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."

VOLUME XV., No. 12.]

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 23, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXXXI.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Dat	te.		ist Lesson	and Lesson
E	Oct	. 26.	19'rm SUND. APT. TRIN. { M. E.	Dan. 3.	Luke 12. Bphes. 6.
M	••	27.	Past. { M.	acelus 8.	Luke 13. Phil. 1.
T.			ST. SIMON & ST. JUDE" { M.		Luke 14. Phil. 2.
M.	**	29.		Beclus 10.	Luke 15. Phil. 3.
T	**	30.		,,	Phil. 4.
F,	••	31.	Fast. { M. B.	***1	Luke 17. Col. 1.
s	Nov	i		. 51	Heb. 11 4 Rev. 19 1
R	••	2.	20TH SUN. APT. TRIN. (R.	Joel 2. Michal 6.	Luke 18. Col. 2.

" Creed of St. Athanasius. † To verse 10. ‡ From 33rd, and chap. 12 to ver. 7. ‡ To ver. 17. ‡ To verse 17.

OHURCHES.	CLEAGY.	Matins.	p	Even	Tool
St. Paul's	Rev. H.J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, } { Rev. B., Baldwin, M.A., Assist. } Rev. J. G.D. McKensie, B.A. Incum Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb. Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. } Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist. }	11	'c.	4	o'c

- 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.
- † There is Morning Prayer daily in this Church, at 7 o'clock
- ; in this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. The tioly Communion is administered on the first Sund ty in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Triulty Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Church. In the last Church the Hely Communion is also administered at eight, A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE. For the week ending Monday, 127th October, 1851. VISITORS:

THE PRINCIPAL.

Jos. C. Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.

CENSOR: J. P. DE HAYE, French Master.

F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

CATHEDRAL INSTITUTIONS.

These institutions were the nurseries of most of our chief divines, who were the glory of our English name; in them these great men consolidated the strength which has been so beneficial to our Church: to them, and to our Universities, are our Church and Nation indebted for the mightiest works which have established her faith, or edified her piety.

Almost all our defences, either our own blessed faith itself, or of the essentials of that faith, have been the produce of our Cathedral Institutions; almost every mighty work which has enriched our English theology has issued from them.

Whether, then, we take a list of our great divines, and trace their earlier history, or whether we adopt the more compendious plan of looking over the history of our Cathedrals, and selecting the great names which there occur, we shall come to the same result, -that to our endowments, and principally to those of our Cathedrals, we are indebted for all the theology of our Church. It is a refreshing sight, cheering alike to faith and hope, to behold what heroes God has already raised up for this our Church .- " Vox."

BVIL SPEAKING.

By speaking evil, though it is true, when no good purpose is immediately to be answered, the following hateful tempers are discovered to rule in the heart:-1st. Want of regard to the high and loving authority of God, who has positively forbidden it. 2nd. Want of brotherly love and charity, which would be grieved for the offences we know any one living in the commission of. 3rd. Want of humility in our hearts, which would teach us that we are vile, too vile, ourselves to complain of others, and dwell on their faults .- Rev. II. Venn.

HEAVEN NO HEAVEN TO THE GODLESS.

Alas! where is the buying and selling, the bustle of business, or the enthusiasm of enterprize that

which we contrived, while we were upon the earth, to get rid of time, and forget that it was rolling the Creator had thrown a shadow over whatever over our heads. What shall we do for those wild pursuits by which we made ourselves mad for a heighten our aspirations after it by its secrecy, thill we converse? And then to go on in this of light upon them, and night over the sters to And so it is with our spiritual nature. way for ever and for ever, and for ever. We can incite us to follow and seek them in their airy

heaven, would to God, He had left us still upon our beloved earth! Wherefore have ye brought us out of Egypt, when we ate, and drank, and were merry, and have left us here to perish in the wilderness? Better would it have been for us to have still our interchanges of hope and fear, of pleasure and pain, of repose and fatigue, of joy and sorrow, than to endure this dismal serenity, than to say in the morning, "would to God it were evening;" and in the evening, "would to God it were morning .- Rev. C. Wolfe.

SANCTIFIED SORROW.

Our hearts are fastened to this world By strong and endless ties, And every sorrow cuts a string, And urges us to rise.

Dr. Young.

RELIGION IN THE HOUSE. Religion should be prudently brought before s family. The old dissenters wearied their families. Jacob reasoned well with Esau about the tenderness of his children, and his flocks and herds.-Something gentle, quiet, moderate, should be our aim. There should be no scolding: it should be mild and pleasant. I make it as natural as possible: I am a religious man; you are my children and my servants; it is natural that we should do so and so .- Rev. R. Cecil.

SPIRITUAL WORSHIP HARD TO MAN.

It is very easy to be religious when we worship idols; it is very easy to bow down to gods which we make ourselves; it is easy to wash like the poor Hindoo in the Gangea, to the river god, or to repeat texts of the Koran like the Mahommedan; or to count our beads and to say Paternosters like the poor Romanists. But to bend the will to believe the word-to worship exactly as God bids us worship-to cast the weight of our hearts' woes and the burden of our hearts' sins upon Him whom He commands us to cast them on,-to believe without seeing-end to obey without questioning -this is the hard point for man. This however is his great attainment, this is the great and blessed achievement of a living faith. - Rev. C. E. Kennaway.

Nothing doth more advantage Satan than pride; for, first, a man shall never be a proficient that thinks himself already sufficient; secondly, when he can poison our good works with Pharisaism, he makes us by overvaluing to love them.—Birdsall.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

We should search the Scriptures as the navigator consults his chart, and makes his observations, that he may discover where he is, and what course he must steer: -- or as any one looks into a glass, that he may both know what manner of man he is, and learn to adjust what is unbecoming; -- or as an heir reads his father's will, and the inventory of his effects and estates, that he may know what the inheritance is, and the nature of the tenure by which he must possess it.—Rev. T. Scott.

CHURCH AND STATE.

It is the misfortune of all the Roman Catholic countries, that there the Church and the State, interests, and are continually at variance one with the other. It is our happiness, that here they is also a selfishuess of the affections, to which perform but one system. While this harmony lasts, sons of warmer temperaments, of finer susceptibiwhatever hurts the Church, hurts the State;the Church, takes away from the civil power a their worldly interests, everything and everybody, tution .- Lord Lyttleton, 1753.

TRUE CAUSE FOR SORROW.

Weep not for broad lands lost: Weep not for fair hopes crost. Weep not when limbs wax old, Weep not when friends wax cold: Weep not that death must part Thine, and the best loved heart : Yet weep, weep all thou can,-Weep, weep, because thou art A sin defiled man.

Sir Walter Scott.

In the beauty of form, or of moral character, or of the material creation, it is that which is most

MTSTERY.

supplied us at once with our cares and our hopes? veiled which is most beautiful. The mysteries of What shall we do for the delightful trifles by the heart and of nature are the delight of the intellect, the soul, and the eyes. It seems as though he has made most delicate and most divine, to those studs of fire which his fingers, as they touched the vault of heaven, have stamped upon the firmament.—Lamartine.

PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Before divine service begins it would be very proper to consider what that God is whom you are going to serve, and the nature of the service which He requires at your hands,-and to resolve as much as you can, to guard against all vain and impertinent thoughts, which might possibly thrust themselves upon you, in order to draw off your mind and affections from their proper employment. These meditations and resolutions being over, care should be taken in the Church before the service begins, that you may not disturb the congregation coming in unseasonably; and that you may not miss joining in the confession of sins, it being as abourd for sinful men to pretend to pray for blessings from God, before they have begged pardon for their sins, as it is for state criminals to petition their prince for favours, before they have applied to him to pass by their transgressions. -- Veneer.

POLLY AND WISDOM.

Opening the map of God's extensive plan, We find a little isle, this life of man; Eternity's unknown expanse appears Circling around, and limiting his years. The busy race examine and explore Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore, With care collect what in their eyes excels, Some shining pebbles, and some weeds and shells; Thus laden, dream that they are rich and great And happiest he that groans beneath his weight. The waves o'ertake them in their serious play, And every hour sweeps multitudes away They shreik and sink, survivors start and weep, Pursue their sport, and follow to the deep. A few forsake the throng : with lifted eyes Ask wealth of Heaven, and gain a real prize, Truth, wisdom, grace, and peace like that above, Seal'd with His signet, whom they serve and love; Scorn'd by the rest, with patient hope they wait, A kind release from their imperfect state, And unregretted are soon snatched away From scenes of sorrow into glorious day.

DANGER OF RICHES.

Difficult as the work of salvation is to every fallen child of Adam, to the rich, and to the man "hastening to be rich," the difficulty is infinitly increased. With a profusion of the gifts of God, the ungrateful heart of man becomes strangely alienated from the heavenly giver; with an earnest desire after wealth comes an increasing indifference to spiritual duties and spiritual privileges; with an attainment of wealth comes frequently a sordid selfishness, deadness of heart to God, coldness to selves another; is there any harm in letting it the brethren. Few Christians perish from the alone?-Colton. cutting winds of adversity; many wither and fall away beneath the burning sun of prosperity. Intimately was he acquainted with the human heart, who looking around upon the splendid mansion of his friend, and observing the exulting expression of his countenance, exclaimed " Ay, these are the things that make a death-bed terrible!"-Rev. H.

SELFISHNESS OF THE BEART.

There is a selfishness of the heart, as well as a selfishness of the head. In selfishness of the unthe civil power and the hierarchy, have separate derstanding, all the individual's acts are dictated by his own supposed worldly interests. But there lity, of deeper feelings, and of more imagination, whatever weakens the credit of the governors of are prone. Such often sacrifice unhesitatingly all part of its strength, and shakes the whole consti- for the gratification of their affections; but, in so doing, they as unhesitatingly sacrifice the best interests of others, and their own duties : and this it is that marks the affection as disbolic, not as divine. It is a sacrifice for self-gratification only; it is no self-denial : self is uppermost : and as such selfishness is often the fault of beautiful, tender, and imaginative women, it puts on so becoming a disguise as almost to pass for a virtue. It is a vice of the best part of human nature, and partakes somewhat of the beauty which it mars; and on this account is more dangerous than the more openly odious variety, as the highest truths when distorted are the occasion of the deepest and most destructive errors. - Evening Thoughts.

SPIRITUAL ANALOGIES.

Our in ellect is etrengthened by communicating with other intellects, by collision with other minds. Our feelings are increased and strengthened by friendship, social intercourse, the mutual charities time, and hunted eternity out of our minds? What and to soften its lustre from our gaze, as he has of life. Life is generated by life; light by light; shall we do for conversation? upon what subject placed lids over our eyes to temper the impression heat by heat; magnetism by contact with magnets.

Intercourse with spirit, like with like, strength-

not sit thus dreaming through eternity. If this be ocean, and measure his power and greatness by ens that. God's Spirit works with our spirit, to atrengthen and purify it. We must go to the fountain-head of our spiritual being, for daily, hourly, momently supplies. Nothing will supersede this. Intercourse with the spiritual part of our fellow-creatures, or with their thoughts in books, will help. We feel it does, and that we are the better for it, but it is both limited and impure --like drinking at a little rill, which has contracted many impurities in its course, instead of going at once to the spring-head where the water wells out of the earth, pure, fresh, and living. Prayer, thus viewed, seems so accordant, in its objects and results, with all that is known of the communication of natural powers, that it is a "reasonable service," and by analogy exactly calculated to produce the effect it promises, a growth of the highest powers of the mind, by direct and immediate contact with the original source of those powers.—

CONCISE BULES FOR SELF-EXAMINATION.

- Have I this day walked with God?-confiding in Him as my Friend and Father in Christ?-depending on his divine influences? -- waiting upon His Providential will, submissively and thankfully? -keeping watch over my thoughts and heart for Him?-seeking Him in devotion and self-examination?-serving Him in my calling?-not forgetting Him in relaxation?—turning to Him when alone?—labouring to glorify Him?—husbanding all my time for Him?—cleaving steadfastly to Him in all trials and temptations?—Archbishop Trench.

The Temple is framed in Lebanon, and set upon Zion: neither hammer nor axe was heard in that boly structure; there was nothing but noise in Lebanon, nothing in Zion but silence and peace. Whatever tumults are abroad, it is fit there should be all quietness and sweet concord in the Church. Oh God, that the axes of schism, or the hammers of furious contentions, should be heard within Thy enauturry! Thine house is not built with blows; with blows it is besten down. Oh knit the second of Thy servants together, in the unity of the spirit, and the bond of peace, that we may mind and speak the same things; that Thou who art the God of peace, mayest take pleasure to dwell under the quiet roof of our hearts!-Bishop Hull.

DOUBTPUL CASES.

In cases of doubtful morality, it is usual to say, is there any harm in doing this? This question may sometimes be best answered by asking our-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Bishop of Newfoundland paid a visit to this city on Friday last. During his brief stay in Hamilton, be minutely inspected Christ's Church and the Church of the Ascension, accompanied by the Reverends Geddes and Hebden, the pastors of the above churches. His Lordship was highly pleased with the sacred edifices. being deeply interested in the welfare of the church in the British Colonies. On Tuesday evening, his Lordship was the guest of the Rev. J. G. Gedder .- Hamilton Gazette.

The Rev. J. W. Marsh, Missionary at Elora, desires thankfully to acknowled the following contributions towards the Church at present building in the Townhip of Peel:-

Mrs. Mortimer, (Thornhill) £2 10 0 Mrs. Marsh Line 2 10 Baldwin, M. A..... 4 10 0

ENGLAND.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY .- Some days since it was stated that the Archbishop of Cunterbury had determined on proceeding ecclesisstically against certain clergymen in his diocese, who have persisted in performing the services of their churches in a manner opposed to his Grace's wishes. That step has has now been taken. Mr. Barber, the archbishop's apparitor, has waited upon the parties, and served them with " monitions' (a sort of ecclesiastical writ), the result of which will be, that if they do not within a given a given time abandon the practices of which his Grace complains, they will be cited to the Court of Arches to defend their conduct-a course of proceeding which, if adverse to them, will entail enormous expenses upon them, and, in all probability, result in suspension from their benefices. Owing to absence from their livings by some of the incumbents, the archhishop's apparitor has not been at le to serve all the monitions; but he expects to be able to do so in the course of a few days.

of 99 Roman Catholics by the Lord Bishop of Tuam, in the picturesque village of Oughteraid, county Gatway, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. We have now to report the gratifying intelligence that, in prosecuting that tour the Bishop proceeded on Wednesday to Castlekirke, where he administered the rite of confirmation to 96 individuals, all of whom were converts from the Church of Rome, except two, and of the whole number two-thirds were adults, many of them 40, some 50, and a few even 60 years of age, thus testifying that the Word of God can bring conviction to the grey headed as well as to the youthful, and that one and all, when they come under the power of that Word, are anxious to cast off the bondage of Popery, and embrace in the most public manner the glorious liberty of the children of God. In the year 1849, a confirmation was held in this parish, when 174 converts from Romanism were confirmed, thus making a total of 270 converts in this parish alone, who have been thus publicly received into the Church within two years. The following day, Thursday, the Bishop visited another missionary station (Salruck), also under the Society for Lish Church Missions, where he confirmed 30 individuals, all of whom, except one, are converts from Romanism. This mission has only been in operation little more than a twelvemonth, yet they are close upon 200 converts from Romanism, and the daily school is crowded with 60 children, all of whose parents were, until lately, under the influence of Dr. M'Hale and his priests, who carefully kept from them the knowledge of that blessed Word, which has in the riches of God's grace been of late so abundantly blessed to both parents and children. On Saturday the Bishop was to hold a confirmation at Clifden, where about 400 converts were expected to des to put into the pockets." present themselves.—Standard.

ROMANISM. - It is stated that a portion of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Leeds, who went over to the Church of Rome with Messis. Minster, Ward, &c., have returned to the Church of England, having found the practice of the Church of Rome to be very different from its high professions, and offering nothing to compensate for the abandonment of the Church of their

Young Men's College at St. Barnabas.-The Clergy of St. Barnabas propose to establish a College in connection with their Church, for the reception of young men living apart from their parents, as students, apprentices, or clerks. Each young man is to pay, for board and lodging, a sum not exceeding from 25s. to 30s. a-week. As soon as a sufficient number of young men shall have applied for admission, suitable premises will be engaged, and the College opened under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Skinner, M. A., late Fellow of University College, Durham, and the Hou. and Rev. R. Liddle, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Knights-bridge.

From our English Files.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION - About a month since the New York Express stated that lately, at Halitax, & private of the 1st Royal Regiment, then in garrison, about to return to England, appeared at the police-office, and voluntarily confessed to having murdered a young woman, about eight years ago, at Norwich, in England. The man gave his name as Thomson, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. His victim was a sum of many amount with whom he had been on terms of intimacy, and the crime was perpetrated by drowning bar in what he towned her in what he termed a canal. The Crime had so proyed on the offender's mind that he at length determined to give himself up to justice, and allow the law to take its courc. Subsequent occurrences have confirmed the truth of the principal circumstances narrated. Thomson has arrived in England, and is now in Winchester gaol, and one of the superintendents of that district, Mr. Hubbersty, late of the Norfolk constabulacy, has been over to this city instituting inquiries. Thomson gives the name of his victim as Hannah Barber, and both he and the girl were well known to many people still living in Norwhich, the crime having been perpetrated so recently as 1846. Thomson himself states that it was in the month of August of that year, and Mr. Hubbersty has learned from several sources that Thomson was at that time a private of the regiment of Carbineers then lying at Ipswieb, having just left Norwich, and that a girl named Hannah Barber had shortly before been rejected by one of the band of the same regiment, in consequence of her intimacy with Thomson and other men; that Thomson got a day's leave of absence, and came down to Norwich; saw the girl there again, and walked out with her in the evening. It appears, also, that a Mr. Taylor, of Puckthrope, well remembers that between twelve and one o'clock one night in the same month, while bobbing for cels in the river, near St. George's bridge, he heard some blows struck, and immediately afterwards principal Romish teachers in England. The synod a splash in the water. He also distinctly heard the and succeeded in rescuing a young woman from a watery grave. After she recovered herself a little heplaced her on the steps leading to the house of Mr. a brewer, who came up at the time, attempted to learn the event which had just occurred. She shortly after- | course of the present week. wards left the spot, no one knowing who she was, or that they have seen Hannah Barber in Norwich within the last twelve months, but have no knowledge ada where she is to be found. She is said to be a country Russell was to be at the kirk on Sunday last. What, girl, and her visits to Norwich were only occasional. It is very desirable that she should be found, in order that it may be ascertained whether she is really, the girl whom Mr. Taylor rescued. Under any circumstances, however, it appears probable that Thomson's victim escaped the death to which he has till new thought he had hurried her. Shortly after Angust, Hampshire, charged with a capital offence (sheep who were lying in Canada, whither he was sent to join stealing I believe) After being examined before a them; and he has, doubtless, been living since that time under great mental suffering - I yan . Meestiser,

A WHALE IN A FIX. On Friday foreno n. as Mr. Lamb, of Greenick, was rowing along in a small beat with two lads, near the month of Garel ch, they discovered a whole grounded on the shore, when they immediately rowed towards it, and, after a vogorous struggle of two hours, succeeded in despatching it with the boat-hook, when it proved to be a whale of the

Conversions from Popers.—Our columns of among the desizers of the coast; and numerous bosts Friday last contained a brief account of the confirmation put out to sea in chase, armed with pitchtorks, spades boat-hooks, rusty swords, and every offensive weapon that could be laid hold of, but he escaped at that time. After it had taken the ground, and before it was killed it created a dreadful commotion in the water, blowing and lashing the sea into foam, and sending the spray from twenty to thirty feet into the air. The huge fish measured between six and seven feet in diameter, and the tail was six feet broad .- Glasgow Daily Mail.

BEFS. - A correspondent of the Chelmsford Chronicle who is a bec-keeper, observes that he often hears cottagers complain of the difficulty of paying their rent, and as an efficient means of doing so, he recommends them to turn their attention to bees, 6.1 would advise," he says, " young people, as soon as they are married, instead of buying so many paltry things into the house, to endeavour to save a half sovereign, and buy a skep of bees. In two years they can get a good stock, that will bring them in money enough to pay their rent every year. I have kept bees for twentyone years, and, have been very fortunate with them; the account of honey and wax proceeds for the last three years is as follows :--

1849.-221 lbs. of honey, at 6d, per lb. £5-10-6 9 ditto wax, 1s. 6d. ditto ... 0 13 6 1850.--135 ditto honey, at 64. ditto ... 3 5 6 6 ditto wax. 1s. 4d. ditto ... 0 9 5 1851.-170 ditto honey, at 6d. ditto ... 4 5 0 8 ditto wax, at 1s. 2d. ditto.. 0 8 4

Per year..... 4 14 41 This will pay the rent and leave a few shillings besi-

Total in three years £14 13 2

The Morning Herald announces that Mr. Birch has

resigned his office of Tutor to the Prince of Wales, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr. Gibbs, a Barrister, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. No cause is assigned for this change; but we can well imagine, and have long expected and hoped, that a late Assistant-Master of Eton would eventually become convinced that attendance at a Presbyterian place of Worship, in deference to a mere political custom of the Court, was inconsistent and unworthy compromise of principle, especially when a Priest of the Church was in attendance as Chaplain to the Court, as we understand Dr. Wellesley to be at the present time.

THE CLIPPER YACHT, "AMERICA." - A Dartmouth man, who has given much attention to naval architecture, and who for more than twenty years has condemned the English yacht builder's system of building broad short vessels, suggests that the best way to surpass the America in accommodation stability and sailing (without enlarging her sails) would be to take a vessel of her precise model and size, cut her in two at her midship section, and lengthen her amidships about about 45 feet, so as to make her size about six times as long as she is broad. Captain Matson may observe on board the Chinese junk, Keying, that her lug sails stand like boards, chiefly in consequence of their feet being lashed to booms, like the America's: so that pot-bellied sails-not boards - may be deemed the real novelty. A naval architect should never allow either mast makers, or riggers, or sail makers, to interfere with the designs. Until the dumpy system be exploded, her Majesty's navy will not contain a really fast sailing ship. The Pique frigate now en route from Poetsmouth to Pembroke to be lengthened 40 feet, ought, even as a sailing ship, to be lengthened 120 feet; and the length of our war and other ocean steamers, ought to be nine times their breadth. 2,000 ton paddle steamers, built upon that proportion, would bring Bengal and South Australia, via the Cape of Good Hope, within forty days of Plymouth-an object of high importance to the British Empire .- Post.

Abolition of the Tithe Office.-The Tithe Office at Sometset House, is to be abolished, the tithes throughout England being nearly wholly commuted.

reached Hong Kong on the 8th of July, being only fortyfour days in its transit. It was conveyed from Sucz to Ceylon by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Hindostan, and from Ceylon to Hong Kong in their new steamer Singapore. The mail of the 24th of June, which would be conveyed by the Oriental and Malta steamers, was expected to reach China in about the same time. The time allowed in the contract with the Company is fifty-six days.

Mr. Birch has resigned the situation of preceptor to the Prince of Wales. He is to be succeeded in his office by Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

NEW MOVEMENT OF THE ROMANISTS.-Arrangements are in progress for calling, on as early a day as circumstances will admit, a provincial synod of the will be held in the metropolis, under the Presidency footsteps of a person running away. He unmoved his of Dr. Wiseman, and the most important matter which boat as quickly as possible, and hastened to the spot, will come under consideration will be the nature of the canon law to be adopted for the government of the Romanists in this country. It appears that it was in contemplation to hold the synod some weeks since. Brooks, builder. Mr. Taylor, together with Mr. Rix. but it was thought advisable to postpone the proceedings until the arrival of Dr. Grant. The synod will from her her name, but she positively refused to tell, be assisted by Dr Mellale in drawing up a c de of or to reveal any of the circumstances connected with canon law. Dr. McHale will arrive in London in the

THE PRIME MINISTER AT BALMORAL AND A HIGHwhither she went. Two or three persons now state LAND WOMAN.-A good joke is related of an old Highland woman, who came trudging an immense distance over the hills, having heard that Lord John thinks the reader was her errand? She had heard that Lord Johnny was the Prime " Meenister" of all England, and she " expeckit to hear him hold forth in a shoothcome disc urse "- Inverness Courier.

EXECUTION UNDER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES .-Justice of the Peace, he was committed to the county gaol at Winchesfer for trial at the ensuing assizes. The evidence against the man was too strong to admit of any doubt of his guilt, he was consequently convicted, and sentence of death (rigidly enforced for this ; erime at the peri d ailuded to) pronounced. Months and years passed away, but no warrant for his execu- called him from Orleans to Paris, M. Edmund Dtion arrived. In the interval a marked improvement | was accustomed to go to an hotel, with the landlord of in the man's conduct and bearing became apparent, which he was acquainted. Liking, like almost all His natural abilities were good, his temper mild, and bottle-nose species, twenty two feet in length; it was his general desire to please attracted the attention and towed to Greenock, and exhibited to the jublic on engaged the confidence of the governor of the prison, Saturday. We believe the carcase was sold for the who at length employed him in executing commis-

however, the awful instrument, which had been in- 'day evening after supper, he invited the people of the advertently concealed among other papers, was discovered, and at once forwarded to the high sheriff, and by the proper authority to the unfortunate delinquent himself. My purpose is brief relation only; suffice it to say the unhappy man is stated, under these affecting circumstances, to have suffered the last peualty of the law .- Notes and Queries.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE SOUTH. - The Nenagh Guardian, noticing the marked decline of crime in Tipperary, evidenced by the extreme pancity of cases tried, not only at assizes and quarter sessions. but descending even to the petty-sessions courts, ascribes the happy change to the absence of competition for land :-" Land was the great source of crime in the county of Tipperary, and, perhaps, there was no part of Ireland that the peasantry clung to it with so much tenacity, or laid their very existence upon it, as in this. Now the reverse is the fact-they are flying from the land, as it poured forth plague and postilence, to become inhabitants of a foreign clime, and there to labour under the heat of a scorching sun and the frigid temperature of a trying winter. Now tranquility and peace reign among us the law is upheld and respected-and, what is a very curious fact and indicative of the harmony which prevails, the lawyer's occupation is all but gone -our quarter sessions' courts are generally occupied with the trial of simple larcenies, and our assizes for the last twelve months for the county have proved maiden with regard to capital conviction. This is truly a great cause of congratulation and a source of pleasure, that after a dark and terrible era of murder and crime, we now have arrived at a period of peace and contentment which may be the forerunner of the amelioration and happiness of our country."

THE BRAMAH LOCK CONTROVERSY .- The Messrs. Bramah have just published in a pamphlet, for general circulation, the articles which appeared in the Morning Chronicle of the 8th and 10th of September, together with the remarks which appeared in one of our otemporaries on the subject. To these remarks they have added the following information:-

"The property of transposition and property of motion which the Bramah lock possesses are illustrated by the subjoined table. The first column shows the number of sliders in each lock; the second the number of transpositions; the third, the variations which may be made in any lock, supposing each slider to admit only of six notches, by which the actual sum of security compared with unity is demonstrated for any given number of sliders from four to eighteen.

TABLE OF PERMUTATIONS OF THE BRAMAN LOCK.

1	2	3
4	24	576
5	120	3000
6	720	25920
7	5040	211680
8	40320	1935360
9	362880	19595520
10	3628800	1 217728000
11	39916800	2634508800
12	479001600	34488115200
13	6227020800	485707622400
14	87178291200	7322976460800
15	1307674368000	11769693120000
16	20922789888000	2008587829248000
17	355687428096000	36280117665702000
18	9402373705728000	678651612897168000

"To illustrate the practical effect of these changes or permutations, it may be stated that when a key to in protest against an assertion as unjustifiable in point any Bramah lock is lost or stolen, the change of one of principle as it is unwarrantable in point of fact. of the sliders will effectually exclude the original key. A new key (and this is the only expense) becomes to account for the frequent instances of opposition to necessary, while the old one remains utterly useless in whatever hands it may happen to fall.

"This trial having been disposed of, it is intended to fit up the same lock with such improvements as was marked by the surrender of the undoubted right THE QUICKEST MAIL TRANSIT EVER KNOWN TO Bramah and Co. now use, and to restore it with its of the Church to show cause against the appointment CHINA .- The mail of the 24th of May from London | challenge to the place of honour it has occupied in

their window, 124, Piccadilly, for half a century."

The lock on which Mr. Hobbs operated for 16 days before he could open it was by no means a large lock, being only 4 inches wide and 11 inch thick, and 31 inches over the boss (all outside measurement), while its actual machinery was contained in a barrel 21 inches long and 14 inche in diameter. That in order to open it the operator had recourse (although the spring was only 13lbs.) to a fixed apparatus to keep it down, screwed to the woodwork in which the lock was inclosed, a powerful reflector, a trunk of tools and four or five other instruments made for the purpose, and this after he had been allowed, six or seven weeks before he commenced his operations, to take a wax impression of the key hole; and further, that the lock did not contain our more recent improvements in at least three particulars, and its interior had not been opened for 34 years.

[For our own parts, we should not place one atom the less confidence in Messrs. Bramah's locks in consequence of one of them having yielded to such a prolonged and complicated attack as that of Mr. Hobbs' who had facilities which no thief could procure.-

The Emperor of Austria is making a tour into Italy. In Spain the greatest rejoicing was caused by the Cubin news, but it was resolved to send out reinforcements for the island .- Spectator.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION .- The Congregational Board of Education has taken the field against the secular education schemes started at Manchester, and has held a meeting in the same town, at which a resolution was passed, setting forth :-- " That in the judgment of this meeting it is of the highest importance that the education of the young people of this country should include instruction in the truths of the Christian religion, as pre-eminently calculated, under the Divine blessing, to render them valuable members of society, and to lay the foundation of their eternal well being. That this meeting, therefore, solemnly protests against the exclusion of religion from the day schools of this country: and at the same time, on the ground of well known nonconformist principles, it equally protests against provision being made for religious teaching by legislative authority and compulsory taxation."

The Droit has the following rather incredible story: -" A commercial traveller, whose business frequently persons of his profession, to talk and joke, he was the in the Preface to her Ordination Services. It is favourite of every body in the hotel. A few days ago question, however, of so strictly theological a character the arrived and application of the strictly theological accounts. he arrived, and was received with pleasure by all, but that we are anxious, if possible, to avoid the discussion was observed that he are anxious. it was observed that he was much less gay than usual. of it in our columns; referring our readers to a set The stories that he told instead of the stories that the stories that he told instead of the stories that the stories t sum of Lio. The first appearance of this monster of sions not only in the city, but to places at a great disting the deep in our waters caused e-miderable excitement, tance from it. After a considerable excitement, tance from it. After a considerable excitement of the deep in our waters caused e-miderable excitement. the deep in our waters caused e miderable excitement tance from it. After a considerable lapse of time, formerly, were of a lugubrious character. On Thurs- of a tract, under the title The Exclusive Validity

hotel to go to his chamber to take coffee, and he promised to tell them a tale full of dramatic incident. On entering the room his guests saw on the bed, near which he seated himself, a pair of pistols. story,' said he, ' has a sad denouement, and I require the pistols to make it clearly understood. As he had always been accustomed, in telling his tales, to indulge in expressive pantomime, and to take up anything which lay handy, calculated to add to the effect, no surprise was felt at his having prepared pistols. He began by narrating the loves of a young girl and a young man. They had both, he said, promised, under the most solemn oaths, inviolable fidelity. The young man, whose profession obliged him to travel, once made a long absence. Whilst he was away he received a legacy, and on his return hastened to place it at her feet. But on presenting himself before her he learned that, in compliance with the wishes of her family, she had just married a wealthy merchant. The young man thereupon took a terrible resolution. 'He purchased a pair of pistols, like these,' he continued, taking one in each hand, 'then he assembled his friends in his chamber, and after some conversation, placed one under his chin, in this way, as I do, saying in a inke that it would be a pleasure to blow out his brains, And at the same moment he pulled the trigger.' Here the man discharged the pistol, and his head was shattered to pieces. Pieces of the hone and portions of the brains fell on the horrified spectators. The unfortunate man had told his own story.

AN OCTOGENARIAN PEDESTRIAN AND THE GREAT Exhibition .- It may be mentioned, as a curious illustration of the desire felt among the humbler classes in the provinces to see the Exhibition, that a poor fisherwoman, from the Parish of Paul, in Cornwall, named Mary Calimack, aged 84, walked to London, a distance of 350 miles, for the purpose, occupying in the performance of this pedestrian feat no less than five weeks.

EPISCOPACY AND ERASTIANISM

Great pains are taken by the organs of the Low Church party to divert the public mind from the real point raised by the unfortunate document which the PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND, in an unguarded hour, issued from his pen, and which, in an hour still more unguarded, he authenticated to the public as a record of his deliberate sentiments, instead of giving as, he might have done, such explanations as would have in a great measure neutralized its effect, and reduced it to comparative insignificance. With a view to screen the Archbishop in the indefensible position in which his Grace has pleced himself, the most unscrupulous attempts are made to create a prejudice in limine against the assertion of the truth in opposition to the Primate's erroneous exposition of the doctrine of the Church of England, as well as of the opinions enter-tained by her Bishops and Clergy. For this purpose two artifices, most unworthy in themselves, but worthy of such a cause, are resorted to. The first of these is to represent the remonstrants as actuated by metires of personal hostility to his Grace. No evidence of any kind being offered in support of so grave a charge, is fair to conclude that the charge is altogether made at random, in the absence of all proof or reasonable ground for making it. For ourselves, being among the remonstrants, we can only repel the imputation as a foul calumny, for which there is not a shadow of pretence. We entertain no personal hostility against his Grace; and in the absence of proof to the contrary, we are bound in common charity to believe that the same is the case with regard to other parties who have felt themselves called upon to raise their voices

There are, unhappily, reasons more than sufficient his Grace which have occurred during the comparatively short period during which he has occupied the Metropolitan chair. His elevation to the Primacy of unfit persons to the Episcopal office; the part which he took in the Gorham question, to say nothing of the theological sentiments expressed by him on the casion, involved a surrender of the Church's "authority in controversies of faith" into the hands of an incompetent lay tribunal; his speech on the Convocation question during the recent debate in the House of Lords, amounted to a denial, inconsistent with the facts of history, of the constitutional rights of the Church, and an abandonment of those rights for the future ; and his disastrous letter to the Jesuit under the Puritan mask is a virtual denial of the Commis mission which the Divine Founder of the Church gave to His Apostles, and which is the only valid so thority extant for ministering in His name. The most careless cannot wail to discern that in all this there are vital principles at stake, which must place those wh are at variance with those of the Archbishop, in position of constant and painful antagonism toward his Grace, which is perfectly intelligible without the calumnious imputation of motives of personal hostility towards the Primate.

The other artifice on which the special pleaders wh have undertaken the defence of the Archbishop rela is to represent the remonstrants as pronouncing sweeping sentence of eternal damuation against all its menbers of non-episcopal communions. A great on cry is made about the uncharitableness of a view which according to the misrepesentations made, exclude from all claim to the Christian character and from a hope of salvation, all those to whom the Word an Sacraments are not ministered by an episcopally-of dained Clergy. The fallac y of such a conclusion from the refusal to recognize the validity of non-episcopi orders, is transparent. The principle, "fieri non de buit. factum valet," is too generally recognized in re gard to such controversies, to leave any excuse those who wilfully lose sight of it on the present occ sion, for the purpose of placing their opponents in fulse position. It is one thing to maintain that cerus ministrations are irregular, and quite another thing! assert that no beneficial effect can result from th ministrations. The latter is an assertion which ever right-minded person would at once repudiate; former is a position which cannot be abandoned w out injury to the dignity of regular ministrations, 8 consequent irreverence, and worse than irreverence towards the authority by which those regular miss trations were appointed

As regards the question what are, and what are regular ministrations, it is one which, it appears to the Church of England has decided for her memb

Episcopal Ordinations Vindicated, in which the point ! raised by the Archbishop's letter is clearly defined. and the exclusive validity of Episcopal Orders is demonstrated by evidence from Holy Scripture which we apprehend, it will not be found easy to controvert. But while leaving this theological question in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs to deal with it, we cannot bring our present observations to a close without making an appeal to the consciences of those among what is commonly called the Low Church party, who are, - as we believe many, very many, of them are .- sincerely anxious f r the promotion of true religion and for the welfare of our national Church .-Giving them credit for zeal, for earnestness, for personal piety, we would ask them to pause, before, through the blindness of party spirit, they become parties to the betrayal of the Church into the hands of the world. If there is no purely religious authority in the Church,-the authority vested in the Episcopate. derived in regular succession from the Apostles,-it follows that the Temporal Rulers, the Powers of this w rld, are the only authority to which, in matters of faith, men are bound to defer. This, indeed, is the the minutes.
position taken on behalf of the Church by the Arch- "2ndly." I admit most freely that among twenty bishop; it is on this principle that his Grace acknowledged the dictum of Lord John Russell, as an all-sufficient evidence of qualification for the Episcopal office; on this principal that he recognized and sbetted the jurisdiction of the Committee of the Privy Council in a controversy of faith; on this principle that he is opposed, -as his public declarations in his place in Parliament lead us to conclude that he is,-to the revival of the synodal functions of the Church. And there is no lack of time serving Churchmen, such as Dean Elliot, who stand forward without a blush in defence of the theory that there is no such thing as a Divinely-derived Spiritual authority; that in the Church and over her faith, no other authority is to be recognized but the temporal authority of the Crown.

Now, this theory, we contend, is at variance no less with the principles of the British Constitution, such at least, as they were when the relations between Church. and State were fixed, than with the unchanging principles of the Catholic Church, of which our Church is, as she professes to be, a branch. It was never in this sense that the Crown claimed, or the Church conceded the Royal Supremacy over the Church. In claiming that Supremacy, the Crown distinctly recognized the Episcopate, its Divine origin and authority; all the Crown claimed was, that the regulation of the exercise of this Divine and spiritual authority within the realm belonged not to the Bishop of Rome, who had usurped it but to the Temporal Sovereign, as under Gon supreme within his dominions. And an obligation was not only implied, but distinctly expressed to rule the there does exist a feeling of hostility to Trinity College spiritualty by the spiritualty; to respect that Divine and spiritual authority of the Church, and to give it free scope to exert itself for the promotion of true religion among the subjects of the Crown. To deny that a Divine and spiritual authority, to make the Bishops and the Clergy the mere creatures of the Temporal Power, and even the acctrine of the Church subject to that Power, is to confound heavenly with earthly things, to render unto Cresar the things which are God's, and to abolish a distinction, than which none is more strongly marked in Holy Writ,-the distinction between the Church and the world.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the extinple of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinious of our Correspondents.—En. Cu.

To the Editor of the Church.

Six—Although the tone of your observations on the letter which I took the liberty of addressing to you relative to Trinity College and the Toronto University, leaves me little to expect from your dispassionate consideration of the subject; it is such that I shall once again trespiss on your columns for the purpose of putting your readers in possession of what I and others

I trust you will pardon me therefore, if for the sake of accuracy I quote your actual words as I may find

allusion to the assumption of official style in recent j documents proceeding from the Institution with which he is connected."

I respectfully require you to point out in what portion of my previous letter there is any indication of my being nettled-I rather think the "nettle" is on the

"And departs from the question entirely in his observations. Our remarks were directed not to the tile as he gives it, 'The Toronto University,' or 'The sity or not you will perhaps enquire and tell us. University of Toronto,' to which we know he is legally entitled, but to the use of the definite article only as a prefix. We refer him to the advertisements in the newspapers of this City and elsewhere, and he will find that the words 'THE UNIVERSITY' only are employed."

A little accuracy on your part would have prevented this difficulty. I now submit the sentence I referred to cut out of the Church newspaper, and beg you to re-Print it exactly, thus:

" . what we see now very significantly styled in the official announcement, pur excellence, THE UNI-VERSITY of Toronto."

It was not very likely that any one should surmise that you only alluded to the words "THE UNIVER-SITY." Was it not reasonable to read it as I and many others have done, " The University of Toronto," and to remark on it accordingly? But I most willingly admit on your explanation, that my remarks were inapplicablo; and I am not prepared at present to defend the use of the words "The University," per se; though it is not improbable there may have been some good teason for thus employing them.

To proceed to your conclusions -has exhibited a-strong feeling of jealous opposition to

the Charter of Trinity College." I can hardly compliment you on this sentence. - If You mean to repeal that the individual acts of the Chancellor, not merely unauthorized but repudiated by the nation; and I am not in the habit of interfering, in Senate, or any other constituted authority of the Toronto University, implicates the University, I again internal affairs of any Church of which I am not a peremptorily deny it as non-sustamable either by fact or legitimate inference. Perhaps the introduction of the words " in his official capacity" may have a mean- shop of Toronto's departure for Canada, and therefore which have been made to establish Trinity College; ing '-perhaps not. It would probably answer a after the close of his correspondence with Lord Grey; good purpose if you would take the trouble to explain, and I did not return to Canada until June, after the

any authority from the University, for his acts of hostility to Trinity College, you say :-

"We maintain that the onus probandi lies with him, as we are not in a position to pr ve or refute it, not having access to the minutes to which he refers,"

new in the Church newspaper as to raise strange doubts in my mind. In my former letter you will flud the following words:-" . on their minutes will not be found one solitary paragraph by which your insinuations and assertions-that in these proceedings the Chancellor was 'the exponent of the views' of the University; that 'the other constituted authorities' coincided with or supported him in these proceedings, . can be supported." Do you really ask me to prove a negative? I maintain that the "onus probandi" lies with you. You began by making an assertion-I demed it, and stated that the Senate " refused to support or follow up these unauthorised proceedings of the Chancollor." You have no evidence of your assertion, and yet with the most extraordinary mock gravity you ask me to prove a negative! "A Daniel came to judgment!-yea a Daniel!!"

Your difficulties about the " minutes" are easily removed. Mr. Cameron, the Bursar of the University is authorised to give you or any accredited gentleman belonging to the Press free access to, and inspection of

five members of the Senate a great diversity of opinion exists. Does this admission weaken in the slightest degree any assertion that I have made 1 - Does it justify or pulliate any of your mistakes or erroneous assertions?

3rdly. We infer, that Ir the Chancellor did pursue the course we have pointed out calirely unauthorized by the Senate, that body has been guilty of a breach of faith to the public, in permitting him to hold an office, the authority of which he prostitutes to the gratification of his own personal feelings. And we cannot conceive that the Senate is so entirely devoid of power as not to be able to reprove or displace that officer for such a flagrant breach of privilege."

"We infer"!! I have looked carefully at the Act, and beg to inform you that the Senate has no power whatever to remove or displace the Chancellor, so that the notion of the Senate being guilty of a "breach of faith" &c., is mere bunkum, utter nonsence. The Senate exercised the only power they possessed, in refusing to support or follow up these unauthorized proceedings of the Chancellor." You have the power of consulting the Act, and thus ascertaining how far your inference is well founded.

Falstaff says-" your IF is a great peacemakeryour readers would hardly say this of your IV. I repeat, and challenge contradiction, that the proceedings of the Chancellor were altogether unauthorized by the

"4 hly. We conclude that in the minds of some members of the Senate, 'constituted as it now is,' Charter."

This is certainly a shrew I conclusion, though not a new discovery.

"And lastly we maintain that they have exhibited this feeling in at least one overt act, e. g., the reduction of their fees for tuition."

This is one side of the story -I shall give you the other side, not for the sake of converting any partizan, but to place before the public the facts, and thus comble them to judge how far the foregoing attack is justifiable. A paid lawyer may tell his tale to a jury, but they, the jury, must judge from the evidence actually brought before them. Your assertion leads to an unpleasant impression as to where the "raw" exists. But now to my version.

When the Medical Faculty of Trinity College was announced as going to work, their fees were placed at TWO DOLLARS for each course LESS than those of the Toronto University - (If our Senate has been guilty of an "overt act" in lowering these fees, the test overt act of aggression was committed by the Trinity College)-I pray you to mark, that this was done without any note, comment, or explanation! Here was appareutly a challenge for competition, and an underthe apparently palpable fact ? Was this an " overt act " of hostility against the Toronto University?

among the members of the Senate—and when brought issue, that the Canadian Government and Legislature opposition. The reduction was not made on account of lity in Education,— thereby putting it out of the power the under-bidding of the Medical Faculty of Trinity of the authorities either in England or Canada to accede College, but on broader and more important grounds: and I beg to inform your readers that many of our body maintain, that with the present endowment, there should be no fees at all, but that the University Instruction should be free to all, without any expense to the Student; others again contend that this principle is erroneous. This, by the way. Again, justice would issue-placed its best friends in a false position-and have dictated to you to inform your readers that the thereby done more real injury to that Church than the corresponding fees in Trinity College have since been reduced-whether below those of the Toronto Univer-

Toronto University, we shall require a new explanatory dictionary of the English language.

I will not frespass any further at present, but shall, may appear incongruous or harsh.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, ONE OF THE SENATE OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY. Toronto, Oct. 18, 1851.

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,-My attention has been called to an editorial article in The Church newspaper of the 2nd instant, in which I find an attack upon myself as vicutent and abusive as it is truthless. You metamorphose me into an officious and relentless opponent of an University Charter to Trinity College, and then thoroughly abuse me "1st. That the Chancellor, in his official capacity, for it; when the fact is, I never did one thing, or said one word for or against granting such a Charter to Trinity College on either side of the Atlantic. It was an affair of the Church of England in this Province, which affected the rights of no other religious denomiany way whatever, in matters connected with the

I arrived in England last autumn after the Lord Bi-In reference to my denial of the Chancellor having close of the Bishop's correspondence with His Excellency Lord Elgin. I could not, therefore, have opposed the Bishop's application either in England or in Canada, sent character of Toronto University. I believe that as you allege.

modifying it had been strongly objected to on religious grounds, by the Wesleyan Methodists as well as by the authorities of the Church of England; but that the authors of the act had not intended to proscribe religious instruction; and to remove all doubts on the subject, and meet the religious feelings of the Canadian people, a bill had been introduced and passed during the then recent session of the Legislature, expressly recognizing the principle of religious education, and providing for the religious instruction and oversight of students in the University in the same manner that it had been provided for in respect to student-teachers in the Provincial Normal Schools, to which no religious persuasion in Canada had taken exception, and in the carrying out of which all had co-operated. At this Lord Grey evinced much satisfaction, but expressed his surprise that he had not before heard of this amended other, eveil and religious rights. Pad he avowed and act and wished to know if I could turnish him a copy of it, as he had not received any of the acts passed by the Canadian Legislature at its (then) late session. I promised to do so. His Lordship asked me as to the think, an equal blessing to the Church of England hernews of the several religious denominations in Canada, | self. in regard to the Toronto University as now established. I told him, that as it was established upon the same principle, in regard to religious instruction, as the Provincial Normal School, to which no religious body objected. I thought it would be approved by the religious denominations of the country generally—that the supporters of the amended Charter should be disap-Synod of the Free Church of Scotland in Canada had expressed its satisfaction with the religious principles. of the amended University act—as had the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. That , there were but two denominational colleges in Upper Canada with University powers-Queen's College, at Kingston, established by the Church of Scotland in Canada, of whose views of the amended Toronto University Charter I knew nothing; and Victoria College, established by the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, the Conference of which, at its last session had adopted a resolution expressing its approval of the Christian principles on which the University was now established, and its readness to co-operate with it so far as related to Victoria College, provided it could be removed to Toronto, by such a disposal of the buildings and premises at Cobouig as would not involve too great a sacrifice, and would be approved of by the Wesleyan body generally. At Lord Grey's request, I furnished him with a copy of the resolutions which had been adopted by the Wesleyan Conference in respect words) by " most netarious proceedings," striving to to the amended Charter of Toronto University, as also a copy of the act thereof, or rather the printed bill which had become **a**n act.

Such is the substance of my incidental conversation with Lord Grey on the subject of Toronto University, and such are the circumstances under which they occurred; and during the whole of which I never thought of the Bishop's application, or of Trinity College, and did not hear one word respecting the one or the other. Not had I any idea that Lord Grey, in the enquiry he made of me, had any reference to what might have been stated in correspondence between the Bishop of Toronto and his Lordship. It appears Lord Grey had imagined that there were more than two University Colléges in Upper Canada, besides Toronto University, and that my mention of but two conveyed the idea that the others had been abandoned. That the error on this point existed in the mind of his Lordship, and was by mistake attributed to me, is obvious to every person of common rense and candour acquainted with the subject as I could not have been ignorant on a matter so patent to every body, and could have had no motive or reason whatever under the circumstances to exaggerate the number of University Colleges in Upper Canada, even had I been as capable of doing so as you assume.

Lord Grey only alludes to me in reference to the character of Toronto University, and Canadian views entertained as to the principles on which it is now incorporated, but not in reference to Trinity College; bidding for pupils. Could any one shut his eyes against; nor could any answers which I made to his Lordship's inquiries have been referred to in connexion with Trinity College, had not the Lord Bishop of Toronto, (as The question of lowering all the fees in the Toronto it appears by his printed correspondence,) based his University had previously been the subject of discussion application for Trinity College Charter upon the false before that Body, was not adopted without considerable had robbed the Church of England and avowed infideto his request without condemning themselves. And I, because I answered questions put to me by Lord Grey respecting Toronto University, am abused by The Church for meddling with the Bishop and Trinity College! It is not the first time that the Bishop has put the interests of the Church of England upon a falso most powerful of her avowed opponents. The Bishop rison. Whilst a soldier of the 23rd Regiment, Welsh has done the same thing in his last Triennial Charge (published in The Church in May last.) charging infidelity upon the whole common school system which I If, following the example of Trinity College, be delity upon the whole common school system which I styled an "overtact" of hostility on the part of the have endeavoured to introduce. To the misrepresentations of that charge, on matters peculiarly relating to my department, I yet owe a corrective reply. For the Lord Bishop to do his utmost to defame and demost assuredly, trouble you again should I find in your grade the Educational Institutions of the country because columns any statement calling for further remarks .- he is not the director of them, and to sever the Church Praying you to pardon anything in the foregoing which, of England from them, and array it against them, because they are not the exclusive agencies of that Church, is. in my opinion, as unpatriotic to Canada as it is suicidal to the legitimate influence and future prospects of the Church of England-a Church whose well-being I ! desire only second to that of the one with which I am more immediately connected.

You have alluded in terms of gratification to the movement making by the Wesleyan body to endow Victoria College; but you represent that movement as one of disapprobation and hostility against the Toronto University. In the official address announcing and expounding that movement, you will find an expressed approval of the Christian principles on which the University is established; and that address, which I believe has been approved by The Church, as well as by the Daily Patriot, was suggested by myself, and in behalf of the objects of which several members of the Victoria College Senate-all approvers of the Christian principles of the Toronto University amended Charter, subscribed L59 cach.

But while I have said this much in regard to the Christian principles recognised and avowed in the amended Charter of the Toronto University. I do not wish to convey the idea that I have any unfriendly feeling in regard to the energetic and liberal efforts nor that it should be denied powers, or privileges, or assistance, which may be enjoyed by the College of any other religious persuasion in Upper Canada. Nor do I wish to be considered the apologist of the past or prehad the money which has been expended and prostitu-It is true, that in my first interview with Lord Grey, ted in connexion with that hitherto feeble, but most some time in November, his Lordship inquired of me expensive institution during the last ten years, been

This is rather novel doctrine, and certainly so very as to Toronto University. My reply was, that the act expended in aid of several Colleges, four times the number of young men would have been better educated. and ten times the educational and moral benefits would have been conterred upon the people of Upper Canada. But it cannot be forgotten, that as long as Toronto University was an appendage and agent of the Church of England, the Lord Bishop of Toronto and The Church Protested against a sixpence of the endowment being given to Victoria, or Queen's or any other College in Upper Canada, and advocated the unity of the endowment as strongly as the authors and advocates of the present amended University Charter—only that now all teligious persuasions are placed upon equal footing, and the religious instruction of their youth equally provided for. But it appears that the Bishop would not be satisfied with shaving equally with other denominations in regard both to the University endowment and all acted upon that doctime twenty-five years ago, it would have been an unspeakable blessing to Canada, religiously, educationally, civilly, and socially, and, I

What the Toronto University may become, or may be made, is problematical. It has given practical and melancholy proof that it is not a large endowment that makes and niversity worthy of, or adapted to, the wants of the country. If the expectations of the authors and pointed, and the University become what you allege it is, "the despised of all denominations," it will be chiefly, if not exclusively, owing to the spirit which has dietated and which pervades the communication inserted in the last Church, signed a One of the Senate of the Toronto University." which clearly emanated from a high officer in the University, and in which the author makes gratuitous attacks upon his fellow-members, and shoots the arrows of dark insinuations against the newly appointed members of the Senate, not of his own religious persuasion, who have much more reason to apprehend hostility from him against their Churches than he has to insinuate hostility on their part to his; and several of whom I know, including myself, had not the remotest idea of being appointed to the Senate. until they were applied to on the part of the Government for their consent to undertake that service-occupying, therefore, a position very different from that of their anonymous assailant who may have long been thriving upon University abuses; and, (to use his own perpetuate wrongs upon those same religious persuasions whose representatives he now wantonly insults.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

Toronto, Oct. 13th. 1851.

Colonial.

The Royal Mail Steamer Lord Elgin met with a serious accident, on her passage down from Kingston, on the 11th inst. Her walking beam fell through into the cabin upon the breakfast table, doing a good deal of injury. It was miraculous that nu person was injured. She was towed down to Lachine.

Accident.—On Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, while George E. Gurnett, Esq., our Police Magistrate, was riding along King Street, his horse stumbled near to the corner of York-st, and came down. Mr. Gurnett's face was cut severely. We are happy to say that he is doing well,

A MAN KILLED .- On Saturday, James Boyle, a laborer, was engaged in undermining a brick wall at the Gas Works, when a man named George Sweeny came up, and commenced conversing with him. They had been in conversation only a few minutes, when about 20 feet of the undermined wall suddenly fell, killing Sweeney on the spot, and inflicting several serious injuries on Boyle. Deceased was

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- About noon on Monday last, Maurice Beaulien, of St. Denis, an old and Belmil Bridge, on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, was overtaken by a long line of sand-cars, propelled by an engine, and was killed on the spot. The poor old man was deaf, and was unconclous of the approach of the train or the attempts made to stop the engine.

Dreadful Accident.—A fatal accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon last, at the Gar-Fusiliers, was cleaning a gun, being ignorant of its being loaded, it went off, and lodged the contents in the head of a soldier who was in a room adjoining, by passing through the partition, and causing instant death. An inquest was held, and a vertict returned according to the circumstances, "accidental death."-London Times, C. W.

PLEASING TESTIMONIAL. -- We have just seen a splendid Gold Pencil Case, and Sleeva Buttons, presented to our worthy and indefatigable fellow-citizen Mr. Robert Symes, J. P., by Martin Benedict, Esq. of New York, one of the gentlemen who were attacked with Asiatic Cholers, while so-journing at Sword's Hotel, in the beginning of last month. We learn that Mr. Symes very kindly took this gentleman to his own residence, whilst still labouring under the effects of the Cholers, and procured medical and other assistance until he was sufficiently recovered to return to his house in the United States. The above articles were tendered to, and accepted by Mr. S. as a token of the deep gratitude of Mr. Benedict for the polite attention which he received during his illness at Quebec .- Queber Mer-

The new steam factory recently erected by Mr. Mountjoy, in London, have been destroyed by fire. The premises were insured for the sum of £1000.

The Hamilton Spectator is soon to be

The Engineers of the Great Western Railway are now in Galt, making the necessary preparations for commencing operations on the Road. A Railroad Office will be established here forthwith, and the Engineers will remain throughout the winter to superintend the operations. A fortnight's notice will be given the inhabitants, of the day when the works will be formally opened by the Directors; and the labours of the ensuing winter will be chiefly confined to excavating the deep cutting at Mr. John D. Campbell's and the immense works near Fairchild's Creek. - Galt Reporter.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

From the British Colonist.

NORFOLK .- Dr. Rolph has been nominated for this county, and not for Simcoe, as stated in our last.

STORMONT. - The Constitutional says, " Dr. Grant, we understand, is in the field for Stormont, but there is little danger of any Conservative swallowing the Doctor's compound of Clear Grittism and Radicalism."

GRENVILLE.—The Kingston Duily News says,—
"The Radicals have dropped Mr. Burritt, and chosen Wm. Patrick, of Prescott, a Baldwinite. The Conservatives are to have a Convention; Alfred Hooker, of Prescott, Francis Jones, of Kemptville, and others are spoken of with unanimity. Grenville will unquestionably return a Conservative."

ByTown.-The Gazette says .- " A Conservative Candidate has been nominated, William Stewart, Esq. The Radicals have not yet united upon a nomination; Joseph Aumond, Daniel McLachlin, and other are spoken of."

WENTWORTH .- The Hamilton Journal & Express says the friends of Mr. Christie at Brantford are displeased with the choice of the Convention, and have commenced to canvass in his favour; and that this if persevered in, must throw the county into the hands of the Tories.

BRANTFORD. - A meeting of the Conservatives has been held here, which has approved of the nomination of the Convention

WATERLOO. - Mr. A. Fergusson, the present candidate, has been nominated by a Reform Convention. He will be opposed by Mr. Wight, in the Conservative

LONDON .- A correspondent writer as follows :-" Mr. Dixon is coming out for London, in answer to a unanimous call of the Conservatives, with every chance of success. There is no division in the camp. Mr. Dixon is a man of sound and well known views, and the Conservatives of London are able to appreciate unswerving integrity of character and principle, especially in these days of political dishonesty, and intend to prevent political mountebanks from having a seat in the Legislature through their influence "

KENT AND LAMBTON. - The same correspondent writes, that " here, on the Conservative interest. Mr. Edwin Larwell has acceded to the request of a large number of the electors of Chatham and the surrounding Townships. Mr L. comes out as one of the people and a working man shrewd and intelligent. Messrs. Rankin and George Brown are both out on the liberal or Radical interest. How Mr. Rankin (lately a high Tory) will wear his new plumes, which a few days since he had dyed chameleon colour, it is impossible to say; but it appears no one envies him, and few are likely to support him. Mr. George Brown's chances of being Member for Kent and Lambton are very slender.'

Oxford.-Mr. Hincks' nomination to this County is fettered by the following conditions; -1. Secularization of the Reserves by Bill; 2. Abolition of the Rectories by Bill; 3. Abolition of affexisting Ecclesiastical Corporations, and placing them under one general Act 4. Abolition of the Sectarian clauses of the School Bill 5. Codification of the Laws; 6. Extension of the Elective ·Franchise-increase of representation based on population; 7. No appropriation of money, without a special Act of Partiament; 8. Popular Election to all County offices; 9. Vote by ballot; 10. Retrenchment in public expenditure. The convention adopted the preceeding "platform" on a vote of 25 to 16; and should Mr. Hincks refuse to accede to it, his nomination will be null. Such was the kind of confidence reposed by the convention in this gentleman, that a resolution was carried, to the effect that his unswer should be in writing. We funcy that the nomination will have to be null. for after Mr. Hincks' career during the past session, we can never believe that even his inconsistency is such, as that he will swallow such a pill — Should be do so, it would indeed be a political degra-

The Welland Canal is full of vesselsfrom four to six lying between each flat awaiting their turn of lockage—it is thought that at least 100 vessels are now on its waters. It is estimated that the Tolls of the canal this year-will realize upwords of £50,000. St. Catharines Const.

The Middlesex Annual Agricutural Exhibition, the Prototype says, was decidedly superior displays of the same description in Canada.

NORWEGIAN DRESS IN CANADA. - A our attention was directed last week. crowd of the curious assembled on the wharf to witness the departure of Norwegian immigrants, who wore the costume of their native land, and a curious one it appeared in contrast with our own; the menwearing little jackets, of various colours, which scarcely descended half way to their loins, and the women a kerchief as head gear, bodice, ornamented with trinkets, and petticoats reaching only to the knee. Their attire would rather astonish even the "Bloomers," although it certainly enables all the freedom of motion advocated by those lady Reformers.-

of September, of which two hundred and eighty-four were American.

Mr. Buchanan, for many years British Consul at New York, died suddenly in Montreal, on the 12th inst., aged about 81. This gentleman has been long known on the Continent of A rerica, and will be

of Manager and Treasurer of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railrond; Union Company. John Fiskin, Esq., is Treasurer of the Company, pro tem.

THE STEAMER "Maple Leaf."—The following sketch of this new and elegant steamer, was given in the Patriot, of Saturday. - The length of the Maple Leaf is 181 feet over all -- breadth of beam, 263 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; -" Like most of the newer lake-boats, she has a saloon on the upperdick. 130 feet in length, with a row of state rooms on each side, and a during table capable of accommodating 100 guests. besides the ordinary cabin dining table. Of the state rooms, 12 are most comfortably fitted up with French bedsteads, and the remainder, 32 in all, have two berths in each. Every thing is new and good. The saloon and the ladies' cabin beneath are righly decorated with white and gold cornices and parelling, the chairs and settees cushioned with crimson plush, and curtains of crimson and gold damask. - Owing to the anxiety of the proprietors to place the new boat on the Ogdensburgh route immediately, the carpenters' and painters' work is scarcely finished as yet, but we saw quite

to complete the elegance of her finish. We were particularly pleased with the profusion of stained glass. tastefully and elaborately painted by our triend, Mr. E. C. Bull, whose skill has covered every glass door and window with pretty little sketches, enwrenthed with maple-leaves, which would form quite a study for the youthful artist."

A short time since an American family who had been staying some weeks at the southeru side of the Falls, took it into their heads to cross over for the purpose of having it to say that they had "stood on British ground." They remained a day or two at the Clifton House, enjoying themselves, and were preparing to return, when one of the party, a slave girl of about 18 or 20 years of age, demurred to returning, saying that she was " in a free country now, and would prefer to remain," Every persuasion was tried to induce her to change her mind, but without avail; and the family were compelled to depart minus their slave! Patriot

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The third communication of " One of the Senate of the Toronto University," is unavoidably postponed till next week.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY OCT. 23, 1851.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO WILL, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto on Sunday, the 26th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, 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.

1st October, 1851.

THE TWO LETTERS.

We publish according to promise Dr. Ryerson's letter on the remarks made by us three weeks ago on Trinity College, and the conspicuous part he played in producing a false impression on Lord Grey's mind, with respect to the position of the Toronto University and the other Institutions possessing Charters. We must confess that we regard Dr. Ryerson's explanation as most unsatisfactory, and not altogether free from disingenuous special pleading. We had no other evidence on which to found our opinion, and express our judgment than the following passage in Lord Grey's despatch to the Governor General :—" It is not distinctly stated in your Lordship's Despatch, but it has been so explained to me by Dr. Ryerson, that this policy of confining the power of granting degrees in arts, to the University of Toronto, has been obstructed by the existence of Denominational Colleges, having the power, under old Charters, of giving degrees in arts, but that the Provincial Government has been negotiating with these bodies for the surrender of their privilege, which has been obtained, except in two cases, referred to in the correspondence"—nor have we seen any thing to anything of the kind that ever took place in the since to induce us to alter that opinion and Country, and perhaps not at all inferior to the best judgment-indeed they are rather strengthened and confirmed by Lord Elgin's answer to which

With reference to Dr. Ryerson's assertion, that the Wesleyan Body approve of the Christian principles on which the Toronto University is founded; all we can say is, that if they really do entertain such centiments, we have entirely misconstrued their language, and misunderstood their views, and we regret to find that we are deceived-however we require something more than the Dector's ipse dixit

to convince us of the fact. The attempt to justify this approval of the Four hundred and thirty-four vessels Christian principles of the Toronto University, on passed through the Welland Canal, during the month | the ground that the amended charter of that Institotion impresses a religious and christian character on it, is truly absurd. Does Dr. Rverson really believe this ?- Does any other person think so?-We venture to assert that no man, except he be blinded by the sophistry of the infidelism which much regretted by a wide circle of friends and relatives conceived and carried out the present constitution Mr. Capreol has ceased to fill the offices of that University or entrammeled by the chains of political partizanship, will affirm that a mere explanatory Act of Parliament will confer upon any lustitution such a high reputation in the absence of all the elements which constitute it.

Dr. Ryerson has in a most unbecoming manner mixed up his own private feelings against the Bishop with the matter under consideration; but the attempt to lead the attention of the reader away from his own unenviable position, by ungenerous recrimination will utterly fail. Until he can remove the effect of Lord Grey's despatch and Lord Elgin's explanation, he must be content to remain under the stigms of officious interference and wilful mi-representation.

As for our pugnacious "Senator" whose second letter is also given, we have this to any :-

Until he can show that the Chancellor is not part and parcel of the University, and that every;

Institution over which he presides-we shall maintain our position.

Until he shows that he (One of the Senate) is authorized to make the sweeping assertions he does with reference to the Chancellor, and the other constituted authorities of THE University, we must receive his statements as the expression of mere individual opinion—in this case our position is

We have ascertained by careful inquiry that the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, most scrupulously adhered to the rate of fees charged by the Toronto University during their last session, and that the difference of two Dollars which " Schator" so exultingly declares to have existed between the two schools, arose from the circumstance that the lectures at Trinity College did not commence for nearly five weeks after those of THE University, and this allowance was considered only just and reasonable.

The ubsolute reduction of TEN DOLLARS course was not the first overt act of the Toronto University, but is one quite unjustifiable on any other ground than that of jealous apprehension of the success of a rival school. Trinity College has followed the lead, and will not be outbid; from any other consequence of antagonism it has no cause of fear or alarm.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURYS LETTER

The excitement and discussion occasioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter to Gawthorn, appears to undergo no abatement. Many meetings have been held in London and the Provinces on the subject, and the Liverpool Standard asserts that " already nearly ten thousand Clergy | have desired some means of having the doctrine of Episcopal ordination peremptorily declared by the Church."

One portion, at least of the Archbishops singularly ill-judged epistle, (to employ no stronger term,) has met with a prompt and decided refutation. His Grace, it will be remembered asserted that " not more than two Bishops," held the necessity of Episcopal ordination. This assertion has been repudiated (says the Morning Advertiser) the farewell salutations of those who had a right to " by the Bishops of London, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Lincoln, Oxford, Rochester, Salisbury and St. Asaph." We are likewise informed that the Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church have without exception disowned the opinions of the Primate, as have also the leading dignataries of the Church in Ireland.

From the Guardian, we learn that "the Primate in the meantime is busy with a book which is to form his declaration of belief upon the vital subject which has been so strongly brought before the public. Gawthorn's dishonest trick will thus end in good instead of evil to the Church, as every thing must which tends to the ascertaining of uniformity."

A postscript of the same paper contains the following correspondence :-

Whitchurch Canonicorum, Sept, 17, 1851.

My Lord Archbishop:-Having seen in the public journals a letter addressed by your Grace to Mr. Gawthorn, and being under the impression that the purpose and meaning of that communication have been in some degree misunderstood, I venture most respectfully to inquire of your Grace-first, whether the letter in question is to be considered as an official and authoritative document, or as an informal expression of private opinion; and, secondly, whether it was your Grace's intention, in that letter, to state that the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England are generally of opinion that Episcopal ordination is simply non-essential to the validity orders, in which case it might be dispensed with amongst ourselves; or whether your Grace meant to include in the majority of which you spoke, those who would be reluctant to pronounce positively on the invalidity of all ordinations to the ministry performed in foreign parts, where Episcopal ordinations could not be obtained, though they would not consent that such ordinations should be introduced into the Church of England, or recognized as conveying power to officiate in that Church! I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop, your humble servant in Christ.

WILLIAM PALMER. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Addington, September 19, 1851.

Reverend Sir :- A letter addressed to me in a spirit of Christian candor would be entitled to attention, independently of the advantage which it derives when contrasted with other notices which have been taken of the communication fraudulently obtained from me by Mr.

In regard to that communication I take the opportunity of mentioning that it is not unusual for me to receive inquiries from persons unknown to me, respecting matters connected with the Church; to which I consider myself bound to reply, when there appears no ground for suspecting the motive of the writer. Mr. Gawthorn's letter came to me as one of these; and whether concocted by himself, or with the assistance of others, l cannot think that it was otherwise than eleverly composed or contained anything to excite suspicion.

My answer was expressed in a manner which I certainly would not have adopted, " in an authoritative or official document," or if I had believed that I was writing any other than a private letter. Still, inferences have been drawn from it for which it furnishes no ground whatever. Otherwise you could not have asked me whether "it was my intention to state that I myself, or the majority of our Clergy, look upon Episcopal ordination as non-essential to the validity of orders, so that it might be dispensed with among ourselves," and so that any others than those Episcopally ordained could "have power to officiate in our Church." This was no part of Mr. Gawthorn's inquiry. His inquiry was. whether in " my opinion, or that of the majority of my enough to convince us, that nothing will be left undone thing he says in his official capacity must be re- brethren, these foreign clergymen were not truly pas- ing over which I was unexpectedly called to preside

ceived as bearing the stamp of authority from the tors of the Church of Christ, but were to be considered as mere laymen." This I thought equivalent to the question whether we hold that no person, in any comtry, or under any circumstances, will be entitled to minister in the Church of Christ except through the imposition of Episcopal hands.

I replied that I imagined this to be as far as possible for the general opinion, either among our Bishops or Clergy. I know that neither our articles nor our formularies justified such an opinion. I knew that many of our ancient divines had disclaimed such an opinion: and I knew that such an opinion would amount to declaring that no valid sacrament or other ministerial act had ever been performed except under an Episcopal Government. And therefore I could not believe, and I still do not believe, that many of our Clergy would venture seriously to maintain such an opinion.

To be convinced that Episcopal Government, and therefore that Episcopal ordination, is most agreeable to Scripture, most in accordance with primitive practice and is in itself the " more excellent way," is perfectly consistent with the judgment of Hooker, that "the lineal descent of power by apostolical succession is not, in certain cases, to be urged absolutely, and without any possible exception."

Unable as I am to account for the misrepresentations to which I have been subjected, I am glad to find so proper an opportunity of correcting them as your letter affords, and I remain, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant.

J. B. CANTUAR.

Rev. William Palmer.

THE BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland, whose arrival in our city we mentioned last week, preached an able, interesting, and exceedingly practical discourse, in the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday forenoon. On Tuesday morning His Lordship, accompanied by our Venerable Diocesan, left Toronto by the City of Toronto for Buffalo, in order to be present at the consecration of St. Paul's Church, yesterday. We trust to be able to give an account of this interesting solemnity in our next.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

About eight o'clock, A.M., on Saturday morning, when some of the good citizens were enjoying the matutinal repast, and many more were variously employed in preparing for the duties of the dayguns from the Garrison announced that the representative of Royalty was quietly stealing away from evince their loyalty as is customary on similar occasions.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The exhibition of this meritorious Institute closes, we believe, this evening, and we congratulate the Committee upon the success which has attended their exertions.

We had contemplated entering at some length upon the more prominent articles exhibited, but circumstances unfortunately prevent us from carrying our intentions into effect. This much we feel bound to say, that Toronto may well be proud of the proofs of the advancement of her sons in the mechanical and fine arts afforded by the exhibition of 1851. The display would have done credit to older communities, and cannot fail to create a spirit of emulation amongst our ingenious youth, productive of the happiest results .-A series of short popular lectures delivered to the visitors in the evenings, added much to the pleasure and profit of the exhibition.

JENNY LIND.

This distinguished and really wonderful Songstress has given two Concerts to delighted audiences. It is certainly impossible to convey any just idea of her vocal powers by the best description-she must be heard, to be fully appreciated. The choice selection of music, and the admirable manner in which every one of her party sustain their respective parts, add, if possible, to the attraction of these entertainments. We understand that those who have been previously disappointed will have another opportunity of satisfying their curiosity and their love of music this evening, it being Miss Lind's intention to give another and final concert.

We cannot close our brief notice of this lady without remarking upon what is, to us particularly, an exceedingly gratifying circumstance-we allude to the benevolent and generous appropriation of the proceeds of the first night to the charitable institutions of the city. We have not yet heard the amount realized-nor is the manner of appropriation yet known-but we have no doubt that this part of the charitable work will be performed with the good sense which has controlled her in similar instances elsewhere.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

LONDON CHURCH UNION.

1, Lancaster Place, Sept. 30, 1851. Sir.—I am directed by the Committee of the "London Union on Church Matters" to forward to you for publication the enclosed correspondence. I regret that it was impossible to publish it earlier, but the Committee of the Union did not meet till this afternoon.

l am, Sir, your obedient Servant, W. T. Young.

[Copy.] (11.)
"1, Lancaster Place, 23rd Sept., 1831.

"My Lord,-I have been requested by the Committee of the London Union on Church Matters,' at a meet-

this afternoon, to invite most respectfully your Lord-, tension, my pride, my glory. ship's attention to the use made in the various Romanist and Dissenting organs of a letter recently published and bearing the name of our highest Ecclesiastical authority. The fact which is assumed to be established by that letter, viz., the concurrence of all the Bishops but one or two, and the vast majority of the Clergy, in the belief that the absence of Episcopal Ordination constitutes no disqualification for the due administering of Christ's Ordinances in the Catholic Church, is one which uncontradicted causes the greatest perplexity and disquiet to many members of our communion. That your Lordship's personal sentiments are misinterpreted in this publication we are ourselves convinced: for we find a complete refutation of the sentiment imputed to you in the following extract from your Lent Sermons of

"Our present position is this. Our Blessed Lord gave to his Apostles a general commission to build His Church: and a promise of the Holy Spirit to guide them in all things necessary for the due execution of their all important task: as well as an assurance of His own continued presence with the Ministry even to the end of the world. Under that authority, and with the certainty of that guidance, the holyApostles did proceed to construct a Church according to a certain form of polity which, as being of Apostolical origin and authority, was observed by the Universal Church in all its branches for many ages: so that it was never even thought of that there could be a Church without a Bishop; nor that any persons should claim authority to minister the Word and Sacraments, who had not been ordained by a Bishop. The doctrine of an Apostolic succession in the ministry is asserted by the Presbyterian Divines, as well as by ourselves : only they maintain that the ministerial commission has descended through a succession of Presbyters; we, that it has come down to us through a line of Bishops; and that we have the testimony of all history on our side I think has already been proved."

We are persuaded that a public reference to this passage as a true expression of the doctrine of the Church of the Church of the Church of England, on the subject of Episcopal Ordination, would be a great means of reassuring many doubting and desponding minds, and we therefore weuld earnestly request your Lordship's sanc-tion to our making use of the above extract for that purpose, as containing a sufficient disavowal of an imputation so injurious to the Church.

" I have the honor to be, " With the highest respect, My Lord, "Your Lordship's most obedient " And humble servant.

(Signed) " W. H. MILL, Chairman. " The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London."

[Copy.]

(111.) " Fulham, 25th Sept., 1851.

" My dear Dr. Mill,-My 'Three Sermons on the Church' are of course publici juris; and as I retain unchanged the opinions expressed in them, I can have no objection to your referring to any part of them.

I remain, my dear Dr. Mill, "Your faithful servant, "The Rev. Dr. Mill." "C. J. London.

P.S.-I take this opportunity of stating, that an account which appeared in the Church and State Gazette," ot my having assisted at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the French Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is wholly untrue. Neither was I present on that occasion, nor did I ever allude to it. The writer probably confounded that ceremony with the consecration of the French Episcopal Church of which the Rev. J. Mudry is the Minister."

We confess that this was not exactly the first step which we had expected the London Church Union to take in this matter, as one scarcely realizes in such a body any peculiar relation with an individual Bishop, even though it happens to be located in his Diocese.-But no one can hesitate to approve of such a step; and every sound Churchman must be thankful that it has led to so satisfactory a result. It will be observed that this correspondence has exclusive reference to the first letter of the Archbishop (to Mr. Gawthorn,) but the Bishop's answer was, in fact, written the day after the second letter (to Mr. Palmer) had been pub-

This correspondence strongly confirms what we have said as to the practicability—and therefore the duty-of obtaining a satisfactory and sufficient repudiation of the imputation deduced from the Archbishop's letter, in a quiet manner, without "agitation," and without exaggerated, violent, contemptuous, or irritating language. It also confirms the opinion we expressed as to the improbability of obtaining, and the uselessness of expecting, or endeavouring to obtain, from the Bishops, generally, anything beyond an affirmation of the Doctrine of the Church-e.g., anything like a declara-tion that certain persons had not any right, power, or authority, to perform any Ministerial function or office. The Bishop of London's answer would have extended further in this direction had it included the re-affirmation of the following passage from his Lordship's memorable Charge of 1842, which is, in fact, avowedly supplementary to the "Sermons on the Church," from which the extract of Dr. Mill's letter is taken:

"I have so recently made a public declaration of my opinions on the Divine Institution and Authority of the Church, that I need not repeat them on the present occasion. If the view which I have taken of the subject be correct, it follows, as a necessary inference, that in this country the Clergy of the National Church, and they alone, are entitled to the respect and obedience of the people, as their lawful guides and governors in spiritual things: that they alone are duly commissioned to preach the Word of God, and to Minister His Holy Sacraments."-Charge pp. 7. 8.

The following extracts from Bishop Horsely, for which we are indebted to a correspondent of the double needle instrument, in a most satisfactory man-Morning Chronicle, affords some valuable advice to Bishops, Clergy, and Laity in these times-

"Upon the Divine commission of the Christian ministry the Clergy of late years have been more silent than is perfectly consistent with their duty; from a the Queen and the Duke of Wellington, &c. fear, as I conceive, of acquiring the name and reputation of High Churchmen. But, my brethren, you will not be scared from your duty by the idle terror of a bickname, artfully applied, in violation of the true meaning of the word, to entrap the judgment of many, and bring the discredit of a folly, long since eradicated, upon principles which have no connection with it.-You promote the stratagem of your enemies-you are assisting in the fraud upon the public-and you are accessaries to the injury to yourselves, if you give way to a dread of the imputation. To be a High Churchman, in the only sense which the word can be allowed to bear, as applicable to any in the present day-God forbid that this should ever cease to be my public pre- late Emperor placed unbounded confidence.

My Rev. brethren, we | must be content to be High Churchmen according to accompanied by some relatives, has been making a the usage of the word, or we cannot be Churchmen at all; for he who thinks of God's Ministers as the mere servants of the State, is out of the Church, severed from it by a kind of self excommunication. Much charitable allowance is to be made for the errors of the laity upon points to which it is hardly to be expected they should turn their attention of their own accord, and upon which, for some time past, they have been very imperfectly instructed Dissenters are to be judged with much candour, and with every possible allowance for the prejudices of education. But for those who have been nurtured in the bosom of the Church, and have gained admission to the ministry, if, from a mean compliance with the humour of the age. or ambitious of the fame of liberality of sentiment (for under the spacious name of profane indifference is made to pass for an accomplishment), they effect to join in the disavowal of the authority which share, or are silent when the validity of the Divine commission is called in question; for any (I hope they are few) who hide this weakness of faith. this poverty of religious principle, under the attire of a gown and cassock, they are, in my estimation, little better than infidels in masquerade."-Bp. Horsely's Charge p. 39.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The following important letter has been received and posted at Lloyd's this (Saturday) morning :-

Felix Discovery Vessel, Stranfaer, Sept. 25, 1851. "SIR,-I am to acquaint you that the American vessels, Advance and Rescue, after wintering in the ice in Baffin's bay, put into Godhaven (Leifle), in Disco, sailed thence on the 21st of June, 1851, and were spoken off Proven, in Greenland, on the 24th of August, on their way to America, after a fruitless search for the missing ships. They have been sickly, and lost one or two men, but were now all well. The Danish Government brig Hoalfisken arrived at Godhaven, in company with the Felix, on the 30th of August; was to sail thence on the 10th of September for Kron Prins Island, and thence to Copenhagen. All well. The Felix parted with all the other discovery ships on the 13th of August, sailed for Godhaven on the 2nd of September, and arrived here this day under my charge.

"John Ross, Rear-Admiral, R.N. "To the Secretary, Lloy'ds, London.

" N. B. No traces of the missing ships were found since they wintered at Beechy Island, and left it in September, 1846."

The Rev. J. Crabb, so well known as the zealous friend of the Gipsey tribes in England, died at Southampton, on the 17th ult., aged seventy-seven.

Letters from Madrid speak of the general feeling of satisfaction produced there on all parties by the instructions given by the British Government to the commander of the naval force in the West Indies, to co-operate with the Spaniards in the event of any new piratical attempt being made on the Island of Cuba .-General Narvaez was expected in Madrid on the 28th or 29th vit.

The Sultan is throwing all kinds of impediments in the way of the Pacha of Egypt, in order to put a stop to the railway between Cairo and Alexandria. Russian and Austriau influence is supposed to be the cause of these foolish proceedings.

Lord Dunsandle has been elected an Irish Peer in the room of the late Earl of Charleville. The intelligence from the Western Counties of Ireland respecting the thinning of the population, by the wholesale flight of the cultivators of the soil, is found to be substantially correct. It is evident that the emigration of the Irish people to America must speedily terminate in the utter anihilation of the Celtie race in Ireland.

It is said that more than 8,000 Clergymen have protested against the imputation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, contained in the celebrated Gawthorn Letter; and that the following Bishops have also repudiated the Primate's views :- London, Exeter, Salibury, Ripon, St. David's, Baugor, St. Asaph, Bath and Wells, Ruchester, Oxford, Lichfield, and Sodor and Man.

VALUE OF THE GOODS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE. The value of the goods deposited by the various exhibitors in the Crystal Palace is estimated at the enormous total of fifty millions sterling, and the interest on that sum for six months, at five per cent, would amount to £1.250,000.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH .- DOVER, Sept. 28 .-The favourable state of the weather this afternoon has enabled the engineers of the Submarine Telegraph to complete their arduous undertaking by carrying the line on to the French coast; and, at a quarter to six o'clock, p.m., printed communications commenced between Messrs. Brett, the originator, and Mr. Cheshire. the manager, at Dover. Telegraphic wires were also placed at the disposal of Mr. Henley, of the Magnetic, and Mr. Reed, of the Needle Telegraph. The communications through all the instruments were most satisfactory, and were continued to a late hour, and brought to a close for the evening by the firing salutes through the wires to the opposite coasts. The word fire" being given from the point where explosion is to take place, is passed to the opposite coast by telegraph, from whence the igniting current is re-passed, and the explosion takes place almost before the word is finished. In a few days it is expected that the telegraph line will be carried quite into Dover by land, the point where the communications are made from at present being about four miles off.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Intelligence was received at the South Foreland, at 6, p. m. on Sunday, by the submarine telegraph itself, of the satisfactory completion to the French coast, near Calais. Communications by the printing apparatus of Messrs. Brett, were kept up by one of the inventors at Calais, and by Mr. Cheshire at Dover, and also with the ner. Fusees were successfully fired on the order to fire being given from either side of the Channel. Copies of the printed message announcing the gratify. ing intelligence bave been forwarded to Her Majesty

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA .- The young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death, in February, 1850, having, at his accession, rejected the demands addressed to him by the Mandarin for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June, in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor, at the same time, invited four missionaries to wait upon him, who are to be ledged in his palace. Monsiguor Peronneau, Bishop of China, has informed us in a letter, dated September the 5th, 1850, that the Etaperor was educated by a Christian lady, in whom the

We regret to learn that the Bishop of Oxford, who the said Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, to the amount tour on the Continent, was seized at Milan, with an attack of fever, which at this season is very prevalent there. The symptoms were at first very alarming, but we are happy to say the most recent accounts state that the Right Rev. Prelate is much better, so as to be able to commence his journey homeward.—Bucks

A HUSBAND'S GOOD FORTUNE .- A gentleman residing in West Ham, shortly after his marriage, was presented with some foreign scrip by his wife's father, who supposed it to be of trifling value, but the fortunate holder has since realized no less than £15,000 by

Niagara Deanery Branch of the Diocesan Church

Society. The Annual Parochial Meetings are appointed to be and stock so subscribed for in the hald Company.

held D. V. as follows :-October 24, at 11 " A. M. Port Maitland, 28. at 11 " A. M. Port Daihousie. 28, at 6} P. M. Jordan. 29, at 11 44 •• A. M. Grimshy. 30, at 11 " A. M. Port Robinson.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary. Thorold, Oct. 13, 1851.

30, at 6} "

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, October 22nd., 1851

A. M. Thorld.

I ORONTO, U	Cton	PF 21	mu,		٠.
		d.			d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	2		3	5
Spring do. do	1	9	a	3	0
Oats, per 34lbs	1	0		1	3
Barley	2	3	•	2	6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20	Ō		00	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	Ď	•	20	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	0		18	9
Do. (in Bage)	15	Ŏ	•	17	6
Oatmeal, per barrel	16	3	_	18	ý.
Beet, per 16	.0	3	_	0	à
Do. per 100 lbs	20	ō	-	22	Ġ
Bacon	30	ŏ	-	37	6
Hams, per cwt	40	ŏ	-	43	ŏ
lay per ton	35	ő	-	56	ĭ
Straw per ton	27	6	-	35	•
Turkeys, each	"	ĕ	-	2	9i
Geese, do	-	ŏ	7	7	Ξ,
Fowls	•	Ä	7	•	6
	ò	4	-	õ	5
Bread	0	6	7	ő	71
Eggs per dozen	•	6	-	13	á
Fire Wood per cord	12	-	••	12	•
Coals per ton	27	6		91	6
Mutton per lb	0	3	•	-	0
Butter, fresh, per lb	0			0	21

New Advertisaments.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

AND

Aletropolitan Building Society, Office - No. 5, King Street, West.

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President THE HON. W. CAYLEY. Vice-President T. D. HARRIS, Esq.

Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. Rev. S. LETT, L.L. D. J. M. STRACHAN, Esq. GEORGE BROCK, Esq.

S. B. HARMAN, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. THOS. CHAMPION, Esq. Mr. HENRY BOUCHER, Assistant Secretary.

T a Meeting of the Directors held on the 18th of October, 1851, it was Resolved, That the Society do commence operations on the First of January, 1852. All Instalments already paid, to be considered as Instalments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time such payments were made according to Rule III. In the Constitution of the

THOMAS CHAMPION. Toronto, October 22nd, 1851.

CORPORATION OF TORONTO.

AN ACT to authorize the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to Subscribe for Stock in the "Toronto and Guelph Railway Company," to the amount of £100,000.

MHEREAS, by the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, it was amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Corporations in this Province might subscribe for any number of shares in the Capital Stock of any Railway Company which should by Act of the Parliament of this Province be thereafter incorporated; or lend to or guarantee the payment of any sum of money borrowed by the said Company from any Corporation or person, or endorse or guarantee the payment of any debentures to be issued by the Company for the money by them borrowed, and should have power to assess and levy from time to time upon the whole rate ble property of the municipality a sufficient sum for them to discharge the debt or engagement so conficient sum for them to discharge the debt or engagement so con-tracted, and for the like purpose to issue debentures, payable at such times and for such sum respectively—not less than Five Poun is Currency—and bearing or not bearing interest, as such Municipal Corporation may think meet; and that any such Debenture issued, endorsed or guaranteed should be valid and blud-ing on such municipal corporation if signed or endorsed, and countersigned by such officer or person, and in such manner and countersigned by such omeer or person, and in such manner and form as should be directed by any by law of such corporation, and that the corporation seal thereto should not be necessary, nor the observance of any other form with regard to the said debentures, thus such as should be directed in such by-law as aforesaid. And also, that no municipal corporation should autocribe for stock, or incur any debt or liability under the said act, or the special act incorporating the said company, unless and until a by-law to that effect should have been duly made and adopted, with the consent first had of a majority of the qualified electors of the municipality to be ascertained in such manner as should be demunicipality, to be ascertained in such manner as should be de-termined by the said hy-law, after public advertisement thereof-containing a copy of such hy-law, inserted at least four times in each newspaper printed within the limits of the said municipality; or if none be printed therein, then in one or more newspapers printed in the nearest city or town thereto, and circulated therein, and also put up in at least four of the most public places in each municipality. And also that the Mayor, Warden or Keeve, being the head of such municipal corporation subscribing for and holding stock in the said company to the amount of five thousand pounds, or upwards, should be and should continue be ex afficio one of the directors of the said company, in addition to the numher of directors authorized by the special act incorporating the same, and should have the same rights, powers, and duties as any

f the directors of the said Company:
And whereas, by a certain act of the Legislature of this Prorince, passed during the last session, a company was incorporated Ontario within the limits of the City of Toronto to the town of Guelph, to be called the "Toronto and Guelph Railway Company," and the Provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act Bereinbefore recited were amongst others incorporated in the

And whereas at a public meeting of the Citizens of Toronto, convened by the Mayor of the said City, upon a requisition of the inhabitants thereof, and held at the St. Lawrence Hall on the 2d

day of October, 1851, it was resolved that—
It is the opinion of this meeting, that the Corporation of the City of Toronto should, without delay, subscribe for Stock in the Books of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, to the amount of £100 606 : And whereas the construction of the said Railroad will attract

to the said City, a new, important and extensive trade, and will promote the prosperity, and increase the wealth of the said City, and it is deemed advisable that the said City of Toronto should subscribe for the said number of Shares in the said Capital Stock of the said Company, and should issue Debentures to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Pounds for the payment thereof: He it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, I hat it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the said City of Toronto, to subscribe for Stock in

of the Hundred Thousand Pounds for and on behalf of the said City of Toronto, and for payment of the said Stock, it shall and may be lawful for, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor, for the time being of the said city, to raise by way of a loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, from any person or persons, budies politic or corporate, who may be willing to lend the same man the same man the security of the behavior to be a considered. the same upon the security of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the said sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and to cause the same to be under the beauty of the Course the same to be under the same to be und sain aim of the Hundred. Phousand Pounds, and to cause the saint to be juid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City of Toronto, for the time being, to be by him applied under the direction of the Common Council of the said City of Toronto, for the time being, in paying the instalments upon the said Stock in subscribed as the same may be called in or become due and payable; or to cause to be found. Debentures for the said sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in the manner hereinafter provided, with interest mayable half-venty, and to cause such Devided, with interest mayable half-venty, and to cause such Devided, with interest mayable half-venty, and to cause such Devided, with interest mayable half-venty, and to cause such Devided, with interest mayable half-venty. vided, with interest payable half-yearly, and to cause such De-bentures to be delivered to the exid Toronto and Guelph Railway tentures to be delivered to the said Toronto and Guelph Rallway Company, as and when such calls or instalments upon the Capital Stock of the said Company, shall be made or become due and payable under and by sixtue of the Art Incorporating the said Company, in payment and satisfaction of the said calls upon the

That it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Toronte for the time being, from time to time, to cause any number of Debentures to be made out in such amounts as to him shall seem Propertures to be made out in such amounts as to him shall seem fit, and, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, which said Debentures shall be under the Common Scal of the said City of Toronto, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Chamberlain, for the time being, of the said City of Toronto, and shall bear interest not exceeding six per cent, per amount, payable half-yearly, and shall be made redeemable at the Bank of Upper Canada, in Toronto, provided always, that none of the said Debentures shall be for a less sum than £25, nor payable at a more remote period than twenty years always, that none of the said Detentures shall be for a less sum that £25, nor payable at a more remote period that twenty years from the issuing thereof. And provided further, that it shall and may be lawful for the said City of Tosonto, at any time or times when it may be deemed advisable so to do, to redeem any of the said Debentures before the same may become due, either by sale of the whole we are not of the capital stock so subscribed for of the whole or any part of the capital stock so subscribed for as aforesaid, or which may, from time to time, be held by the said City of Toronto, or out of any funds which may from time to time be at the disposal of the said Common Council of the said City of Toronto and not otherwise appropriated, upon giving six months notice of their intention to redeem the same, in two or more of the public newspapers of the said City of Toronto.

That the dividends from time to time paid upon the stock so subscribed for in the said Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, and received by the said City of Toronto, shall be applied under the direction of the Common Council of the said City of Toronto, in the first place in payment of the interest accruing upon the said debestures, and the surplus in the redemption of such of the said debentures as the said Common Council may from time to time think at to redeem.

Jub.

412.

That for the payment of the half-yearly interest from time to time accruing, due and payable upon the said debentures respectime accruing, due and payable upon the said debentures respec-tively, there shall be raised, levied, and collected, in each and every year, an equal rate in the pound upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the said City of Torouto and the liber-ties thereof, over and above all other rates and taxes, sufficient to pay the said half-yearly interest, or so much thereof as shall not be met or paid by the dividends from time to these received trees. he met or paid by the dividends from time to time received upon the said stock in the said Company, and such rate shall be col-lected and paid over to the said Chamberlain of the said City for the time being, at the same time and in the same manner as other

the time being, at the same time and in the same matter as other rates are collected and paid over.

And for the payment and redemption of the principal money secured by the said debentures, there shall be raised, levied, and cellected, in the year next before such debentures shall respectively fall due, an equal rate in the pound upon the assessed value of all rateable property in the said City of Toronto and the liberties thereof, over and above all other rates and taxes whatsoever, as the property of the principal course against the said debentures. sufficient to pay the principal money accured by such debentures so respectively falling due as aforesaid, or so much or such part thereof as shall remain unpaid after the surplus of the dividends hereinbefore mentioned and appropriated shall have been applied in liquidation thereof, or by a loan to be raised upon other debentures, to be issued for such sums, redeemable at such periods as by an Act of the Common Council of the said City of Teronto may be declared and enacted.

That for the purpose of obtaining the assent or discent of the qualified electors of the said City of Toronto to this by-law, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Paliway Clauses Uonsolidation Act, hereintefore recited, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the said City of Toronto, to cause such by-law to be published at least four times in each and every newspaper printed in the said City of Toronto, and to cause copies thereof to be put up and affixed at the St. Lawrence Hall, the corner of Youga and Queen Streets, the Court House, and St. Patrick is market—being four of the most public places in the said City of Toronto—and to cause a Poli to be opened, held, and taken at such place and time in each of the Wards of the said City of Toronto, as may by proclamation under his hand be appointed, and in the same by proclamation under his hand be appointed, and in the same manner as a Poll would be taken for the election of Alderman and manner as a roll would be taken for the election of Alderman and Common Councilmen for the said City, at which the qualified electors of the said City of Toronto may record their votes in favor or against the said by-law—provided always that such Polle shall not be opened until after the publication of the said By-Law, according to the provisions of the said Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, hereinbefore in part recited.

NOTICE-The above is a true copy of a By-Law proposed to he passed by the Municipality of the City of Forento, now pub-lished in compliance with Sub. Sec. 3, of clause 18, of the Act 16 & 15 Victoria, chap. 51, entitled "An Act to consolidate and regulate the general clauses relating to Railways."

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

CLERK's OFFICE, Toronto, October 17, 1851.

The Churchman's Almanac, FOR 1859.

PHIS ALMANAC, containing besides the Calendar, entire corrected lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunewick, Nova Scotla, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Prince Ruperts' Land. Lists of Bishops of the Church in Eugland, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and the United States. Lists of the Lay Delegates who attended the Convention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the secular state of the Church in those Dioceses. The Church Temporalities Act of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the generalities of the Clergy Reserve of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, General Statistics of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto; a list of Agents for Issuing Marriage Licenses; a list of Crown and County Officers; a list of Custom tiouse Officers and ports of entry; Banking and other Institutions, is now ready. The trade are requested to send in their orders at early as

possible to ensure a supply to A. F. PLEES, Publicher.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1851.

COUNTY OF YORK BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE OFFICE is REMOVED to CHURCH A STREET, two doors north of the Court House J. W. BRENT,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, October 13th, 1851.

J. E. PELL, GILDER, Looking Glass and Picture Frame

MANUFACTURER, 30, King Street, Toronto.

37 Gilt Inside Moulding always on hand.

WANTED. MASTER for the Grammar School at Bond

forward their testimonials (post paid) to the Rev. S. B. Annous, Barrie, before the Sinth day of November, on which day they will be required to attend for examination at the Grammar School,

8. B. ARDAGH,
Chairman of Simcoe Grammar School.
Barrie, October 8th, 1851. The Patriot, Colonist and Globe, will please copy until the 6th

Doctrn.

FEAST OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

> Dream we of spells from fairy land-The bright and potent charm Of beings that, unseen and still. Protect the good from pain and ill, And shield from every harm?

Oh for the power which Christ hath given, Beyond all these to see A realm where Fancy need not play, To feel that spirits night and day Watch o'er the destiny!

That realm is thine, oh Holy Church! And ours the joyous fate; With Christ's own seal upon our brow, We look for angels ever now, To guard our low estate.

And through the sunny hours of day, And through the shades of night, They fly to us from God's right hand, And round our path-way ever stand, These messengers of light.

And we will bless St. Michael's name, And angels all who come, From heavenly worlds beyond the sky, To minister all silently, About our earthly home.

Review.

THE LILY AND THE BEE. An Apologue of the Crystal Palace: by SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S. T. Maclear, Toronto.

The author of "Ten Thousand a Year" and "The Diary of a Physician," has given us in this choice little brochure, an intellectual treat of the richest and most attractive kind. Full of the imagery so characteristic of his style, couched in language whose very words are sentences, we are unconsciously carried away while reading, to revel in imagination among the wondrous sights of the Alhambra of the world-to drink deep draughts of thoughtfulness, wisdom, and reflection. Every fibre of classic and historic association is made to thrill with pleasurable delight, as we glance at some phrase of long remembered study placed before us, shining brightly with just and meaning application. The title of his subject has been chosen by our author with admirable appropriateness to the spirituality of his whole argument. What two words could more significantly point out-what two objects more completely typify the perfection of beauty or the fruit of laborious industry brought together within those crystal walls? In their very simplicity consist their comprehen-

Through all his pages gleam the treasures of a well-stored mind, the aspirations of high poetic genius, and the out-pourings of the genuine spirit of philanthropy.

Commencing with a brief allusion to the previous gatherings of the human family at the building of the Babylonish Tower, and the worship of the Golden Image in the Plain of Dura, the late occasion is thus introduced to our notice.

"Two thousand four hundred years have since rolled on; and behold! in this present year of our Lord. eighteen bundled and fifty-one, indicating the lustrous epoch from which Christian people now reverently reckon time, in this little western Isle, unknown to the haughty Babylonian, whose places has been swept with the beson of destruction, occurs another gathering of that very self-same family; of all people, and nations, and languages, on a royal invitation, and for a royal dedication. A Christian Queen, on whose Empire setteth not the sun; who had read in Holy Writ of the plains of Shinar, and of Dura, went forth with her Consort and her Offspring, attended by her princes, helped them; her nobles, her statesmen, her warriors, her judges, her philosophers, and a mighty multitude; not to maugurate an idol, not to Dedicate an Image, and impiously command it to be worshipped; but, in the hallowing presence of His ministers whom Nebuchadnezzar had dishonored, to bow before HIM, THE LORD OF HEAVEN AND LYREIT, who, from the place of His habitation, looketh down upon all the inhabitants of the earth, and understandeth all their works; to offer lumble adora- i tion and thanksgiving for His mercies, marvelous and numberless, vouchsafed to herself and to His people committed to her charge; in Whom she ever both affiance, seeking His honor and glory; to cement, as far as in her lay, a universal brotherhood, and promoteamong all nations, unity, peace, and concord; to recall than own ignorance, will tell him falsely, great nations from the devastations of war, to the dolights of peace; to exhibit a mighty spectacle, equaled but by its spectators: humbling, elevating, expanding, solemnizing the soul of every beholder capable of thought, purified with but even the faintest fineture of fool, devoutness; speaking to great minds to statesman, philosopher, divine -m accents sublime; telling of Man in his relations to the earth; Man, in his relations to men; Man, in his relations to God.

" Yes, to a Palace, risen like an exhalation, goes the Queen, mindless of predicted peril-standing within it. the dazzling centre of a nation's love and anxiety; with stately scienty, beside her illustrious and philosophic Spouse, and illustrious Offspring; her eyes reverently downcast, while one voice only sounds, humbly uttering prayer and praise --- Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the glory! -- aimd all that is lovely, great, and pions, from all lands; whose eyes are mostened, whose hearts are swelling; anon peals forth, in solemn harmony. Halleligale! †

† Now therefore, O God, we thank Thee; we praise Thee, and entreat The so to exertide this assembly of many nations that it may tend to the advancement of Thy glory, to the diffusion of Thy holy Word, and to the increase of general prosperity, by producing peace and good will among the different races of mankind. - Prayer of the Archbish pay Canterburg.

"There stand members of the scattered family Man: come from East, come from West; come from North, come from South; from the Old World, from the New: and, glittering all around, trophies of industry and peace from every land, wafted over vast oceans; results of diant flood of light --- many-hued objects, now glitter-Toil grown skilful, after six thousand years."

Accompanying the Queen in her walk through the nations, we find him giving the rein to her fancied musings-

"Who can describe that astounding spectacle? Lost in a sense of what it is, who can think what it is like ! Philosopher and poet are alike agitated, and silent; gaze whithersoever they may, all is marvelous and affecting; stirring new thoughts and emotions, and awakening oldest memories and associations-past, present, future, linked together mystically, each imaging the other, kindling faint suggestion, with sudden startle.where stood they t. Scarce nine times had the moon performed her silent journey round the earth, since grass grew, refreshed with dew and zephyr, upon the spot on which was now a crystal palace, then not even imaged in the mind of its architect-now teening with things rich and rare from well-nigh every spot of earth on the terraqueous globe, telling, oh! grand and overwhelming thought! of the uttermost industry and intellect of MAS, in every clime, of every hue, of every speech, since his Almighty Maker placed him upon the

"Switzerclasto!-Bright, breezy Switzerland!-Land of the beautiful, land of the free! With nountains majestic, wearing snowy coronets, dazzling all of rosy hue-and lovely spreading values, studded with ing bluer skies. --- Oh, awful in avalanche! on whose cendeth fardread verge bloom roses and myrtles, unchilled, unseared. O foaming flashing cataract, and fearful precipice, where glances the gleeful scarce-seen chamois. safe from tell eye of hunter! O happy, happy Switzerland! Where meet the seasons in concord strange, and gayly dance, with melting eye yet tremulous limb. mid ice, and fruits, and snow, and flowers, while zephyr, scent-laden, plays gayly round. Our Queen in Switzerland !-forgetting state and splendor a while, softly to sink into enchanting solitude. O land of the free, the pious, and brave-of Tell and Zwingle! a Queen of the free and the fearless is breathing your balmy air-but quick to return to her own sweet sceptered isle."

" In vast, mysterious Russia, see Her now.

"She leans upon the arm of friendly Czar. " Madam, quoth he, I obey your gentle summons.

"I send to your Palace a sample of my people's skill -- a many-tongued race, a sixteenth of the family of Man-and produce of my territories, stretching over a seventh of the terrestrial surface of the globe. Northern Asia is mine: half Europe, and a great domain Northern America. There my possessions adjoin yours -as yours, those of the Republic which has sprung

"Then thought the silent Queen; of all that owned her gently-potent sway, the wide world o'er.

" Of her own dear sceptered Isle. England! a precious stone, set in the silver sea! this land of such dear souls! this dear, dear land!

"Then, of her dominions in the North, the South,

the East, the West. Old World, and New—

" Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia -

" Of Continents-

 Of Islands, girdling the globe — " A sixth of Adam's family, obedient to her rule -

" Rule of a Christian Queen.

" To civilize!

" To free! protect!

" To illume!-" To Christianize!-

" Methought she whispered solemnly-A mighty

mission, Emperor, each !-" Anon she points her son to India, distant, dazzling,

" The coveted of conquering Potentates, in old and modern time; but by Heaven assigned, to England.

" Of victories, on victories -

" Of valor and sagacity profound -"Of sullen Moloch: superstition: slaughter: and

horrible idolatry " And then she spoke of Canaan, and the Israelites:

" And reverently echoed Holy Writ-"We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, how thou hast driven out 'he heathen with thy hand, and planted them in: how thou hast

destroyed the nations, and cast them out. "For they got not the land in possession through their own sword, neither was it their own arm that in the intellect of a higher class of beings, by bene-

But Thy right hand, and Thine arm, and the light of Thy countenance, because Thou hadst a favor unto

" Thou art my King, O God."

him, we are indulged with a portraiture of those she heard her sigh, and constantly sitting on her he most observes-

young: old: learned: ignorant: thoughtful: thoughtless: haughty: humble: frivolous: profound.

" Every grade of intellect; every shade of character. " Here is a voluble smatterer: suddenly discomfited by the chance question of a curious child: and rather

" Here is a state bundle of prejudices, hard bound together; to whom every thing here is topsy-turvy, and discolored, seen through jaundiced eyes

"Here comes one, serenely unconscious that he is a

" Yonder is a statesman; gliding about alone; watchfluities: rival systems of policy, their fruits and workings: imagining new combinations; speculating on remote consequences.

 There is a philosopher, to whose attuned ear the Spectacle speaks myriad-tongued; telling of patient sagacity: long foiled, at length -- or suddenly -- triumphant : of centuries of misdirected, abortive toil : of pain, suffering, privation: of one sowing what another shall reap:

" Here is a philanthropist—thinking of blood-stained slavery.

"Of millions, dealt with as though they were the very beasts that perish: bought: sold: scourged: their groans, nor treasured their tears; nor set them down against the appointed Reckoning.

"Yonder is a blind man, sightless aimid surrounding splendors: but there is one telling him tenderly that he stands beside the statue of Milton.

According to the latest and best authorities, the population of the world is about a thousand and seventy-five millions; and the British dominions now embrace, since the recent acquisitions to India, one hundred and seventy million of souls!

"Yonder is a musing poet: gazing silently Eastward - Westward - Northward - Southward: above below: every where pouring a living tide of wonder -nor silent---nor noisy----a strange hum*--a raing brightly——then glistening——fainter and fainter. till lost in distance: whence come faintly the strains of rich music—intermingling mysteriously with the gentle hum around him -gliding about, forms of exqisite beauty, most delicate loveliness—living, eclipsing the sculptured beauty at which it is looking, with blushing consciousness—yonder, a fair daughter of Eve. before the Mother of all living; her shuddering eye glancing at the serpent, her ear catching the deadly whisper-Far away, in shape and gesture proudly eminent. Satan—as it were showing all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, in a moment of time. There they are! Great Nations, new and old, with their bright banners streaming : helm : lance: sabre-cimiter-See there, solemnly silent all-Crusaders-the crashing of a mailed throng-fierce-gleaming Saracen-Saladin-Cour de Lion —glorious De Bouillon • • • A dim religious light—Dante—Tasso—Milton—Shakspeare -there they are! Could they see but this-or he, with eyes like theirs-be stirred with thoughts like their—ah! sinking deeper still in revery—dreamy—delicious! • • still the hum—the dazzle—

" Gifted one-Up, Laureate! Wake! Ay-it is no dream—but radiant reality—Up, Laureate, with thy lyre, and rapturously sweep its thrilling strings !--Give forth grand strains, echoing through all time to cottages all blossom-hid-with deep blue waters, imag- come, surpassing Pindar's, as thine his Theme trans-

> But these are all the extracts we can afford. We invite those who love to read, to look into the mine of pleasant fancies of the learned dreams, whereof we have given but a glimpse.

* It is a crowd of men, says an old author, quoted in the Morning Chranicle of the 9th of August, "with vast confusion of tongues—like Babel. The noise in it is like that of bees: a strange humming, or buzz, mixed of walking and talking—tongues and feet: it is a kind of still roar, or loud whisper."

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. X. THE CREW'S HOLD.

Concluded from our last.

She wrapt it up in her own red cloak, and then

-I suppose the nights were cold and she was willing to pay all due attention—she brought the unaccustomed guest in a basket into her own bedroom. What the eye does not see, it is said, the heart cannot rue, so she thought it wisest not to mention the matter to her husband. In the middle of the night, however, the pig bethought it of the comforts and conveniences of its native sty, and became impatient of its confinement and struggled to be free, and the old man awoke in a great fright. "There's robbers," said he. "O dear no!" she answered. "It is," repeated he, "can't you hear?" But a convenient fit of deafness had come over her; at least she felt sure she did not hear robbers. One effort more, however, and away ran her invalid, struggling and stumbling over the red cloak as it fell like ornamental trappings, sweeping the ground under its feet. "It is a spirit," said the old man -an unphilosophical idea of a spirit he had to be sure. "It is a spirit," he repeated, frightened out of his wits, and marvelling at his wife's self-possession, "what will become of us?" "Now don't be angry," said she; " there no occasion to be frightened; its nothing in the world but the pig that's ill, with my red cloak tied round it."

Then she had two or three very handsome cats each, according to her account, remarkable for some particular intelligence or affection; and, indeed, those who will condescend to observe such matters, will find that God has given to this lower order of his creation, faculties very capable of improvement and that improvement is chiefly made, as indeed volent treatment. I know that one of these poor creatures, which lived to be very old, evidenced the strongest pity for her mistress when she was in pain; running from a distant part of the room, Viewing the motley groups which pass before springing on her knee, and licking her hands when bed after old Sarah was confined to it. I am sur-"Rich: poor: gentle: simple: wise: foolish: prised that I can remember so few particulars of our visits; but the impression of the old people's kindness to us is very strong indeed. I recollect one cold winter day, when we could not stay to go in and warm ourselves, they handed us over the hedge a large bason of what then appeared to us the best pea-soup we ever tasted. Then the old woman more than once made us a cake to carry home; and as for sprays of rosemary, and strawberries, and roses, I believe we might have had all in the garden if we would. She was, I should think of her having lost her only daughter in the bloom of youth, and two or three boys in early infancy, might perhaps have softened her manners, and made her more tender towards children than her education or her appearance would have led you to expect. Yet, in many respects she was superior to her station. She had in her youth been in service in respectable families, and she had a mind slam; as if their Maker had not seen them, nor heard public-house at "Crew's Hold"-bad as it was fadeth not away. in important respects—had, from the various company with which she associated there, given a quickwoman. Perhaps she had been well-looking in her for them, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." clear, dark, lively eyes, and a healthy gipsey com- me also?

showed scarcely one tinge of grey; and being of a firm, square make, age never seemed to bow her down as it does most people. She continued upright, though not active, till her last sickness laid heronher bed. The old man was not to appearance so strong, yet from being of a slighter figure, he was more capable of exertion than his wife; and I remember nothing longer ago, than watching him after his long walk, hastening up the field to church. For many years he occupied morning and afternoon that single seat under one of the south windows; and when he was afflicted with asthma, and could brave the steep hill but once in the day, there every Sunday morning saw him for years more. There was his delight, there he found comfort. I remember the strong expressions of well deserved esteem and love with which he spoke of his pastor, and how delighted I was when, during his last illness, he said he liked me to read the Psalms to him because my voice reminded him of that dear and honoured one. O those are blessed feelings, which exist between a faithful shepherd and his flock! Can they be doing right, who are loosening the bands, the golden bands that bound us together? I cannot help feeling it-I cannot help saying it : efforts are made on all sides-God knows with too much success-to lessen the shepherd's influence, and to scatter the flock. "Give peace in our time, O Lord ! there is none that fighteth for us, but only thou, O God !" The old man died after, as far as I can remember, a short illness. His end was calm resignation, quiet confidence, perfect peace. If there was no extatic feeling of delight, (and who wonders, that when the sinner is walking through the dark valley of the shadow of death, there should be none?) there was yet no fear of evil, for David's Lord was with him. his rod and his staff did comfort him. I can recall very clearly our visit to Sarah after the funeralwith what satisfaction she dwelt on the hope of a blessed immortality, which her gracious God had given-with what interest she detailed every word, every action of her departed husband, during the last day or two of his life, even to the most trivial particulars—to the morsel of food that she prepared for him, and to the last draught with which she endeavoured to quench his dying thirst. It does not do to be in a hurry on such occasions; when people are in trouble, it is a greater kindness to let them " tell all about it," than it would be to give them a handful of gold if one could. I cannot say for how many months Sarah survived her husband; but I know she was for a long time confined to her bed, and that she bore her illness with great patience, and many expressions of gratitude and affection to the kind relations who came to live with her during her widowhood. She was very humble having a deep and habitual recollection of the sins and offences of her youth; but the eye of faith had been fixed for years on the cross, and it pleased the God of spirits, that a naturally lively imagination should reflect vivid impressions of the affecting history which his own word gave of her lost state by nature, and her Saviour's mighty salvation. "I lie here at night thinking of Him," she once said, "till I almost fancy I see the fresh wounds in his hands and in his feet, and his bleeding side; and his look to me is full of mercy, and his voice says, 'I cast out none that come;' and he looks and speaks to me, to me—and O! how many years I lived in rebellion against Him." With such feelings, with such scriptural trust, she died; and certainly there is a pleasure in remarking God's fatherly dealing, in thus gently showing the sinner the error of her way, and forming such a contrast in the quiet death bod of the aged believer, to the early life of the mistress of the riotous Crew's But one particular of their history I had almost

plexion; her black hair until her last illness,

lest out. I wonder I should have done so, because I know that, as long as old Henry lived, it was a constant subject of conversation. There was some estate to which they had, or fancied they had a right, and every small sum of money they could command was spent carrying on a tedious, and,

as it proved, useless lawsuit. But the lawyers constantly held out fresh hopes and the old people as constantly believed them.— Sometimes old Sarah would go so far as to tell us "no more was wanting but for the Lord Chancel," as she called him, " to put his hand to something" -I believe she never knew exactly what-and then the deeds were to be signed, and she should go to her beautiful estate, where we were to visit her. I always expected we should; and then, they were to have gold and silver to spare, and fruit on the garden walls, and filberts in the wood. But the lawsuit outlasted the old man's life. On earth they had no inheritance to leave, and ob-

tained none.

But the tinsel, that shone on the dark coffin lid." capable of using the opportunities of improvement and the weeds that grew on the grave, but there is then afforded : the situation of mistress, to even the an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that

"There no delusive hope invites despair; No mockery meets—and no deception there."

ness to ner perceptions, and a fluency to her ex. Rust and moth corrupt it not-thieves cannot pressions, somewhat remarkable in an uneducated break through and steal. "It was reserved in headay, for old as she was when we knew her, she had My kind reader, it is awaiting there for you and

26-11y

Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE,

YONGE STREET-WEST SIDE,

Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto. November 13th, 1850.

DR. BOVELL,

John Street, near St. George's Church.

TORONTO. April 23rd, 1851. 39-tf

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST.

Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eve. in rear of the same.

Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-11y

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September 4th, 1851.

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Residence, Church Street.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-tf

T. BILTON,

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21-tf

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Toronto, 23rd July, 1851.

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Township of Uxbridge-Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

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cession, 80 Acres. Township of North Gwillimbury - East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession

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The SUMMER COURSE of Lectures, on the following subjects, will commence early in the month of May, 1852:-

Pathological and Microscopical Austomy. Regional and Surgical Anatomy. Practical Chemistry. Butany.

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Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon. The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any portin Great

Britain or Ireland. Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the

circumstances of the case may require. Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Scale of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,-the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

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		One year	Seven yre.		One year.	Seven yre.		()ne year.	Seven yre.	}	One year.	Seven yre.
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April 30th, 1851.

convenience of the Assured.

E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Galt, Paris, C. W. the wife of H. J. Greenstreet, Esq., of a son.

At Zone Mills, Lambton, on the morning of the 23rd ult., of inflamation of the brain, J. F., the infant son of the Rev. John Gunne, Zone Mills, aged eleven months and eight days.

Testimony from high Authority.

From the Editor of the N. Y. Mirror, August 9th, 1846. PERFECT CURE AND NO MISTARE - Ne are about to write a voluntary statement of a cure recently effected by Dr. Wistar's Balsain of Wild Cherry, which the Editor of this paper is willing to give under his own signature. We make it pro tono publico, as we have never seen the proprietor of this invaluable medicine, and know nothing at all about him. About four weeks medicine, and know nothing at all about him. About four weeks since, one of the compositors in this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep at night, and to weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of failing a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines which had no effect. Finally we gave him one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man gain-It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man gaining in flesh, with a ruddy complexion, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at the office. We should add that the cough was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesalesand retail, only by SECH W. FOWER, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for all the bit agents agrees where

sale by his agents everywhere.

The genuine is signed I. BUITS. For Sale by LYMAN & BROTHERS Progrists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

PRIVATE TUITION. LONDON, CANADA WEST.

A N English lady, wife of a Medical Practitioner, is destrous of receiving into her family six young ladies, who will be educated in all the usual branches af a finished English Education. The accomplishments taught by persons

highly competent.
The extreme salubrity of the Western part of the Province would render the above advantageous for young ladies in delicate

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, Toronto.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.

"I'IIE Subscribers beg to announce to their Correspondents and the Mercantile Public generally, that they are now receiving their usual Fall Importations of Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints and Colours, Dye Stuffs, and clothiers materials, &c., &c., which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest prices and on the most favourable

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited. LYMAN BROTHERS & Co. St. Lawrence Buildings.

Toronto, October 1st, 1851,

R. SCORE,

10-21n

Merchant Tailor, and Habit Maker. KING STREET WEST, TORONTO;

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WIN PER GOODS have come to hand, consisting of

West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Henry Reavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Whitneys, Freize, Winter Festings, &c., &c.

N. B.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels' and Barristers' Robes, (also University Robes and Caps.) made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851.



PROVNCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital - £100,000.

Directors :

A. M. CLARK, President.

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GEORGE CRAWFORD. "I'll'S Company effects Insurance at the Home Diffice, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. It e Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is bereby rendered the

WM. GOODERHAM,

b (abaicand desirable for Falmers,
The Proprietary Department includer General risks in Fires,
I de Marine, inland and Ocean, and its operations being also
confir education product limits, the attention of the Public is con-

FDWARD O'BRIEN, Secretary, Toronto, October 15th, 1851.

BDUCATION.

MR. ALEXANDER STAFFORD, of Belfast College, Ireland, respectfully intimates that he will shortly open a SCHOOL for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in the usual branches of a

Classical Mathematical, and Commercial Education.

Mr. Scarronn saystem of Education is directed to draw forth the powers of the mind by awakening curiosity "desire of informa-tion, and by a healthy and jointous management to insignate the reasoning, as well as strengthen the retentive faculties; thus s. curing a well-balanced development between the mental and physical qualities of his Pupils.

TERMS:

9 U.

Hours of attendance from Nine o'clock, & M , to Twelve Noon,

Hours of attendance from Sine o'clock, a m., to a weive Soon, and from Two e.m., to Four in Winton with an additional hour in Summer. There will be tea minutes of relaxation every morning at cleven, which may be spent in play.

The School will be unfer the superintendence of the Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., who has kindly offered a room for the purpose during the ensuing Winter, and will weekly deliver Lectures to the Purola on relactons subjects.

the Pupils on religious subjects. For further pattending, address Mr. Alexander Stofford, care of the Res. R. Mitchele, M.A., becambent of Trinity Church, Totonto, or Mr. Thomas Champton, at the Church Society's

Toroute, 1st October, 1851.

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ENTLEMEN who may wish to become Candidates for the office of Principal in this Institution, (vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Gaongs Salmon.) will send their testimonials (if by letter, post-paid), to the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, on or before Tursday, November Inth, and will also present themselves for examination at the Grammar School-house, in the Town of Simcoe, on the above named day, at 10, A. M. The emoluments are £100 a-year, with

The Rectory, Woodhouse, Simcos, Oct, 4th, 1851.

15th July, 1851.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's Family, as TUTOR, a Gentleman competent to undertake the Education of Boys under Twelve years of age. A Graduate, Intending to take, or in Holy Orders, would be preferred. Address Mr. Thos. Champion, Church Office, Toronto.

Toronto, August 13th, 1851. Montreal Courier to copy three times.

A N ENGLISH LADY, who has for some years been accustomed to tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess. French, Music, and Drawing taught, if required. Address M. G., Post-Office, Toronto.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, LAY AND ECCLESIASTICAL,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF

CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH,

A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. A FEW COPIES OF THE ABOVE. Por Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of

Toronto - Price, 8s. 9d. September 24th, 1851,

OYSTERS!!

LEWIS, in returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their liberal patronage; begs leave to intinate that he has received and will keep on hand, a freah supply of

KRGS, CANS, AND SHRLL OYSTERS,

three times a week while the senson lasts. He will also have a variety of GAME, Salt-water FISH, and PRAIRIE HESS as soon as the weather will permit. 110, King-street West, Toronto, September 25, 1851.

FRW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at 107, York Street, the fourth Door South of Queen Street.

ALSO-Stabling for Three Horses. Torento, August 20th, 1851.

TORONTO GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 71, Adelaide Street East,

(BETWEEN CHURCH AND NELSON STREETS,)

MBCHANICS, MALE AND FEMALE SERVANTS, APPRENTICES, &c.

Open daily, (Sundays excepted) from 10 o'clock, a.m., till 4, p.m. J. MELERICK, Proprieta. Toronto, 1850.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Substiber, would respectfully give notice, that he contines to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHAN I'S, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

Having a Ruling Machine and Blook Bludery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to. DEEDS, MORTAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand

New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines.

received regularly by Expans as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR.

Toronto; July 9, 1851.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Monsieur and Madame Deslandes, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THE CLASSES will re-open at this Establish-L ment on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1851. Toronto, August 6, 1851.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR THE GENERAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY MISS WHITE.

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.

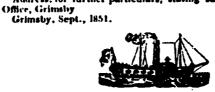
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. and the Miss DUNN. COBOURG.

THE Classes will be resumed at this Establishment, on the 4th of September.

The situation and grounds are particularly adapted for Boarders -being peculiarly retired and healthy. Cobourg, August 21st 1851,

A N English lady, who has recently arrived from Home, is desirous of a situation in a School or Private Family. She can instruct in French, Music, Singing, the Rudiments of German, Geography, and the Globes. § Address, for further particulars, stating salary, to J. H., Post Office Crimster.



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON. CAPTAIN DUNCAN McBRIDE.

TIIIS Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO every morning (Sundays excepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate Ports-weather permitting.

Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON at Two p.m. precisely, commencing on Monday, 6th instant. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, March 3rd, 1851.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1851.

THE STBAMER ADMIRAL,

39-11

CAPTAIN KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commenc-VV ing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whithy, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (wea-

ther permitting.) (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morn-ing, at Nine o'clock. Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports,

This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours.
Royal Mail Office.

Toronto, March, 10, 1851. 38-tf.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

(CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the Intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p. m., on the arrival of the River

Boat.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Thuesday and Pinhs o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for To-Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for T-ronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Bornt Mult Office

Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-tf.

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE Beg to intimate to our customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that we have now received our complete assortment of WINTER GOODS, which upon inspection will be found better value, more extensive as regards quantity, and more varied in style, than we have ever had the satisfaction of submitting to our customers and the public before.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

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Men's Etoffe Shooting Coat	s 18. 9d Mei	's Etoffe Trousers	8e 9d	Men's Etoffe Vest	6 s 3d	
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Do Brand Clath do	30a 0d 1	lo. Cassamere d	lo 13s 9.	Do. Fancy de	o 3, 9d	
Do. Etoffe Over Conts	22s 6d I	o. Canada Tweed d	lo 81 9d	Do. Satin de	o 7s 6d	
Do. Witney do	20. 0d 1	o. Corduroy d	lo 8s 9d	Do. Black Cloth do	78 6d	
Do. Beaver do	351 Od 13	n. Buckskin d	a 20s Od	Do Canada Tweed do	o 60 3d	
Boy's Etoffe Coats	11a 3d Boy	's Etoffe d	lo 5 s 0d	Boy's Fancy do	2s 6J	
Do. Witney do	11: 31! h	o. Witney d	lo 5s 0d	Do. Etoffe do	o 3ս 9վ	
White Shiete, Linen Fronts	4 4 1 Win	ter Drawers	34 93	Cloth Caps	1. 10}	
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Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

DRY GOODS.

ı					DAL GOODS:				
	Flannel, Red and White.	from	1:	3.1	Ladies' Clooks and Bonnets	Bonnet Ribbons,	from	0.	31
	Biankers, per pair				Muffs and Boss	Prints (fast colours)	44	0.	51
			138	9.1	Crapes and materials for Mourning	Gala Plaids	**	0s	94
i	Factory Cotton	••	()*	21	Quilts and Counterpance	White Cotton	44	()3	3
	Cotton Warp, per bundte	.**			Bed Ticks and Towels	Striped Shirting	**	0s	4 }
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An immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered, and Plain materials for LADIES DRESSES, of the newest alyles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

w No Second Price ...

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851.

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Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House,



DR. JAMES HOPE'S

VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS

ORIENTAL BALSAM.

THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the

Stomack, Liver and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impuntees of the Blood.

The usual symptoms of which are, Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fulness after eating, Dinness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowers, Pain in the Side in and between the Shoulder, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every func-tion of the trame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medicinal Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very few dozes will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will soon regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these edicines, according to the instructions which accompany them. As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recom-

mendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for Elderly People they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them—they have reconstitute on the contract and Calonnal are now other deletered.

are warranted to contain no Calomel, or any other deleterious For Sale by Buttler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLauchlane & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 508, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the

New Patent Cork Hat. Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe.

JOHN SALT, Hatter.

September 24th, 1850.

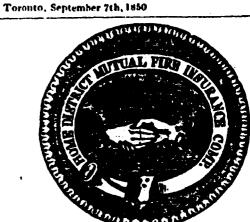
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FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital - £100,000.

SSURANCES effected by this Company on A SSURANCES enected by the Company and all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Orrice, George Street. City of Toronto, where forms of applica. tion and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director



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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mad must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

"The Church" Memspaper

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY
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West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society) TERMS:

Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted

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Henry Charles Niagara,
Francis Evatt Port Hope
W. P. Vidal Sandwick.
Mr. Cawibra, jun Neumarke
Geo. Med. ann.
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