several year's residence on the European Continent) Drawing, Dancing, Harp and Guitar charged extra.
Brock Street, Kingston. 5-2m.

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METHOD OF PREACHING,

By the Rev. W. GUISE TUCKER, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain of the Royal Navy.

Price Three Shillings and Nine pence.
For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King Street, West, Toronto.
Toronto, Sep. 4, 1851. 5-1f.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Parsonage House, Weston.

MISS SCOBIE respectfully announces that her School will RE-OPEN after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday, the 8th September, 1851.

Parsonage House, Weston. 5-1m.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY

Monsieur and Madame Deslandes,

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THE CLASSES will re-open at this Establishment on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1851.
Toronto, August 6, 1851. 1-3m