

Shop No. 3, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by Magnus Shewan, jun., at £26.  
 Shop No. 5, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by William Maguire for £22.  
 Shop No. 7, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by John Rogers for £20 5s.  
 Shop No. 9, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by John Rogers for £20 15s.  
 Shop No. 11, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £30, bought by John Woodall for £69.  
 Shop No. 13, 11 x 9, and warehouse, upset price £35, bought by James Pantou for £65.  
 Shop No. 12, 11 x 9, and warehouse, upset price £35, bought by John Donnelly for £70.  
 Shop No. 10, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £30, bought by — Doyle for 67 10s.  
 Shop No. 8, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by — Doyle for £36.  
 Shop No. 6, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by Thomas F. Carey for £26.  
 Shop No. 4, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by A. Crumpton for £33 10s.  
 Shop No. 2, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by Mrs. Ward for £40.  
 Warehouse 3, over Butchers' stalls, upset price £5, bought by J. Sparkall for 7.  
 Warehouse 4, over Butchers' stalls, upset price £5, bought by R. Sargent for £7 15s.  
 Cellars 3 and 4, upset price £10, bought by — for £11 5s.  
 Cellars 6 and 7, 9 and 10, unsold.—*Colonist*.

A monument is about to be erected in Quebec to the memory of Mr. Wilson the late eminent Scottish vocalist.

The duties collected at the port of Quebec, from 1st of January to the 10th October inst., amount to the sum of £70,275 15s., while the amount during the same period last year was £54,418 13s. 5d., showing an increase of £15,857 3s. 7d., or about 30 per cent during the year. The receipts from the emigrant tax during the same period has been reduced in amount, owing to the smaller number arrived this year. In 1849 it was £11,676 10s., while this year it is only £9,051 10s.; a reduction of £2,625.—*Quebec Gazette*.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—This undertaking is to be commenced forthwith.

The Hon. Mr. Bourret leaves this evening for Upper Canada, having, in a very short time made all necessary enquiries as to the means of accommodating the Government in Quebec. Nothing of course has yet been decided on as to the buildings to be rented. It is said that the Governor's residence will probably be Spencer Wood, the property of Mr. Atkinson, which has been placed at the disposal of the Government by that gentleman. The house would not be large enough for the purpose, and would require some additions, but the offices, gardens and grounds are all that could probably be desired.—*Quebec Gazette*, Oct. 25.

We understand that a break has occurred in the Cornwall Canal, which has caused a delay of several days in the navigation upwards.

The Mail for England will in future be made up in Montreal every Monday evening at seven o'clock.

A meeting of the Convocation of McGill College was held on Sunday inst., when the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law was conferred upon C. C. Abbott, Esq., Student at Law. This is the first degree of the kind that has ever been granted in Lower Canada.

MURDER NEAR MARKHAM.—A few days ago a man was murdered by his wife about two miles back from Markham. The only particulars which can as yet be gathered are, that the man returned home in a state of intoxication, and that the woman beat him so that his head was entirely shapeless. She was declared to be insane, and was immediately removed to the Lunatic Asylum, where she now remains.—*Globe*.

At Kingston, James Webb has been tried for the murder of William Brennan. The trial, which lasted for three days, terminated in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to be hung on the tenth of December. About an hour after sentence being passed, Rev. Mr. Rogers went into the cell of the condemned man, when he confessed voluntarily that he had murdered Brennan. He led him into the wood—threw him down, and then stabbed him in the neck with the spear, or long knife, which Brennan usually had with him. He immediately stripped him, and then buried him without the clothes; the spear he threw into the creek. His sole object in murdering him was to get possession of the note he held against him for £4 10s. After telling this to Mr. Rogers, he said he now enjoyed the only calm moment since he committed the crime. This confession must give great satisfaction to the jury, upon whom the solemn responsibility fell of passing condemnation on him.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire on Monday night arose from the discovery of flames and smoke issuing from the store of Mr. Bestado, hatter, King street, but which was speedily extinguished. The fire broke out in a lumber corner, at half-past twelve o'clock, but in what manner could not be discovered, as there had been no fire near it during the evening.—*Globe*.

W. L. MCKENZIE.—The *Examiner* of last week, contains an address by this notorious personage to the electors of York. It occupies upwards of fifteen columns, and is full of the egotism and unscrupulous assertion so characteristic of the writer.—The ex-traits is feeling his way to Parliamentary honours, but does not indicate the precise Riding which he intends to insult by a canvass.

MONTREAL—COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Henry Jamieson was brought to trial on the twentieth, on a charge of being implicated in burning the Parliament House. The case occupied two days, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused. "The Verdict," (says the *Herald*), "was received with great signs of satisfaction by the numerous signs of the people assembled about the door of the Court-House." B. R. Turquand pleaded guilty of stealing money from a Post-letter. Thomas Fleming, found guilty of manslaughter; received sentence of imprisonment in the common jail for two years.

A SOLDIER TO BE HANGED.—William Shotts, a private in the 20th regiment, was tried on Wednesday and Thursday week last, for the murder of James Cubiss, a private in the same regiment, on the 17th June last. A plea of insanity was put in but was over-ruled by the Judge (Aylwin). He was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th December next.—*Montreal Transcript*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to our correspondent, *Christopher Oldchurch*, who complains that "David's prayers, which he used in his great distress, are sung in our Churches instead of Psalms of praise and cheerfulness;" we must remind him, that the selection of the Psalms to be sung is entirely discretionary: but that it was contemplated that the Penitential Psalms would occasionally be used, is evident, from the *Directions about the Tunes and Measures*, which are printed at the conclusion of the Psalms and Hymns.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1850.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO desires to offer up his praises and thanksgivings in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in his Diocese, for God's late mercies vouchsafed to him in his return to his Diocese, and for the success which has been granted to the work which he has undertaken.

We are directed to state, that the Prayers for the safe return for the Lord Bishop, recommended by the Archdeacons of the Diocese, should now be discontinued.

ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL.

We are requested to state, that it is intended (D.V.) that the Corner Stone of the New Church of St. James's shall be laid on Wednesday, the 20th inst. We shall be able to announce the arrangements which will be made for this interesting occasion in our next number.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION, at Toronto, on SUNDAY, the 17th of November. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay, to the Rev. H. J. Grasset, Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for Examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at Nine o'clock, A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials, and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Early on Saturday morning, our much-esteemed Diocesan arrived in Toronto, by the steamer *America*, from Rochester. His Lordship, we are happy to say, is in the enjoyment of perfect health;—indeed, though he has undergone much toil and fatigue for many months past, we never saw him looking better.

During the voyage from England, the Bishop officiated twice. On both occasions, he read the full Service, and preached to large and deeply-attentive congregations.

The *Canada*, in which his Lordship was a passenger) ran upon the rocks about thirty miles east of Halifax; and though she got off without material injury, the danger for a short time was very great. Had the vessel been going at her full speed when she struck, the probability is that she must have gone to the bottom. The deepest gratitude is due to Almighty God for thus preserving His servant from peril, and averting from our Province a loss, which, at the present crisis especially, would have been calamitous in the extreme.

His Lordship has every reason to be satisfied with the result of his important mission to the Mother Country. He has brought with him funds to the amount of £15,000 or £16,000, which, with the sum already contributed in the Province, will ensure the establishment of a Seminary where the claims of Revelation will be recognised, and within whose halls the Matin and Vesper voice of prayer and praise will be regularly uplifted.

Owing to the advanced period of the season, the buildings will not be begun before the ensuing Spring. It is confidently anticipated that by October, 1851, at the latest, the course of instruction will be fully commenced. We learn that the staff of Professors will be full and complete, including two or more eminent men from the English Universities.

May the God of all wisdom and grace grant that the undertaking, thus auspiciously commenced, be brought to a speedy and successful completion; and that our beloved Diocesan may be long spared to behold the University, which must ever call him Father, diffusing the blessings of a sound Scriptural education throughout the length and breadth of the land!

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The introductory addresses by the Lecturers of this newly-formed School will be delivered this day in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at One o'clock, P. M.

When we state the gratifying fact, that the "Upper Canada School of Medicine" is in connexion with the Church University, we are sure that nothing more is necessary to induce the attendance, on this interesting occasion, of all who would oppose the divorcement of Science from Religion.

We may add that it is the intention of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto to be present, and to take part in the proceedings, which will be appropriately opened with the prayers of the Church.

Should any parties, friendly to the object of the meeting, not have received cards of invitation, we are requested to assure them that the omission was unintentional, and that their presence will be welcome and desirable.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

In our past observations upon this important subject, we have confined ourselves to the duty of the laity, and the necessity of an immediate move on their part for the permanent endowment of the Church. We shall now briefly allude to other active measures for the same purpose, and in other quarters. Steps should be at once taken to put a stop to any further sale of lands already set apart, either by the State or by individuals, for the endowment of the Church; and measures such as we have suggested should also be taken as speedily as circumstances may permit, for rendering such lands a present and growing source of income to the Church. In some instances, perhaps, sales may be unavoidable, the lands being so isolated as not to be easily convertible to Church purposes; but even in such cases, if sales be made, they should only be in order to purchase more eligible lots, in aid of Church extension elsewhere; and, above all, immediate measures should, if possible, be taken to secure to the Church *unalienably* her share of the unsold Reserves, and to turn them to the purpose we have stated; and measures should also be taken to apply the funded property to which she may be entitled from past sales of those Reserves, in aid of such purposes as might from time to time seem advantageous.

The piety of individuals has already done something towards the endowment of the Church, and there are now about 20,000 acres of land for this purpose, vested in the Church Society of this Diocese. These 20,000 acres are not at present producing an average of much more than one shilling per acre; but there are of these about five thousand acres which produce annually about five shillings per acre, whilst there are about ten thousand acres totally unproductive. Many of these endowments are so small in themselves, that under the present state of things they must wait the progress of civilization to be productive, whilst others are so large that, with a little aid from the lay proprietors around them, the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, might, at an early day be placed in a position to carry out the views we have been putting forward. But in every step the clergy and the laity should go hand in hand. There is another measure which is imperatively needed, as respects the present and all future endowments of the Church, of vital importance to her welfare and efficiency. In some places within the Diocese, a portion of the yearly remuneration of the minister arises from the cultivation by himself, of lands set apart for the support of the Church in his mission—a provision, perhaps, in some cases formerly unavoidable from local circumstances. Now, in no case and under no circumstances should the sacred ministry be a school for tyro farmers. The sacred office demands the minister's exclusive thoughts, and his sacred duties his entire time. Wherever the former is the case, a portion—perhaps the larger portion—of that time which should be devoted to the spiritual wants of the Christian flock, is devoted to the necessities of the farm; and the spiritual duties are to an equal extent neglected. This is unjust alike to the flock and the pastor, and wherever it is the case dissent is sure to spread. The promoters of the most absurd doctrines will be certain of a congregation twice, or even thrice, on the Sabbath, and frequently during the week; whilst, perhaps, the single Church Service on the Sabbath day is almost unattended, and the minister looked upon with indifference, perhaps dislike, by the members of his congregation. Is not this as painful as it is improper a condition for either the Church or its minister to be placed in? Steps should at once be taken to correct this error wherever it may be found, and to guard against its recurrence. Indeed, in the Church (particularly while each branch is in the cradle, as the Church in Canada unquestionably is,) in no instance should the pastor be otherwise employed than in his ministerial labours; but situated as the Church in Canada now is, this cannot be altogether avoided, until the funds for her support receive an increase, such as will enable her to place her ministry beyond the necessity of extraneous labours, and to do this she must depend on the liberality of the laity.

We might dwell at considerable length on this important subject, and go into many statistical details to prove that, even in a financial point of view, the people benefit by the efficiency of the Church, in preventing the growth of crime and poverty, thereby saving the country from the heavy

and lamentable taxation that both are sure to bring with them; and we could easily prove that it is far less expensive for a people to support an efficient Church and ministry, than the most efficient police, or the most limited system of poor-laws,—and that whilst good conduct and sobriety, loyalty and industry, characterize the former, crime and destitution, sedition and intemperance, vice and disease, are inseparable attendants on the latter.

But we have already dwelt on this subject much longer than we intended, but far from the time we might; yet are we close we would extend our basis of ministerial labour, as well as our demands upon the resources of the laity. Hitherto we have appealed to them to secure the efficient services of the Church to themselves and their descendants only. We have simply treated of the present and future wants of the 200,000 members of the Church of Christ within this Province. We now tell them that there are at this moment 600,000 stray sheep without the fold—a number, however zealous and efficient her ministry may be, that it is at present impossible for them to reach. Let the laity remember that these are wanderers from the Church of Christ; and let the clergy remember that, though without the fold, they are members of their flock, and as much within their charge as the most regular attendant upon their ministry. To carry out these plans the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto possesses the necessary legal powers by its constitution, and only needs an extension of its present organization, and more diffused and continued exertion. We say, then, let it be the care of the laity to supply the means, whilst it shall be the duty of the Church to labour, so that by their united exertions the day may not be far distant when we shall see within the Province but "one fold, under one Shepherd—Jesus Christ our Lord."

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

We have received the following copy of a letter from our venerable Diocesan, on the subject of the division of this Diocese, from the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B. D., Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

To the Most Reverend and Right Reverend the ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS forming the Council appointed to arrange measures, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the Erection and Endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain.

The late happy subdivision of the Diocese of Quebec into two Sees, Quebec and Montreal, encourages me to submit for your consideration some reasons in favour of the division of the Diocese of Toronto, into two or more Bishoprics, at no distant period.

This important subject has been postponed till now, on several grounds. First, there was a feeling of delicacy on the part of the present Incumbent. The diocese of Toronto having been established so recently as 1839, he thought it might appear too soon to urge such division, and that he had scarcely served long enough to be entitled to any diminution of his labours. It was indeed but reasonable that he should continue to discharge them, while it was possible to do so with advantage. But the bounds of the various settlements have been so much extended since, 1839, and the Parishes and Stations so multiplied, as to make it next to impossible to visit them within any reasonable time. Second. Another consideration suggested delay. Many of the other Colonies required Bishops before Upper Canada had any fair claim to a second; but now that the more important Dependencies of the Crown have been supplied—and in some cases, as Lower Canada, and New Zealand, two are allowed,—the undersigned feels that he may without offence mention the following facts as sufficient to establish some claim for relief.

The Diocese of Toronto extends along the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes of Canada, nearly six hundred miles, and if Lakes Huron and Superior be included, more than twelve hundred miles. It contains 800,000 inhabitants, of whom 200,000 are members of the Church of England; and from the rapid increase of population (for it doubles in less than ten years), the Province will soon contain many millions, and become the stronghold and principal seat of the Church in British North America.

The Diocese of Toronto, or Province of Upper Canada, is at present divided, by the local Government, into twenty-one Districts, and these might with some slight modifications be conveniently arranged into three Dioceses, allowing to each seven Districts. Such division would give to each Diocese a front on the River and Lakes of nearly two hundred miles, running back the whole breadth of the Province, which may average from eighty to one hundred miles; and each Diocese would thus contain an area of from sixteen to twenty thousand square miles.\*

1st. The seven Eastern Districts, which at present contain about one hundred townships, and about forty clergymen, might constitute the Diocese of Kingston.

2nd. The second Diocese, retaining the name Toronto, might comprise the seven middle Districts; containing one hundred and twenty-nine townships and about seventy clergymen.