

malated, to commissioners to be appointed by the state, and apply them exclusively to Roman Catholic purposes, such as the maintenance of their parochial clergy, the promotion of education amongst Romanists and the relief of their wide-spread and lamentable destitution, for all which purposes the funds accumulated by the Romish priesthood, gathered by the hierarchy to the ecclesiastical hoard, and hitherto applied to purposes not of Romish charity but of Romish ecclesiastical ambition are amply sufficient. Measures such as these would make the Romish laity free indeed—whilst the priestly incubus no longer pressing upon them and poisoning their minds, the distractions and acerbities of religious differences would be heard no more.

At home the members of our Church are everywhere stirring and petitioning the Throne and Legislature upon the subject. But whilst witnessing their activity, may we not well ask, "Why stand ye idle here?"

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

The crowded state of our columns rendered it impossible for us to make any comment in our last publication on the letter signed "A Layman" and dated from Hamilton, to which we then gave insertion. Our correspondent questions the accuracy of the data on which we based those observations on "The Church in Canada," which appeared in our columns last October. We received and inserted his communication with pleasure, as it afforded indisputable evidence that the crumbs which we had then cast upon the waters have afforded food for thought, and are likely to yield fruit in due season.

Our correspondent writes under the impression that we asserted the whole average contribution of the members of the Church in this Diocese towards her support "to be but three pence three farthings annually." Now, if "A Layman" will carefully read our articles he will find that such is not the case, but our allegation was that "according to the last report of the Church Society, the receipts of the Society and District branches, for the year ending the 31st March, 1850, was £3153 17s. 10d., which, if divided amongst the supposed proportion of the population of the Diocese that professedly belongs to the Church which is estimated at two millions of souls, it would give us the large sum of three pence three farthings as the annual contribution of each individual Churchman, for the maintenance of the Church in Canada West."

We treated this average annual contribution as a portion of the available income, but we did not even insinuate that the efforts of the laity in some localities went not beyond that, nor did we forget that in some districts pews formed a source of income though precarious and that for particular purposes, the laity had in particular localities come forward with most liberal contributions; neither did we forget that the City of Hamilton is conspicuous among such honourable exceptions. But the ready liberality of Hamilton does not compensate for the empty exchequer and spiritual destitution of our hundred or more other localities in which the contributions for Church purposes have not hitherto amounted to as many farthings as there have been pounds contributed at Hamilton, and "A Layman" must, therefore, excuse us if we maintain the accuracy of our calculation, and repeat our assertion.

But, honour to whom honour is due. The people of Hamilton have at all times come nobly forward to uphold and promote the efficiency of the Church there. We believe the statements of "A Layman" are correct so far as relates thereto, and we find that for the last two years it has by its contributions to the Society, and by means of pews rents and other funds contributed £826 annually to the local support of the Church in Hamilton. Now, the entire Church population of Hamilton does not, we believe, much exceed two thousand persons of all ages, so that independent of collections for the erection of a second Church there, we have an annual contribution from each person amounting on the average to eight shillings and four-pence annually. Now, if the contribution of all within the Diocese did, as it ought and easily might, amount to the same average sum, how widely extended might then be the sphere of the Churches influence, and how different and how much improved might be the condition of the people. Far be it from us to make invidious comparisons, but as we have been thus forced to notice what has been done at Hamilton, we may be justified in saying to other places—may you "go and do likewise."

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN.

The first number of this little periodical has now made its appearance, and will meet, we trust, with an extensive circulation. It is neatly got up, and of dimensions which render it very convenient for binding. *Inter alia*, it contains the commencement of an original story illustrative of the spiritual privations of settlers in the more remote quarters of our Diocese; and the first of a series of notes on the Gospel according to St. Matthew, which gives promise of much utility both to the teachers and pupils of Sunday Schools. The non-original articles are judiciously selected, and of interest.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The *Globe* of Tuesday contains a correspondence between the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere and the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in reference to the Church University. Want of space prevents its appearance in our pages this week, but we shall give it in our next.

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL, MONTREAL.

The Incumbent of St. Anne's, Montreal, acknowledges with much pleasure the receipt of eight pounds five shillings, being the amount of the collection made by the Rev. Mr. Blakey, the Rector of Prescott, towards the fund for restoring this chapel, so unfortunately destroyed by the calamitous fire of the 15th June last.

The pleasure which the Incumbent feels in acknowledging this amount is sensibly increased by the consideration, that it is the first fruits of the kind circulars of his Lordship the Bishop and the Venerable the Archdeacons of the Diocese of Toronto, addressed to the Clergy through the columns of *The Church* newspaper, of the 19th of September last; and he would fain hope that it may prove an earnest of the sympathy which he believes to exist in the minds of his brethren towards the suffering congregation of St. Anne's, and which he ventures to hope only awaits a convenient opportunity to gain substantial expression.

In acknowledging the sum collected by the Rector of Prescott, the Incumbent of St. Anne's begs to express his obligation to the Rev. D. Robertson, the Chaplain to the Garrison at Montreal, through whom the amount was kindly transmitted to him.

VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

We have much pleasure in stating that an important hiatus, which we have frequently deplored in Toronto, has now been supplied. We allude to an association for the cultivation and practice of Sacred Music. At a meeting held the other day in the house of Mr. G. B. Wyllie, King-street, it was resolved to form a Vocal Sacred Music Society, and the following parties were appointed office-bearers for the current year:—The Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., President; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, Vice-President; J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac., conductor, Thomas Bilton, S. Thompson, G. W. Morgan, M. McKendrick, Directors;—George B. Wyllie, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Society purpose meeting every Wednesday evening, for practice; and we fondly trust that, commenced under such favourable auspices, it will meet with every success, and become one of the permanent institutions of our city.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

On Sunday last Sermons were preached in this Church, morning and evening, by the Rev. Septimus Ramsay of Newmarket. On both of which occasions collections were made towards liquidating the debt of the Church. We have much pleasure in stating that the sum realized amounted to £100. The Rev. Dr. McCaul composed an Anthem for the occasion, taken from the 6th Chapter of 2 Chronicles, 18, 19, 39, 40, and 41 verses, which was given by the Choir in an effective manner, under the leading of Mr. Humphries, and the Organist, Mr. Strathy.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we have not inserted the acknowledgments of remittances to the Treasurer of the Church Society, Diocese of Toronto.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

The Earl of Carlisle has been delivering two lectures at Leeds. The first on Pope as a poet; and the second descriptive of the impression produced on his mind during his visit to the United States, Canada, and Cuba. We extract from the *London Guardian* the following observations on the noble Earl's prelections:—

"Lord Carlisle is certainly the very impersonation of all chivalry that is left to us in these degenerate times. Who but he would have thought of laying lance in rest in these days, for Alexander Pope, 'ruffled,' as he tells us by the obliquity and injustice which, in his opinion, is now everywhere heaped on the poet who was the idol and delight of his boyhood? And so his generous lordship takes upon himself the championship, in these times of searching reality and depth (for such, with all their faults, they certainly are), of the prince of surface-poets, and, in the age of Wordsworth, canonises Pope. The manner of thing, too, is of the true chivalry of the age. Men do not serve their fellows, now-a-days, by going about and rescuing the oppressed as the knights did of old, from the strong right hand of actual physical wrongdoers, for such wrong is not now common. But there are, perhaps, sufferings of a different kind, which is no less chivalrous, no less self-denying, and perhaps much more difficult, effectually to help—namely, the sufferings, or indignities, or disadvantages, which different classes of people now-a-days are, by the structure of society, called upon, and in many instances, cheerfully submit to bear; and it is in the alleviation or removal of such evils as these that persons, who would now-a-days truly serve their fellows, may find their certain and never ending employment, and we do not think we are very far-fetched in speaking of Lord Carlisle's appearance before his fellow-countrymen at Leeds as one among many other different kinds of this general class of actions. It is to a certain extent, a chivalrous action when a man of independent position, but who neither wants a seat in the Commons' House of Parliament, nor wishes to make a great public display of that species of oratory

called by the ancients the *epideictic*, comes forward as Lord Carlisle has done, to give to those around him, of all ranks and classes, a pleasure and instruction which they otherwise would miss. And then his Lordship's American lecture is of itself another great act of Christian self-denial. He might have written a book. He might, but has not. What untold merit is there in that simple, but most unmodern announcement. That his lordship's book, if written, would have been more popular than any other piece of 'light' literature of the age, from Lord Campbell's characters to Lord John Russell's epistles—it is not difficult to predict; and, in all probability, it would have been the most interesting, as it would certainly have been the most free from intentional offence,—of any of the many books which our English travellers in America have produced. But it has not been written, as the noble traveller says, he might have been tempted to violate confidence, or, on the other hand, to suppress truth, and so he gave it up. And instead of it, now that nine years have elapsed, and death has made historical the characters of many of the great actors in that drama of American politics of which Lord Carlisle was a pleased and interested spectator, his lordship gives us an impartial and instructive *resumé* of his 'experiences' in the States, political and social; with a picturesque description of the places and people through whom he passed. And we do say, that his lordship deserves very considerable credit for this wonderful abstinence from book-making.

Seriously, we are anxious to do justice to the good feeling and good nature which, in this as in many other instances, has characterised Lord Carlisle's actions. Our political opponent, indeed—if he has vigour of principle enough to be really opposed to anybody, his lordship has ever been;—but this, of course, can never hinder, but must rather promote, our acknowledgment of his uniform and universal generosity and disinterested desire to be upon good terms with every body. In the present instance, he has, perhaps, done something more than this. Avoiding the clap-trap gaudiness which are the vice of that style of oratory in which he excels, he has given us a very fair, and we should think accurate, estimate of the character and institutions of our American friends. His feeling against slavery has perhaps contributed to his impartiality; but, whatever be the case, the picture is certainly not drawn by a flattering hand, as it is with equal certainty not the production of any prejudiced opponent of republican institutions. We can commend it safely to our readers as one of the most real and convincing witnesses against the slave democracy of the United States which it has been our lot to peruse.

OPINIONS OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—Lord Beaumont publishes in the *Times*, the following letter received by him from the Duke of Norfolk:

Arundel Castle, Nov. 28.

MY DEAR LORD.—I so entirely coincide with the opinions in your letter to Lord Zetland that I must write to you. I should think that many must feel, as we do, that ultra-montane opinions are totally incompatible with allegiance to our Sovereign and with our Constitution.—I remain, my dear Lord, faithfully yours,
To the Lord Beaumont. NORFOLK.

It has been definitely settled that the monument to the memory of Sir R. Peel, at Leeds, shall be erected in Park-row, near the Court house. It is to be a bronze statue, mounted on a granite pedestal. Mr. Behnes has been engaged to execute the work, at a cost of 1,500 guineas.

Hummel, the composer, left his two sons a fortune of nearly £20,000, besides orders, 25 diamond rings, 34 gold snuff-boxes, and 114 magnificent watches.

"Will the Thatcher," who was seen proceeding from Bonvilstone, with a lighted pipe in his mouth, on Thursday night, was found next morning burnt to death by the road side; supposed to have resulted from placing his lighted pipe in his pocket and his clothes igniting while he slept by the hedge.—*Monmouth Merlin*.

On Saturday James English, beadle at St. John's Notting-hill, poisoned himself in consequence of remorse at having appropriated £12 of the parish money. On the same day John Smith, aged sixty, the sexton of Aldgate Church, blew his brains out with a pistol in a vault underneath the church having been depressed for the last twelvemonth, owing to the death of his wife.

Cabbage, says the *Edinburgh Review*, contains more muscle sustaining nutriment than any other vegetable whatever. Boiled cabbage and corned beef make fifty-two as good dinners in twelve months as a man can eat.

The building in Hyde Park has been proceeded with rapidly throughout the past week. The transept arches have been raised, the flooring has been laid down over a large surface, and the glazing has been nearly completed. The fears which have been so generally expressed as to the strength of various parts of the structure, but more particularly of that part which supports the great transept ribs, have led the authorities to reconsider and strengthen the parts referred to. The diffusion of this intelligence will, it is hoped, set at rest those apprehensions in which timid people have been led to indulge.

ANOTHER RUMOUR.—We believe we are justified in stating, that as it would be a glaring anomaly to recognise the right of the Church of Rome to have a hierarchy in one part of the United Kingdom, while that right is denied her in another, it is the intention of Ministers, in the ensuing session of Parliament, to bring in a bill for the abolition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the sister country. We have further reason to believe, that though some of Lord John Russell's colleagues were in the first instance opposed to the contemplated measure, they have now given way, regarding it as the only practicable mode of getting rid of the anomaly of refusing to recognise Popish prelates in England, while they are acknowledged in Ireland.—*Advertiser*.

Dr. Wiseman was enthroned on Friday last. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject, Dr. Wiseman has never himself denied that he took the obnoxious oath, which binds him to persecute heretics; nor has Lord Minto himself denied having shown the late obnoxious Brief by the Pope. In answer to an application on the subject, Lord Minto tells his correspondent that "that he very much regrets that the reserve necessarily imposed upon those charged with diplomatic duties, does not admit," &c., &c. We have not had time to refer to the facts and dates, but if we are not very much mistaken, Lord Minto could not have been officially charged by the Queen with "diplomatic duties" at Rome, seeing that the Act for authorizing Her Majesty to enter into such relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States had not then been passed. If we are

right, his answering a plain question could not compromise him in a character with which he had not been invested.

There is likely to be a modification of the English Ministry in consequence of the Papal aggression.—Lord John Russell and Lord Grey are understood to be opposed on this question. Lord Clarendon adheres to the Grey party, while Lords Palmerston and Lansdowne are understood to support the Premier.

It is stated that Cardinal Wiseman has received autograph letters of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, and the President of the French Republic.

United States.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

Bel Air, Md. Dec. 24th, 1850.

One of the most extraordinary occurrences that have disturbed this part of the world for the past half century, took place to-day. Sometime ago the body of a man named Hammond was found near here, bearing evidence that he had been cruelly murdered.—Suspicion was fixed upon two persons Stump and Griffith, as the villains who committed the bloody deed and they were accordingly arrested, and duly indicted.—Stump for being the principal, and Griffith as being an accomplice.

Stump's trial came on a few days since, and he was acquitted, the jury thinking that the testimony against him was not sufficient for hanging.

Griffith, the accomplice was next on trial, and the Court have been occupied with it for the past few days to day they brought in a verdict of not guilty, upon the following singular testimony.

Stump having been acquitted of the murder, his evidence was of course admissible, and he was called to the stand in behalf of Griffith.—Being sworn he was asked:

Ques.—Do you know anything of the murder of Hammond?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Do you know who killed him?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Who was it?

Ans.—I DID IT MYSELF?

Ques.—Had Griffith any agency in the act?

Ans.—None; and he did not know it, until four hours afterwards!

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty, against the prisoner, and he was discharged.—*N. Y. Sun*.

SEIZURE OF THE NIAGARA.—By telegraph from Boston last night we learn that the British steamer *Niagara* was seized for violation of the revenue laws. On Monday night a boat was seen going from the steamer, which was boarded by an officer, and found to contain silk and lace. Other light goods were found upon the wharf where they had been loading, in all to the amount of from five to ten thousand dollars.—It is supposed that the crew, and not the officers of the ship, are implicated in the transaction, and that the ship will be released by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the meantime, the U. S. officers have been placed on board.—*Globe* 11th Jan.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan., 15, 1851.

Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 3	a	4 0
Spring do. do.	3 6	a	3 3
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 1	a	1 3
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3 0	a	3 2
Peas	2 6	a	0 0
Rye	2 9	a	3 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 3	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	20 0	a	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	20 1	a	0 0
Do. (in Bags)	17 6	a	0 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	18 0	a	18 9
Beef, per lb.	0 2	a	0 4
Do. per 100 lbs.	15 0	a	20 0
Pork per lb.	0 2	a	0 4
Do. per 100 lbs.	17 6	a	23 9
Mutton per lb.	2 3	a	0 3
Potatoes, per bushel	2 0	a	2 6
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 08	a	0 9
Do. salt, do.	0 54	a	0 64
Cheese, per lb.	0 4	a	0 5
Ducks	2 6	a	0 0
Turkeys, each	2 6	a	3 9
Geese, do.	1 104	a	1 7
Lamb per quarter	2 6	a	2 9
Hams, per cwt.	35 0	a	40 8
Bacon	40 0	a	45 0
Lard	0 3	a	0 4
Apples per barrel	10 6	a	15 9
Straw	25 0	a	37 9
Hay	45 0	a	70 0
Fire Wood per cord	12 6	a	15 0
Bread	0 4	a	0 5
Coals per ton	30 0	a	32 6

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London ...	124	@	0	per cent.
" " New York ..	14	@	0	"
" " Montreal	4	@	0	"
New York on London ..	110	@	1104	"

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society will be held at Kingston, on Thursday, Feb. 6th, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Reports are requested from the Parochial Associations in the District.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, Jan., 7th 1851.

To the Members of the Johnstown Deanery Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

You are hereby notified that the usual yearly meeting of this Society, will be held at Cornwall, on Thursday the 13th February. The Secretaries of the Parochial Societies are requested to send in their reports as soon as possible, to the undersigned.

E. J. BOSWELL,

Secretary, J. D. B. C. S.

Jan. 11, 1851.

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

Parochial meetings of the above Association will be held as follows:—

Galt	Monday,	February 10th	7, P.M.
Paris	Tuesday,	" 11th	11, A.M.
Brantford	Tuesday,	" 11th	7, P.M.
Ancaster	Wednesday,	" 12th	11, A.M.
Dundas	Wednesday,	" 12th	7, P.M.
Stoney Creek	Thursday,	" 13th	11, A.M.
Wellington Square	Thursday,	" 13th	7, P.M.
Oakville	Friday,	" 14th	11, A.M.
Elora	Tuesday,	" 18th	11, A.M.
Guelph	Tuesday,	" 18th	7, P.M.
Annual meeting at Hamilton,	Thursday,	13th March,	7, P.M.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secy