The Church.

"Stand pe in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good wan, and walk therein, and ne shall find rest for your souls."

VOLUME XIV., No. 37.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 10, 1851.

[WHOLE No., .DCXCVIII.

			WEEKLY CAI	EN	DAR.			
Day.	Date.				lst Lesson		2nd Lesso	
1	pril	13.	SUN. NEXT BEP. BAST.	{M. €.	Exo.	9. 10.		26. 5 •
)M	٧.	14.	Monday bey. Easter.		i Sam. 2 Sam.		Acts James	11. 3.
T	••	15.	TURS. BEF. BASTER.	{ M. R.	;	2. 3,	Acts	12.
	••	16.	Wednes. Bep. Baster.	(M. } E.	Hosea	13. 14.		
T	**	17.	THURS. BEF. BASTER.	М. Е,	Dan. Jer.		John 1 Peter	
F	44	16	GOOD FINDAY.	{ M. E.			John I Feter	18. 2.
8	••	19.	EASTER EVEN.	{M. ₿.	Zec. Exo.	9. 13	Luks Heb.	23 K 4.
R	••	20	EASTER DAY.	{ M. { B,	**	12 14,	Rom. Acts	6. 2.

SUNDAY CHURCH SKRVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

\$ To verse 20. \$ Verse 45. \$ Verse 50.

To verse 11. † Psalms, Matins, 22. 40, 54; Evensong, 69, 68.

ONURCHES.	CLERGY.		Matins.	Even song.		
St. Paul's Trinity St. George's. Holy Trinity?	Rev. H.J. Grasett. M.A. Rect. r.) Rev. E. Bahiwin, M.A Assist. S 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. S	11	••	6 7 6	**	

The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of 8t. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trun.ty.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, April 14th, 1851. VISITORS :

THE PRINCIPAL. The Hou. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.

Roy W. STENNETT, M.A., 2nd Classical Master. F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal U.C.C.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Pace. Sixth Sunday in Lent ; or Sunday next before Easter. Ecclesiastical Intelligence— Diocese of Toronto. England.

Second Page.
United States.
Promour English Files. Third Page. Third Page.

Communication.

Fourth Pages.

Colonial Intelligence.

Editorial:— Pastoral Letter;

The Ensuing Visitation: Ca-

nadian anti-Slavery Agitation; Poetry: Trinity College-Church Uni-Review. versity; The Suppression of Illustrations of Prophecy.

Religion-The feeling in the Province: Fifth Page. Editorial:-Church Union: New

Bronswick Diocesan Church Society: Portrait of the Bi-shop of Toronto; Observance of the Roman Catholic Holidays in the public offices of this Procince; The Anglo-Saxon race on the Continent of America. Communication. Notice.

Sixth Page. Poetry :- Midnight Musings.

BEFORE EASTER. APRIL 13TH, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER-FIRST PROPER LESSON. (Exodus ix.)—The Proper Lesson for Evening Prayer, last Sunday, concluded with the complaint of Moses to the Lord, that his attempts to deliver his countrymen had been attended with no other effect than an increase of the cruelty and oppression of Pharaoh towards them, and had rendered him, and Aaron, not merely unpopular, but the objects of their rage and execration. In the sixth chipter, the Lord encourages Moses to persevere, notwithstanding the present unfavourable appearsace, in reliance on the God of his fathers, who had always been faithful to his promises. He also assures Moses, further, that he will immediately support him, by the display of signs and wonders, and will compel Pharaoh to fear and obey. These 44surances he fulfils; and, in a series of most aw-

Proper Lusson for Evening Prayer.

day. Moses then seemed to be somewhat intimidated, and his faith in that great God, whose measage he bore, appeared somewhat shaken.-When Pharaoh tauntingly asked, "who is the Lord, that I should obey him?" &c. Moses uses the language of entreaty; and, instead of commanding, in the name of the Lord, says, " let us go, we pray thee," &c. On the other hand, Pharaoh treats the request with jesting, and ridicule, and cruelty. But, now, we observe a very different state of things. Moses' faith is re-established—he feels

rach in a veryidifferent frame of mind from that in

which we left them in the Lessons read last Sun-

himself no longer as going forth in his own strength -his language and bearing are quite altered-instead of we pray thee, &c., he comes before Pharach with commands and threats—" Thus saith the Lord God of the Hebrews—Let my people go, that they may serve me; for, if thou refuse to let them go, and will hold them still, behold the hand of the Lord is upon thy cattle," &c. (verses 1,2,3, 4, also, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.) And, according to his threat, so he did; he brought the murrain upon the cattle, and sent down the destructive hail upon the crops. And, as Moses' bearing and language were altered, we find a like change had taken place in that of Pharaoh. He is still proud and stubborn; but evidently afraid of Moses. He still refuses, at first, to consent; but he no longer makes a jest of the affair, or threatens the people of Israel. And, at length, Pharaoh is so far subdued and terrified, by these two last miracles, that he even condescends (verses 27 and 28) to confess have you never made promises, and resolutions, of us, as it did Pharaoh, in pride and disobedience, sickness and danger? and consider how, when the we meet them before his judgment seat. sickness or danger was over, you kept these promises and resolutions. Or, perhaps, you may not remember any case of sickness or danger, in which you were involved; but, at all events, this is not the first time the sesson of Lent has come round MXTH SUNDAY IN LENT; OR, SUNDAY NEXT to you; and you have been called by God's ministers to repent-to mortify your corrupt inclinations. How have you acted up to your resolutions? Take care, brethren, lest you deceive your own selves; take care, now that you are called upon to make holy resolutions-to listen to the commands of God, and the calls of his ministers—take care, lest your holy intentions, and your repentance, be like Pharaoh's promises, good for naught, the moment you are no longer in the presence of God's ministers, or in actual meditation upon his wrath against the disobedient.

EVENING PRAYER-FIRST PROPER LESSON .-(Exodus x.)—The lessons now draw us towards the conclusion of the contest, if we may, without irreverence, so term it, between Moses, the messenger of the Almighty God, and the haughty and obstinate ruler of Egypt. And, in the two first verses, we have the Lord's explanations of the reasons, for which he permitted the foolish heathen to continue his seeming resistance to His comful visitations upon Pharaoh and the Egyptians, mands. He did so, for the sake of His chosen Proves the Almighty power under which Moses people, that there might be placed on record a acts, and the fruitlessness of contending with the testimonial of the faithfulness, and irrevistable Most High. These punishments terrified Pharaoh | might, of the God of their forefathers. Moses, into temporary compliances; but, when the plagues after Pharach's perfidy, again presented himself were removed, his pride and hardness of heart before him-repeated the command-expostulated tesumed their influence, and he perfidiously broke with him, upon his madness in resisting, and his promises. But all his obstinucy and treachery, threatened him with a visitation from the locusts, served only to establish, before both the Israelites | unless he submitted. Pharaoh seems to have reand the Egyptians, a testimony of God's power, ceived the message in sullen silence -struggling and of Pharaoh's folly: not to baffle the counsels with the emotions of fear, pride, rage, and obstinacy. of the Almighty. Such are the principle subjects : Moses turns away to execute his threat. The telated from the fifth to the end of the tenth counsellors of Pharaoh, in dismay, venture to re-| monstrate with him upon the state of the country, The two last of these chapters are sufficient to and to entreat him to give way-" Knowest thou carry on the outline of that history of the promise not yet," said they, "that Egypt is destroyed?" given us by the church, and to present the reader. This remonstrance has its effect upon the wavering. Mediator between God and man. Amen.

with a specimen of the apply sympathize with your sufferings.

While we deeply sympathize with your sufferings. with a specimen of the terrible scourges with mind of the tyrant; and he consents to call Moses which Egypt was visited, and of the hardness of and Aaron back. He tells them they may go. heart with which the heathen monarch resisted. But, he could not rest there—he must add to the Notwo chapters could answer these purposes more; grant, conditions and reservations. He wished effectually than this uinth chaper, and the First the children to be left, to secure the return of the people: and determines to limit his permission, as

We find, in this chapter, both Moses and Pha- | a softening to the full which his pride would have received, by an unconditional surrender. He asks, "Who are they that shall go?" But Moses will rant him nothing; and strongly demands unconditional and unlimited submission (v. 9). This enraged the tyrant to madness. He drove Moses and Aaron from his presence. But the plague of locusts again brought him to his senses; and (verses 16, 17)—he was forced to humble himself by sending for Moses, and imploring forgiveness. But, as in the former cases, when the plague was removed, his pride and obstinacy returned; and his doomed land, being involved in supernatural darkness, compelled him again to have recourse to Moses, and to promise again to let the Israelites go. But, it was still a reluctant permission; and, he remembered they had flocks and herds-these he coveted, and required to be left behind. But, Moses would not minister, or yield, to either his pride or avarice. In peremptory terms, he replies (v. 26) -" There shall not be one hoof left behind?" At this, the passions of the avaricious and haughty twint blezed up beyond controul. He warns Moses, at the peril of his life, never to venture into his presence again. Moses retires with a signidcant and prophetic declaration, intimating that Pharoh's fate was coming on, and that his words were prophetic of his own sentence-" Thou has spoken well-I will see thy face again no more."

Brethren, while we have time-while Christ, by His church and ministers, lays before us His word and commandments-while we are called to repentance-let us obey; let us not attempt to make conditions or reservations; let us not wish to keep buck some favourite evil habit, or the object of the Lord is righteous, and he and his people are some covetous desire; let not pride or perversessess wicked. He promises to let the Hebrews go; and prevent our yielding freely and implicitly; let us he intreats Moses to intercede for him, that the not follow Pharach's example. The last Sunday hail may cease. But, when Moses had complied in Lent is passing away—to us it speaks, in the with his desire, the promises he had made, under language of Moses,-" I will see thy face again no the influence of terror, were disregarded; and his no more." The time—the opportunity—the sppride and obstinacy again made him set God at peal-will no more be offered to us. We ought, defiance. Wonderful, it seems to us, that he then, like Samuel, to say, "Speak, Lord, for thy should do so. But, brethren, the wonder would servant heareth;" or like St. Paul, "Lord, while cease, if we would but look carefully into our own wilt thou have me to do?" Let us obey, what hearts and conduct. Let us ask you, reader-the church commands, lest destruction overwhelm obeying the Lord's will and word, in the hour of and we see the face of God's ministers no more, till

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Churchwardens of St. George's Church, Etobicoke, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a five pound Bank of England note, amounting to six pound one shilling and eight-pence currency, collected by Miss Branchley in England, as donation to the Church.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Churchwardens. Etobicoke, 7th April, 1851.

THE LECTURES IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH .- In consequence of indisposition, the Rev. Bold C. Hill who was to deliver the Lecture upon the subject of "Indulgences and Prayers for the Dead " on Wednesday evening last, was unable to attend. There was a large attendance on the occasion, and the Lecture was delivered by the Rev. Benj. Cronyn, who, although he had only a few hours notice, disposed of the subject in his usual happy and eloquent style, in a discourse which was highly interesting and instructive.

We would also notice the very talented and able Lecture which was delivered on Wednesday evening the 26th March, by the Rev. Francis Evans, A.M., on the subject of the " Invocation of Saints and the worship of the Virgin Mary." which was also well attended and was delivered in the most impressive and animated manner.

ENGLAND.

ADDRESS FROM THE PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH TO THE ENGLISH EPISCOPATE.-The following address has been transufitted by the Presiding Bishop of the American Church to the Archbir bop of Canterbury :-

To the Archbishops and Bishops and other authorities of the Church of England and Ireland. The presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America sends greeting. Grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father, through Jesus Christ our Lord. God save, bless, and keep you; defending you from the power of sin, Satur, and death eternal.

May the Holy Ghost sanctify you to do His will who aised Himself from the grave for our justification, and now sitteth on the right hand of the Eternal, to make intercession for us. his sinful creatures, as the only

in repelling the unrighteous attacks of the Pope of Rome, that great enemy of the Gospel, we bless G d that you are protected by a civil power, which under Divine mercy protected your predecessors from Papal fulminations in setting forth the Holy Bible, and enabled, and still enables you to spread its saving truths throughout a benighted and perinting world.

May that union between you and such a Christian Government continue unimpaired till Popery shall be no more! May the endeavours of misguided men who would sever this connexion [now most of all other times needed for the preservation of civil and religious liberty] be frustrated! May the arm which is now rais d to destroy Moses, under a false pretence of favonring Aaron, be arrested by the united strength of all true Israelites !

May the Lord of Hosts, the God of Abraham, Isaac. and Jacob, sustain the union of his servants Moses and Agron so long as they both cling to the ark of safety, Jesus Christ our Bord!

Thus may the Church of England be b'essed, and her sons and her daughters go in and out in pesses and safety, while they serve and worship the God of their martyred fathers in sincerity and truth,

These devout wishes are offered with great sincerity to the Throne of Grace by your Lordship's most faithful friend, and aged servant in the Lord Jesus Christ.

PHILANDER CHASE. (Signed) Jubilee Cottage, Diocese of Illinois, Jan. 8, 1861:

The following is the Archbishop's reply :-Lambeth Palace, Feb. 26, 1881:

Right Reverend and dear Brother,-I have communicated to my Episcopal brethren the affectionate letter which you have addressed to us upon the subject of the aggression lately made upon our Church, and they commissioned me to convey their joint thanks for your sympathy, and for the many kind wishes and feelings towards us which you have expressed.

Though we have much to lament, as well as much to amend, amongst us, I trust that there is likewise amongst our people much of the vital faith in the truths of the Gospel: and late events have had the effect of showing, that the false pretensions of the Papacy are well understeed and justly repudiated throughout the land, and that we need not fear, under God's blessing, the eneronchment of Romish tyranny.

That the kingdom of God may prevail, and that Christ may reign in every heart, both in the old cona. try and the new, is the sincere prayer of your faithful. friend and affectionate brothen.

J. B. CAMPUAN. (Signed) Right Rev. Bisbop Chase. .

CONSECRATION OF DR. EDEN. - On Sunday Inst, the Rev. Robert Eden, D.D., Oxon, whose election to the See of Moray and Ross, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Low, we recently announced, was consecrated to his office by the Bishop of Aberdeen and Primus, assisted by the Bishors of Edinburgh, Argyll, and Glasgow, in St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh .-The Bishop of Brechin was prevented from joining in the solemn rite by continued indisposition, from which, however, we are glad to learn he is fast recovering.— The service commenced at eleven o'clock, but long before that hour numbers of people had assembled at the doors of the church, waiting to be accommodated after the congregation had taken their places. Nothing could exceed the devout behaviour of the persons present .-The solemn service appeared to make a deep impression even on those whom curiosity alone had attracted. To the members of the Church themselves the occasion justly a most gratifying one. Dr. Eden's elevation to the Scotch Episcopate has been hailed by, it is believed all parties in the Church with the utmost thankfulness and joy, and all who have the privilege of knowing him, know what a bleming his accession to the Scottish Church is, under God, likely to prove. It was doubtless owing in some degree to the individual, and to the circumstances connected with his coming to Scotland, that so much and so general an interest was excited; but we are assured that great good has resulted from the celebration of this rite in Edinburgh. It is long since a similar event took place there, and it was manifest from the appearance of the people on the occasion, that the majority present had never before witnessed an Episcopal consecration. The Bishop elect was presented to the Primus by the Bishops of Edinburgh and Gallowway, the usual oaths having been previously administered by W. Jukes, Erq. The clear and emphatic way in which Dr. Eden repeated the words of these oaths, and gave his answers to the questions in the ordinal, was strikingly telt, and his whole demeanor was in a very remarkable degree suited to the solemn office which was about to be developed upon him by the imposition of the hands of the whole of the Rishops preshut. The Sermon on the occasion was preuched by the Rev. R. Seymour, rector of Kinwarton, Warwick-. shire. It was remarkably suitable to the occasion, and his feeling and pointed allusion to his friend, the Bishop elect, and the panegyric he pronounced on him, was striking and powerful. The holy communion was administered according to the national or Scottish communion-office, and the numbers who remained to partake of the blessed sacrament, in a church where the English communionoffice is ordinarily used, ufforded evidence how much the unfounded prejudices against the former beautiful lituigy have of late disappeared. The offertory was devoted to the funds of the Church Society. In the afternoon, service took place at three o'clock, a few minutes only after the morning and communion services terminated, and a mort earnest and eloquent discourse was preached by the newly consecrated Bishop, and thus closed a day which is calculated to be long memorable in the annals of the Scottish Church.-Geardian 12th Murch.

Counsel's Opinion on The Rubbic .- On a case submitted to them by the parishoners of St. Barnabas, Dr. Adams and Mr. Bade ley have given it as their opinion that no course was open to the parishioners by which they could retain Mr. Berne't in his cure, or compel the Bishop to state his reasons for considering Mr. Bennett unfaithful to the Church of England. The opinion goes on to discuss the legality of certain practices in connection with the case, which we deem it unnecessary to transcribe, as the question of rubical observance is scarcely one to be determined by Council's. PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Augustus Aylward, Incumbent of Featherstone, Leicestershire, to the Rectory of Brede, Sussex. Patron, Thomas Frewen, Esq.

The Rev. G. Crabbe, to the Rectory of Merton, Norfolk. Patron Lord Walsingham.

The Rev. E. W. Ingram, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Worcestershire.

The Rev. D. C. Legard, Rector of Lea, to be Chaplain the Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

The Rev. W. D. Macray, to the Chaplaincy of Christ

The Rev. H. Niven, to the Vicarage of Bishampton, Worcestershire. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

The Rev. J. Poole, to the temporary charge of Coleford, Gloucestershire. The Rev. T. Walters, to the Curacy of Kilvey, Gla-

morganshire. The Rev. R. Williams, M. A., Rector of Llanvyllyn,

Montgomeryshire, to be a Surrogate.
The Rev. Plumpton Wilson, LL.B., Vicar of Thorpe.

Arnold, Brentingby, Leicesterseire, ton Dennery Rural in the Diocese of Feterborough.

The Rev. F. Woolley, S.C.L., St. Mary Hall, Oxford, to the Curacy of Stoke-Mandeville, Bucks.

The Rev. Cecil Daniel Wray, to the Rectory of

Hulme-cum-Runction, Norfolk. Putrons, the Rev. C. W. Ethelston and Anne Ethelston.
The Rev. H. W. Burrows, Incumbent of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel in Regent-street, to the Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, St. Pancras, vacant by the secession of the Rev. W. Dodsworth.

CLERICAL OBITUARY.

The Rev. William Plues, M. A., Head Master of Ripon Grammar School, and Incumbent of North Stanley, aged 65.

Gerrard Thomas Nocl., M.A., Canon Winchester and

Vicar of Romsey, aged 69.

Joshua Greville, Vicar of Duston, aged 81.

G. Treweeke, Rector of Illogan, Cornwall, aged 72. R. Yerburgh, B.D., Vicar of New Sleaford, and Rector of Tothill, Lincoln, uged 76.

ROMAN UNITY .- " The Rev. Henry Allen, Vicar of Patcham, Sussex, has recently addressed two letters to 1)r. Wiseman, inquiring whether the Oriential Maronites were considered to be in strict and perfect communication with the Church of Rome, inasmuch as he had been informed that they received the Communion in both kinds, and that they had a married Priesthood, and that their public service was not conducted in the Latin tongue. Dr. Wiseman's reply is in the affirmative on all these points. He says that they differ in no doctrine from the Holy See; that their Ecclesiastical language is Syrinc; and that the 'use of the cup.' and the marriage of Priests before Ordination, are permitted, as being merely matters of discipline, allowed to the Maronites in common with 'many Churches in communion with Rome."

UNITED STATES.

SALARIES OF CLERGYMEN.-The following is the average rate of salaries per annum of the Clergy in different countries, as collected from an article in the Independent, and from other sources:

In Hungary	.\$250
In Sweden	300
In United States	
In English Dissenting Churches	. 325
In English Established Churches	. 700
In Holland	
In Norway	1.200
Io Austria	.1.200
-Gospel Messenger.	

From our English Files.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S ORATIONS.

(From the Daily News.)

The trumpet blast which has gathered an Italian | infernal courts. congregation from every quarter of this metropolis is an event pregnant with vast ulterior results, and it is now evident that what was at first only a political sen- in the vestibule of Caiphas, stumbling on the very timent is fast assuming the form of a religious persuasion, fully developed and organised under the apostleship of an able vigorous champion. The enthusiastic adhesion of his auditory, now swelled to the full dimensions of a Christian Church, and the ready adoption of his views by every intelligent Italian who takes the smallest interest in revenled faith, has concentrated here the hopes and prospects of a nation. When, at the close of yesterday's appeal, the father broke forth into a strain of highly devotional eloquence, the visible emotion in the crowd responsive to his efforts to evoke a deep and solemn recognition of belief in a Redeemer and the great atonement on Calvary gave convincing proof of the vivifying influence he can use over the minds and hearts of his countrymen.

" How did this ultramontane system originate? If you open the ponderous tomes of its official expounders, you will learn with awe and a suspicion of blasphemy that the Creator in the Book of Genesis foreshadowed the Vatican's supremacy when he made the sun an emblem of the Papal power and the moon a symbol of temporal authority, which is but the reflex efthe former-kings being mere planets, who revolve in their orbits round the central luminary, and shine only with derivative light; the fact is that this papacy is but the ghost of the old Roman empire-- a hobgoblin rande up of a lantern and white sheet, squatting in the graveyard of the seven hills, a phantom formidable to ignorance alone. In the dust of paganism it picked up pretensions, and turned it to account as it did other annals? shreds and patches of idelatory. To the system of

heritance of their autocraes, and the good will of the laubbed " his holiness." Il santissimo, a word in Indy, premises in which they carried on business possed into either understood to mean the socramential elements the hands of their successors with its concomitant of Christ's body, or the care se of a Borgin. Come to monopoly. Away with the pretext of Peter and his Rome. You gaudy chariot is the equipage of the transformation into a rock to support a superstructure santissimo! You flunky a santissimo attendant. You of delusion. Is Christ to be thus thrust aside? Can brutified Swiss mercenary a santissimo janissary. You any man assert 'any other foundation than that which I cook is conceeding a santissimo pranzo to passper the has been placed in Jesus?' Is he not the corner stone | santusimo paramour of a sister in the case of Donna whom the builders rejected? Did Isaiah and David Olympia, or a daughter in that of Donna Lucretia. prophecy in varn? Did Paul mishead the Ephesians | It would be scarcely fair to claim infallibility for the Church, not any of his twelve apostics."

can have but one head, to describe the monstrous chimera which Horace in his Art of Poetry ridicules, but Roman casuists have reproduced; the pretended headship of Peter combined with the admitted headship of Christ; a sort of bifuricated neck with the crown of thorns on one brow and the pompous tiara on a rival forehead, after the fashion of the Austrian eagle, an object equally abominable; he asserted the perfect equality as to jurisdiction and inspiration of Christ's twelve apostles, maintained that Christianity in its origin was much more a republic than a monarchy; all we read of its simple organisation, its popular elections, its elders, overseers, and deacons, utterly demolishes the notion of a centralised despotism either at Antioch or Rome. The possibility of a quasi-presidential power entering into the scheme of its constitution was barely admissible; the idea of an all-absorbing authority in any of its bishops was totally irreconcilible with the tenor of the acts of the apostles and the early writers of Church history. The Christian episcopacy derives its functions and its rights directly from God, not through the intermedium of any brother bishop, be he patriarch of the east or patriarch of the west. This latter title was accorded to the ordinary of Rome without murmur, and in defence to the importance of the city in which he resided, but the style of "ecumenical patriarch" was only first granted by the emperor Phocas to Boniface the IV., in 606. Phocas was the real founder of this fabric of fraud; though no monument proclaims it, save a column in the forum; but patriarchs, like bishops, often forget their maker. Phocas not only gave Boniface, whom he had known at Constantinople, his cast-off appendage of Pontifex Maximus-of no use to the original owner-but also handed him over the Pantheon, another Pagan property, unproductive to its imperial proprietor and symbolical of Rome's old assumption of universal supremacy over the idolatrous rites of the world. Many other historic details illustrative of the gradual encroachments of the Roman bishopric, first over the neighbouring sees of Italy, and next of France, were rapidly sketched by the speaker, who brought the annals of usurpation down to the present day, when Rome has succeeded in getting into its own management the exclusive appointment of bishops in Asia, Africa, and America. In Europe alone it encountered resistance, and had to higgle and bargain with conflicting autocrats for a share in the enslavement of the Church which had originally elected its own bishops throughout all Christendom, the papacy itself being elective in the people and clergy of Rome, not as now, an ignoble game of intrigue among bloated cardinals and corrupt diplomacy. The origin of concordates was described, and these negociations denounced as the device of two rival despotism, to rivet closer the chains of doubly-enslaved Christianity. True to their worldly and secular derivation, mitres tyrannised in the interest of kings and romanised in that of popes, so much so, that when the present unhappy occupant of the principal bishopric in Christendom showed a brief velleity of honest dealings and liberal tendencies, the whole episcopacy betrayed strange misgivings; and now that the dog has returned to his vomit, their uneasiness is changed into plaudits of congratulation. He has renewed the old league with the world's despots; and a new tariff of commercial interchange is struck between the Vatican and Vienna. The famous journey of Pope Branchi to the Austrian capital, in the vain hope of cajoling Joseph II. into complicity with the Roman court's manœuvres, was graphically set forth, and the annual claim of a white palfrey in homage from Naples contrasted with the mendicant appeal for shelter at Gaeta, and the subsequent grovelling servility to the most brutal of the besotted Bourbons. Alternately a bully and a sneak, the Papacy dared to talk of infringement of agreements to Piedmont, when it was notorious that among the decisions of the rota, or high chancery of Rome, it was formally laid down as a papal principle that Rome might infringe any sort of concordat distasteful to its pretensions; a pleasant arrangement, much like going

"But the tiara confers infallibility? To illustrate which the Gospel shows us Peter a recreant to Christ threshold of a long career for his presumed successors. Is it not to the body of the episcopate that the promise of Christ belongs, that he will be with them to the consummation of ages? Has the gigantic mind of Bossuet laboured in vain to make this clear? Is it not laid down by the council of Constance, when rival Popes were at loggerheads, and in the council of Basle? Is it not the assumption of the Pope's individual liability to err the rationale of every church assembly from that of Jerusalem to that of Trent? If the 5th General Council condemned the doctrine of Pope Virgillus, and the 6th the monothelite vagaries of Honorius, it was apparently that those functionaries were in the wrong. If Formosus, Sergius and Stephenas received similar rebukes, it is probable that they were bankrupt in the faith. Either Ganganelli must have been fallible in his bull of reprobation against jesuitism, or else Chiaramonte in again whitewashing the putrid sepulchre which his predecessor destroyed. We have a liturgical book of common prayer called a breviary which was found so full of absurdities that Pius V had to expurgate it, a Clement further eliminated rubbish, and Urban VIII finally cleared out its blunders, though heaven knows it teems with abundant lies in its present edition, stereotyped by infallibility. Was the blessed Pio Nono infallible in describing the matrons of Rome who bound up the wounds of our bleeding citizens as prostitutes-(immense cheering)-or Gregory in denouncing the hible with the "damuable liberty of the press." How the words Pontifer Maximus, a tragment of imperial many infallible scoundrels has history recorded in her

In the book of Wisdom it is written, chap. 1, verse contralization, of which the Roman empire was the 4," In mulevolum animum non introibit sapientia nec mighty model, was traceable the notion of absorbing i habitabit in corpore subditio peccatis," (This book is the whole Christian episcopacy in one bishop. A apocryphal with us, but not in the Roman canon of primacy of honor and simple precedency freely granted scripture). Does not this text annihilate the claim of towards the decline and fall of the Casars was enlarged | 30 or 40, at least of the more notorious transmitters of and expanded at their disappearance into the full in- ! infallibility ? Yet these men in their lifetime were

and Corinthians on this very point on which he is so late aggressive proceedings against England, because, explicit as to the foundation-stone of the Christian I though called a motu propria, the brief is entirely the edifice? To Christ is the Church esponsed, not to work of three confederates, Cullen, Ullathorne, and Peter. Christ is the supreme head of the universal Wiseman, and may be justly deemed surreptitions, in

The Father proceeded, on the assumption that a body ! plimentary addresses between Westminister and Armagh, the interchange of reciprocal laudations between the intrusive primate and the abtrusive cardinal would ! ment of every kind, except by the judgment of his peers be ludicrous, where it not a dismal and woful proof of or the law of the land? Does the Protestant neighbour the credulity of the Roman Catholic population of both islands. One tells the other how the rescripi is "won- any such protection? derfully calculated to advance the interests" of religion. he says, but we know what that means. In the simplicity of ignorance, the honorable legislator, Philip. Howard, "knows nothing of the court of Rome in con-tradistinction to the church" of that name. He finds offer a sketch of an act by which religious liberty could no mention of it in his creed, because the symbol of be secured to all, without the slightest infringement the spostles never contemplated a court, therefore the upon any religious dogma, true or lalse. We lament, ambition of cardinals does not scandalise Christendom however, to see that no member of the House of Comwith all its profanities, intrigues, and traffickings, its chierci di anticamera, its bussolanti, its prelati di mantelone, its knights of the golden spur, and the piano of stupidity and folly, look to guard the single place with the whole machinery and mockery of courtship "

The father went on to complain of the malignant whisperings which pious calumny had whispered about great opportunity offers—an opportunity such as may himself. That he was engaged in forming a wealthy never occur again. A silly Pope has laid bere of alliance with some imaginary object of conjugal attraction, and that his London mission to the Italian exiles was to end, like all comedies, in matrimony. He recognised the sons of Escobar in the concoction of this venemous tale, but he would tell them he was wedded; aye, to the land he loved, and the hopes he cherished of its approaching deliverance from the canaglia of Croats, and the Josuitagliu of the confessional. He had intended to increase his labors among his countrymen, by preaching on Wednesdays, and would do so next week, with God's blessing; but the coming Wednes-day he was appointed for the holding of an Italian meeting, the protest against the papal sovereignty, and the late aggression on English rights by that foreign power; he would waive his claim, in the presence of such a laudable and loudly called for project, meant to shame the slaves who, at the bidding of Austrian underlings, misrepresented the feelings of Italy in Theobald's-road some time ago, and grovelled at the foot of a re-actionary throne. The concluding portion of the father's discourse was purely of a devotional character, as indicated in the commencement of our report, and embodied feelings and thoughts which we respect too deeply for newspaper insertion. The impression was one of heartfelt sympathy with the enthusiastic preacher.

(From the Standard.)

Lord John Russell has just made a declaration, which must-if he act in the spirit of it, as we trust he willreflect bonour upon his name while he lives, and upon his memory hereafter. The following is the declaration to which we allude:—

But the next point is, that the hon. member for Athlone, and the hon. member for Bucks, who takes a similar line in this respect, say that it is totally inconsistent on my part to propose the present bill, after the declarations which I have made upon former occasions. Now, sir, I am not about to say that it is not so; I am not about to say that these declarations did not amount to this, and I thought that it was puerile and childish to prevent the assumption by Roman Catholic bishops of titles held by the bishops of the Church. I am not about to say that the opinions I then expressed are consistent with the opinions I now hold. But I am justified in saying this, that whatever may have been my confidence in respect to the conduct of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics-whatever may have been my confidence with respect to the conduct of the Pope, I have found since that time that that confidence was misplaced (loud and protracted cheering). Now, I have thought it better clearly and plainly to avow that I was mistaken in the opinions which I then held (renewed cheering) that subsequent events have convinced me that I have trusted too much to the forbearance of the court of Rome with respect to the sovereign power of this country: and that, therefore, feeling my confidence was misplaced, I must take measures in accordance with the events which have occurred (hear, hear)."

All men are subject to error, and the most charitable and generous of errors is the reposing of confidence in those unworthy of it; all men are subject to err, but all courage so frankl acknowledge their mistake. Will Earl Grey make so honourable a confession-will Lord Clarendon-will any other of the ministers? If not, they are unworthy to sit in the same cabinet with their Premier, and we tell him plainly that he will be open to a suspicion of insincerity, and incur disgrace, if he do not cast them off.

Lord John Russell has thus plainly told that the ecclesiastics of the Romish Church are not to be trusted in their relations with the State; that their professions and pledges, and even their oathes, are not to be relied upon; are they, then, we ask, to be trusted in their relations with the people? Is their monstrous tyranny over millions of the Queen's subjects to be connived at as long as they forbear to assail the royal authority Oh. but Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Oswald and the rest who claim free scope for the most cruelly persecuting system that ever prevailed among men, will tell us that to control this tyranny were an "inva-sion of religious liberty." Whose religious liberty would be invaded by a law restraining by penalties the power of a perfidious body of ecclesiastics? Not, surely, the religious liberty of those Roman Catholics over whom these ecclesiastics wield the terrors of interdiet. excommunication, infamy, following altar denunciations, and even corporal chastisement. Not the Protestants who are treated as noxious animals, where the slaves of the perfidious priesthood predominate in numbers, and are, like Major Mahon and hundreds of others. actually murdered upon the bidding of a perfidious priest. Is the support of such religious tyranny, indeed to defend religious liberty ! What is "religious liberty ?" Is it not to believe and worship according to the dictates of conscience? But what individual born of Roman Catholic parents, and educated a Roman Catholic, darcs to hold Protestant opinions or to attend Protestant worship, or even to send his children to a Protestant school, without incurring the persecution of his priest-persecution always savage and violent in exact proportion to the power of the priesthood to inflict; We suppose Messrs, Hume, Roebuck, Oswald, &c., will maintain that the suppression of the liberties of the Hungarian Protestants by Popish Austria was a glorious triumph of religious liberty! Strange ideal of " religious liberty," which consists in the despotism of the strong over the weak, of the many over the few, and an organization of perfidious "ecclesiastics" over all. Such was not the notion of religious liberty held by our ancestors even in Popish times Magna Charta itself forbids such exercise of the power of the priesthood as may be hourly seen even within the limits of the United Kingdom at this day. Thus speaks the 29th chapter :-

" Nullus liber hon.o capiatur, vel imperisonetur, aut dissoisatur de libero tenemento suo vel libertatibus vel | their influence to defeat the motion.' I believe that ; liberis consuctudinibus suis, aut utlagetur, aut exulet. aut aliquo modo destruatur, nec super, eum ibimus, nec super cum mittemus, nisi per legale judicium parium | vernment to act otherwise they would have given in suorum vel per legem terræ. Nulli vendemus, nulli | their generous and difinterested support." , add ti-u to insident and insidious. The farce of com- | negabinus, ant differenties, rectum vel justitiam."

Does the poor Romanist enjoy the benefit of this benign provision, which would protect him from punish of a numerous priest-ridden Romanist population enjoy

We have said enough to show what "religious liberty" is; would we could believe enough said to prompt the members of the legislature to its vindication! mons has yet touched upon the subject. All, like the barbarian pugilist spoken of by Demothenes as a type already stricken, but want sense and spirit to protect other points, or to return the blow. Nevertheless a artifice the policy and designs of his church-policy and designs which would not be credited by many upon less sure authority, and which were, in fact, a thousand times contemptuously denied during the discussion of the last forty or fifty years, as often as they were asserted by really wise and far-seeing men. The Pope has thrown down his gage of battle; he has been sup-ported by his subordinate ecclesiastics; and if it he true, as affirmed by an Irish Romanist journal (the Limerick Reporter), that he has promoted Cullen to the cardinalate, he is in no disposition to retract the challenge. Surely Lord John Russell will not think that challenge worthily met by a law against titles—a law as experience proves, to be laughed at before it shall have lumbered the statute book for a single year No. the whole state of the Romish Church in the United Kingdom must come under consideration, and the tyranny and fraud exercised by the parochial priesthood matters of much more serious import to the people than any mere names, which, indeed, are reported only as giving a sanction to tyranny and fraud in detail, must be put an end to. Let the Protestant members of the two houses take the broad ground we propose, and they will have the unanimous support of all the Protestants in the empire, and the good wishes (though it may be the silent good wishes) of a large portion of the

From Lord Stanley's frank, patriotic, and masterly address in the House of Lords, on Friday evening, we gather sufficient to know that the hostile division on Ma D'Israeli's motion, and the friendly defeat on Mr. Locke King's for an extension of the franchise, were merely used by Lord John Russell, as a pretext for quitting office-a mere ruse to escape the responsibilities entailed by the Durham letter. It was the weakness of the ministry, and the division among its supporters, which was the sole cause of the Premier's resignation, and neither the vigorous assault which the Cabinet had suffered from without, nor the apparent treachery within, as was supposed, which induced him to abandon his post. Indeed the unpopularity of his measures had long prepared the country for a speedy downfall of his administration .- a crisis which he himself prematurely hastened, by thus resigning at a period of the Session when the unfinished and confused state of public business would preclude the sibility of his probable successor in office, Lord Stanley, availing himself of the only chance he had of establishing the existence of a government on a sure basis, namely, that of immediately dissolving the Free Trade Parliament, and appealing to the electoral constinencies of the country. Lord Stanley, in alluding to these facts, thus draws aside the flimsy well with which it was attempted to conceal the real motives of the Whig Ministerial leaders :-

" I cannot divest my mind of the strong conviction that the Papal aggression question and the difficulties which attended it, were in a great degree the cause why the late Cabinet came to the conclusion that they were not able to carry on the Government of the country. That feeling, I think, upon their part must have been increased by the financial crotchets of the Chancellor of the Exchequer-(hear, hear)-slthough, undoubtedly the course which the late Government had taken was not such as to induce me to think that in ordinary circumstances so small a majority as 14 on a motion could be held by them a sufficient reason for resigning. (Hear, hear.) With those two serious difficulties staring them in the face-difficulties putting them in a position in which they must forego their own convictions or forfeit the support of their ordinary adherents, and arising from the universal dissatistaction produced by the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I was not surprised that the occasion should be welcomed for resigning which was presented when they were left in a minority, the majority consisting of persons of their own opinions. I took the liberty of doubting whether that defeat, with the small majority on Mr. D'Israeli's motion, were the sole cause for the resignation of the Cabinet. I ventured to state one or two facts to her Majesty in confirmation of that view. I hold in my hand a copy of a portion of a letter which, by her Majesty's express command, after the interview with which I was honoured, I wrote to her Majesty for the purpose of placing on record the advice it was my humble duty to tender; and, with her Majesty's permission, I will read from that letter so much of the passage in it as shall tend to explain the torce of the statement I make to your Lordships :- ' He, (Lord Stanley) adverted to the two occusions specified by your Majesty as the grounds of of the resignation of your Majesty's servants, and observed with reference to the motion of Mr. D'Israeli, that it had been negatived, and, although by a small majority, the minority were reinforced by a number of votes hostile to the Government on other grounds, and on whose general support Lord Stanley and his triends could not reckon; and with reference to the majority on Mr. Lucke King's motion, he observed'-And when it was stated that the Government had been defeated in consequence of the absence of opponents who, had they been present, would have voted against the measure as a dangerous and mischievous one, and on whose support the Government rested, it is right your Lordships and the country should know the fact. Mr. Locke King's motion for an extension of the Parliamentaty franchise was carried by 100 to 54. The extract proceeds to say - That of the minority of 54. 27 held office, only 10 un ficial supporters voted with the Government, and no less than 17 of the Protection. ist party; who would have been more numerous but for an impression which undoubtedly prevailed that your Majesty's Ministers were not honestly exercising my friends in the House of Commons believe it; and if they had found a disposition on the part of the Go

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he taken upon himself the reins of Government, ob- by which it is supplied." served :-

"I believe that, without interfering with the credit of the country, dealing with the existing surplus, without attempting to alter or reduce other taxes, in the course of this year a reduction of from one-third to one-half in the amount of the income tax might safely gradual reduction of the income-tax, with a view to its final abolition, and I should have been prepared, if the duty had devolved upon me, to recommend Parliament to grant only such a renewal of that tax as would reduce its amount by one-third or one-half, and I should have been prepared to pledge myself that any surplus revenue that might arise should, in the first instance, be applied towards the reduction and final extinction of that tax."

After denying that there was any ground for the rumour that he had applied to her Majesty for her authority to dissolve the Parliament, and that he had been refused, his Lordship went on to state that he could not lay before her Majesty a Cabinet solely composed of his own party, more especially in the other House of Parliament, so strong as to act in the face of a most powerful majority-a majority "ready to combine for the purposes of opposition, though unable to act together for the purposes of Government." This is in fact no government at all. Some of its members may be diligent and skilful clerks in the public offices (though, unhappily, most of them are not entitled even to that praise) but all are obsequious servants of a predominant party, or rather predominant coalition of parties, in the House of Commons; but Ministers of the Crown, that is, independent representatives of an independent Sovereign, they certainly are not. They cannot pass, as at present constituted, any important measure they wish, without truckling to a tyrant majority-combined of all grades of Whigs, Radicals, Sicialists, and Romanists, whose servants they are, but this is not to guide the House of Commons as it was guided in the healthy days of our Parliamentary Constitution, but to be driven by the tyrant majority in that House. How despicable is the weakness-but weakness is too feeble a work—the nothingness of the Russell Cabinet, which even with its new infusion of strength, will harely eke out an existence through the present Session.

We again exhort our Agricultural friends not to despond; but rather to take fresh courage, from the wellfounded conviction that a Dissolution of the present Parliament cannot be far distint. To stimulate them to increased patience, energy, courage and determination in the great and good cause in which they are so right-onsly engaged, we direct their attention to the wise and patriotic sentiments, to which Lord Stanley gave utterance, in the House of Lords, on the occasion above referred to, from which they may gather the great Protectionist's views on the subject of their dis-

"I hold it to be an admitted and undisputed fact that the land is at this moment the only suffering interest, and that it is labouring under an amount of taxation of various descriptions far exceeding the amount which falls upon other classes of the community. I believe also that it will not be contradicted, I think, by any one -that the result of the measure of 1816 for the total repeal of the Corn Laws, and the unrestricted introduction of foreign corn, has had an effect upon prices far more extensive than was expected, more extensive than was desired, and more exensive than could possibly have been anticipated by the framers of the Bill. When the Corn Laws were rocaled, it was asserted and endeavoured to be proved, but, under ordinary circumstances, from the state of foeign markets, the price of corn could not, on an average, fall below 48s. now see it at 37s. or 38s.; and, with no desire to check the free exercise of commerce, with no desire to reverse the general policy of the commecial system introduced by Sir Robert Peel, I say that, by imposing a moderate by the acquisition of a duty of £,500,000, or £2,000,tax. I do not besitate, therefore, o say that if it were such a commutation of the system f taxation as to place all classes upon a perfect level, thn, according to the best Free Trade authorities, it is not adverse to the principle of Free Trade to impos, in favour of the class which is subjected to an unge share of burdens. countervailing duties to an amour sufficient to meet those burdens—(Hear)—and I belive that by the imposition of a moderate duty upon th import of corn and provisions you might raise such animount of taxation as, at the close of the year after this would enable the country altogether, and I trust for ver, to abolish the of Protection, or, if you please, the question of the un- a knowledge of English literature. restricted import of provisions, is or which must be settled by the country—(Cineers)—one and for ever—(Renewed cheering)—whenever an apeal is made to the country for its decision. I cannotake the present policy as more than experiment—(He and cheers) in the course of being carried out. hould the next election prove that the sense of the courry is in favour of the perfectly unrestricted import oall provisions unaccompanied by those duties which inther countries are imposed for the purposes of revenue son all articles, and which in this country are imposed and to a vast extent, upon articles of prime necessity foconsumption, hardly inferior to that of bread itself. - I sy, if that be the opinion of the country at the next elecon, I for one. and I believe the majority of your Lonhips and of the sense of the country. (Hear, and Gers.) But until I see that expression of the feeling one country, when I find that the present system is rorking an amount of evil far greater than was anticated by its opponents-rertainly far greater than I antipated myself, I cannot as an hanest man abandon thattempt to relieve the existing distress by the imposition a moderate duty upon earn. We have been to that the labouring classes in the agricultural distric are well off. Now, in some countries and districts stress has and reached the labourer so soon as it has ached his employer; but it is imposssible for labourers continue in a state of prosperity when the employer oabour is

dily, weekly, and bourly seeing his capitaliminish

Lord Stanley, in the course of his speech, in revert- and his means dwindle away, as impossible as it is for ing to the financial policy he should have adopted, had a river to continue to flow if you cut off all the springs

QUEEN ADELAIDS'S CORRESPONDENCE -The pile of letters which each day's post brought to the widowed Queen was of no common bulk. Letters from all parts of England, on all charitable projects, from clergy, from laity, from widows, from orphans, from parties in every grade of society, assailed her benevolent and beneficially he effected. I was desirous that Par- sympathies. Every county and almost every town in liament should, by some resolution, pledge itself to the England furnished her with a correspondent. No one sustained a harsh or contemptuous rejection. The Queen read all her letters. Patiently, perseveringly, and systematically would she sit down morning after morning, and, despite of bad writing, wretched grammar interminable periods, and endless repetitions, master their meaning. Her own impressions was re-corded in her own hand writing on the back of each application; this done, the letter passed into the hands of Lieutenant Bedford, her secretary for charities, for the purpose of further investigation; or if this was not deemed needful, to be replied in the affirmative forthwith. Some of her annotations ran thus :- " This appears incredible." "Plausible, but has too much the air of an imposter." "An extraordinary, and, it is to be feared, exaggerated statement." "This case deserves immediate investigation." "To be relieved at once." "Needs no confirmation." And then followed the sum, £5, £10, or £20, which, in the Queen's judgment, would meet the necessities of the case, and which was at once to be forwarded to the petitioner. Her discrimination was rarely at fault; so rarely, that when equivocal cases were inquired into by membeas of her household by the Queen's command, the results of such inquiry bore out, with scarcely an exception, the view which their royal mistress had originally taken. One of these applications, with the Queen's autograph comment on the back, I have seen. A curious document it is. The writer, from his own admission, had previously participated in the Queen's bounty. Now he addressed her in dying circumstances. He alleges that his physician has recommended to him "jellies," and other "expensive articles of nutriment," which his own means would not admit of his procuring; and very adroitly suggests to the Queen the propriety of her supplying this deficiency. But he writes in articulo mortis—he is dying—absolutely dying—he has but a few hours to live—and still his thoughts run on no other subject but the Queen Downger and jellies. The letter is long, written in large characters, with a profusion of flourishes. The Queen's autograph comment, endorsed on the fourth side, runs thus:—" An odd epistle! Written in a good, strong, steady hand, for a dying man. A."-Neale's Earthly Resting Places

DEATH OF JOANNA BAILLIE.—We regret to announce the decease of Joanna Baillie, a poet whose fame is indelibly inscribed on the annals of our literature, and whose genius, remarkable in character, has received the homage of the most exalted of her contemporaries. Born in the year 1762, in the manse of Bothwell, near Glasgow, of which place her tather was minister, her great age connected her with a period signalised by the most remarkable events, and equally so by the great intellectual impulse which then leavened the social mass. At the end of the last century a crowd of distinguished persons appeared in every department where eminence could be attained, and the names of Rogers, Wordsworth Campbell, Moore, Scott, shortly to be succeeded by some equally celebrated, proved that in poetry the period was particularly rich. The works of Joanna Baillie, which then appeared anonymously, created as great a sensation as any production of the great authors above-mentioned, and the impression which was the result of their first appearance was much heightened when, contrary to all expectation, they were found to be the writings of a woman. This impression was still further increased when it was discovered that the authoress was still young, had always led a secluded life, and had, therefore, by the force of imagination alone bodied forth productions usually the result of experience and much intercourse with the world. Her works are duty upon the importation of feeign corn, you might | marked by great originality and invention, for the founconsiderable revenuefor the country, while | dations of her dramas are not in general historical, nor you would not materially raisethe existing price of stories from real life, but combinations wrought out produce to the consum :r-(Hear, ear,)-but you would from her own conceptions. Her knowledge of the human heart, of its wide range of good and of evil, of 000. enable the Government more rapidly to effect that its multitarious, cheerful, and wayward nature, was object to which I have referred and great advantage to the community at large—the extiction of the incomewhile the illlustrations and imagery, often suggested, found impracticable, as I think i would be, to effect probably, by the picturesque localities where her youth was passed, are copious and effective. Her female portraits are especially beautiful, and possess an unusual degree of elevation and purity. Several of her dramas have been acted. Though her fame tended greatly to draw her into society, her life was passed in retirement. It was pure and moral in the highest degree, and was characterized by the most consummate integrity, kindness, and active benevolence. She was an instance that poeticel genius of a high order may be united to a mind well regulated, able and willing to execute the ordinary duties of life in an exemplary manner. Gentle and un incompetant. I venture to say the the relief of the assuming to all, with an unchangeable simplicity of financies of the country, and the renoval of that pres- manner and character, she counted many of the most our of taxation, would infinitely ad immeasurably celebrated for talent and genius among her friends, nor acceed any possible triffing alteration in the price of were those who resorted to her modest home confined food—and trifling indeed it must be which could touch to the natives of this country, but many from various the consumer. I do not want to enteupon the general parts of Europe, and especially from America, sought parts of Europe, and especially from America, sought question. I express my frank opinionthat the question introduction to one whose same is commensurated with

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. - ED. UR.

> To the Editor of The Church. "THE CLERGY RESERVES." (Concluded from our last.)

Our duty to our country demands from us that we firmly withstand every act of spoliation and sacrilege no matter who the man or men may be desirous of effeeting it. National crime is punished in this world .-Parliament, will respectfully how to thatxpression of and next to murder no sin is so remarkably punished as that of sacrilege. Examples innumerable are to be found in the histories of all ages, of Heathens and Infidels as well as of Jews and Christians. One of the three last injunctions laid upon his son by Lord Strafford, when under sentence of death was :- " I charge you touching Church property never to meddle with it, for the curse of God will follow all them, that meddle with such a thing, that tends to the destruction of the most Apostolical Church upon earth." And it was found in England by many families, who amidst the confusion which prevailed had seized upon Church land, that when added, even to an ancient and just inheritunce, it proved like a moth fretting a garment, and secretly consumed both.

If we go to the Word of God, we find this crime of applying to other ends, what is devoted to religion punished by scorching judgments. The people of Israel withheld from the worship of Jehovah what was expressly set apart for its use; and were for that impoverished by famine, and by disease desolated. Read the 8th and 9th verses of the 3rd chapter of the Prophet Malachi, wherein the Almighty asks-"Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation." Who can therefore doubt that before Heaven, this wresting of Religion's righteous patrimony to secular purposes is a great sin. We cannot doubt it. We well know, that if the Clergy Reserves be seized, and held otherwise than for the support and propagation of the Christian religion, the country will have committed a blunder and a crime which shall entail upon it the withering curse of an avenging God, through successive generations. Nor let us think that we shall escape unburt, when the vials of a Divine wrath are outpoured upon a guilty land. If the abettors of a wicked measure of spoliation be successful through our negligence and inaction, a blighted commerce, unfruitful seasons, and unyielding fields, trouble, perplexity, distress and death, will evidence that no nation can insult heaven by flagrant wrong, and pass unscathed.

When we consider that we receive all things from God, and should therefore cheerfully afford somewhat of our substance from gratitude, for maintaining his worship and the public exercises of religion; we might reasonably have expected that it would not have entered into any man's mind to rob God of that which was religiously dedicated to his service. Yet, men of station-men of influence-men professing to regard religion, would be guilty of this horrible iniquity! An iniquity which the very heathens, apprehensive of the divine vengeance, hesitated to commit; for which the Almighty sent the most horrible want and suffering into India; and for which He sent the kingdom from a Babylonian monarch, and caused the fingers of a man's hand to inscribe his doom before his eyes, when in the very enjoyment of his spoils.

Surely, if we have the fear of God before our eyes, we shall exert ourselves to prevent the hand of the spoiler from resting upon the heritage of the Lord; hinder the land we love from incurring God's curse.

R. G. C.

Colonial.

EXTENSIVE FIRE. - On Thursday las about noon, a fire broke out in a block of frame buildings abutting on the east side of St. Patrick's market, Queen-street, west. It originated from sparks which were emitted from a chimney on fire, in the house occupied by Mr. Egan, grocer; as the wind blew with moderate strength at the time, the flames speedily extended to adjoining buildings, and notwithstanding the early and unremitting exertions of the Hose, and Hookand-Ladder companies, the danger was not stayed until a very large portion of the whole block had been destroyed. At one time it was apprehended that the damage would extend to buildings still further eastward, many of the occupants of which removed their furniture into the street. The houses destroyed on Queenstreet were occupied, respectively, by Mr. H. Cook, tavern keeper Mrs. Skerry, provision dealer; Mr. Ferguson, tailor; Mrs. Long, shop-keeper; and five dwellings at the back were also burnt to the ground .-A corner house, occupied by Mr. Egan, was all but destroyed. The tavern was the property of Mr. Cleary, who owned one of the back dwellings; and Messrs. Fergusson, Malone, and Lennox, owned part of the property. Mr. Cleary was partly insured in the Columbus office, and Mr. Ferguson in the Orleans office. Whether other insurances had been effected, we have been unable to escertain. It may be added that the supply of water from the hydrants was tolerably good, though by no means sufficient.

The "Old Jail" was sold yesterday after a spirited competition, to Mr. Edward Tyrrell, of Weston, for £2,105. The sale was deferred for nearly half an hour, to afford the government an opportunity of effecting the purchase by arbitration, and after the bidding had commenced, the Post Master General attended and offered £2,000, and subsequently £2,095, but being influenced, apparently, by an idea that Mr. Tyrrell was "running up" the sale, ceased to compete when £10 more were offered, and thus lost the opportunity of securing an eligible and convenient building or the public service.—Patriot.

A writer in a Baltimore paper says that this year is the time for the appearance of the 17 years locusts, particularly in the States of Marytand, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Deleware. They will begin to leave the ground about the 25th of May.

INUNDATION.—On Monday night last, the principal street in our town was completely overflowed with water. The flood was caused by the breaking of Mr. Atkinson's mill-dam, where a sawmill and a number of logs were carried away. Onwards the waters rushed over the several dams between this town and Mr. Atkinson's mill, carrying with them saw-logs and drift timber of every variety, size and shape. We have been unable to learn the exact amount of damage done above, but understand that it is not very great. Mr. Kerby suffered some loss, in the flooding of the lower story of this flour-mill, and in the partial destruction of his mill-dam. Mr. Bullock had about 200 saw logs floated from his mill-pond, and Mr. , whose mill is situated on the verge of the falls, was also robbed of some saw-logs, which went dashing, pell-mell, into the abyes below. Just below Mr. Spencer's dam, the water broke over the bank, and rushed across the flats and down King-street with velocity, tearing up some portions of the sidewalk, and flooling the collars of some few of our townspeople. On the whole, however, we are happy to say that the damage done, so far as we have been enabled to learn, is not considerable. It is not improbable that the works now in course of construction for the Great Western Railroad, at the point where the water overflowed, will prevent the recurrence of a similar inundation; the town authorities, however, should keep a watchful eye both on the creek, and on those who dam up its waters, that they do not endanger the town by their operations.-Dundas Harder.

FIRE AT ST. CATHARINES.—On Tuesday last, the house of Mr. W. F. Hubbard, Master of the Grammar School in St. Catharines, was discovered to be on fire; but by the exertions of the firemen, the flames were prevented from spreading, and with the exception of the roof, the property was saved. Mr. Hubbard was insured.

THE NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

For a half-ounce letter 3d. currency, through the whole of the British North American Provinces; 6d. currency, through the whole of the Provinces and the United States, except California and Oregon; and 9d. currency, through the whole of the Provinces and the United States, including California and Oregon.

> POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Toronto, 2nd April, 1851.

Commencing on and from the 6th instant, Letters, Newspapers, &c., will pass through the Mails between Canada and the United States, including California and Oregon, at the rates of postage, and under the regulations herein mentioned.

1. Letters posted at any office in Canada, addressed to any place in the United States, except California and Oregon, are to be rated with a uniform rate of sixpence currency per balf-ounce.

2. Letters posted in any part of the United States, except California and Oregon, will be rated there with a uniform charge of ten cents, equal to six-pence currency per half-ounce.

3. The postage rate on letters passing between Canada and California and Oregon; will be a uniform rate of nine pence currency, equal to fifteen cents. per half ounce.

4. It is to be understood that the above rates include the whole charge for the transmission of a letter between any place in Canada and any place within the United States, Including California and Oregon.

5. The scale for computing the charge upon letters weighing more than half-an-ounce, will be the same as that for letters passing within the Province.

6. Pre-payment of letters passing between Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon, will in all cases be optional.

7. Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., posted in Canada, addressed to the United States, including California and Oregon, are, excepting such as are hereinafter differently provided for, to be forwarded through the Post at the same rates of charge as if addressed to a place within the Province; the said rates must, however, be pre-paid-us, if the ordinary Canada rate is not paid at the time of posting a newspaper, or pamphlet, &c., it cannot be forwarded to the United States.

8. United States Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., will be received in this Province, with the American postage thereon pre-paid-leaving the ordinary Canada rate of charge from the Frontier Line to the place of destination to be in all cases, with the exception hereinafter provided for, collected by the Postmaster who may deliver the same in Canada.

9. Newspapers posted by publishers in this Province, addressed to publishers or subscribers in the United States, including California and Oregon, are to be forwarded through the post in Canada, free of charge to the Province Line.

10. One copy of each United States Newspaper, addressed to the Publisher or Editor of a newspaper, within this Province, is to be delivered to the said Publisher or Editor free of any Cauada charge for conveyance from the Province Line.

11. Printed documents from the United States addressed to the Publisher or Editor of a newspaper in this Province, are to be delivered to the said Publisher. or Editor, free of any Canada charge-such documents must be without covers, or in covers open at the ends or sides.

12. The Canada Postage Stamps when used will be taken as evidence of pre-payment of postage on letters going from Canada to the United States, and in like manner the United States Postage Stamps on letters coming into Canada are to be taken by Postmasters in this Province as evidence of pre-payment having been made in the United States.

13. The following are appointed to be the Offices in Canada through which the Post communication with the United States will be maintained, and to which Postmasters are to forward their Mail matter for the United States, according to the relative position of their several Offices :-

KINGSTON, PORT SARNIA, Windson, HROCKVILLE, PRESCOTT, FORT ERIE. MONTREAL, OURENSTON. St. Johns. Niagara, TORONTO. DUNDER, STANSTEAD. Conoung,4 W. H. GRIPPIN. By Command,

Norg.-Another important regulation has been made. Mails between the offices of New York, Albany. Buflato and Boston, one side, and Toronto, Kingston and Montreal on the other, are to pass each way as through mails, not to be opened at any intermediate frontier office.

A communication during summer only, by steamer to

On Tuesday last, a sad accident occurred near St. Catharines, by which an industrious and prosperous neighbour, Mr. B. Gregory, came to his death. He was hauling lumber, and having loaded his wagon and in the act of paying for the load, his horses were starting off; by holding them back he got forced against the fence, and missing his step tumbled under the horses. The animals, no longer restrained drew the wagon over Mr. Gregory, by which he lost his life in twelve hours after the occurrence. Mr. Gregory is much regretted by an extensive circle of acquaintauce, being an old inhabitaut.

The St. John's Railway will be opened on Monday next, on which day also a small steamer will commence running from St. John's to Rouse's Point, which will be a great accommodation to travellers to the States. The cars will leave Laprairie, at

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT IN BLENHEIM. -Oa the morning of Sunday last' three young lads were chatting together among the saw logs placed on the face of a bank near Mr. David Snider's Saw mill, in west Blenheim, a short distance from the Dumfries Town line. Whilst quietly conversing a log on the brow of the hill suddenly moved, and topling down towards the unfortunate lads, jammed two of them, named Chisser and Fady, up against another log with such violence, that their lower limbs were smashed to pieces, and their bodies severely crushed. The third boy miraculously escaped, from a knot in the log preventing him from being crushed like his companiens. One of the unfortunate boys died in about an bour after the accident; the other survived long enough to endure the additional suffering of baving his thigh cut off, but died the same evening. The parents were formerly residents in the Township of Warterloo, and the mother of poor Chester was confined only a few hours before her darling boy so miserably perished .- Galt Reporter.

The Secretary of the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, Church University, has to acknowledge the following handsome donation of valuable works presented to the Medical Department of the Library, by W. A. Johnson, Esq.:

"Regnault's Universal Bottony," 3 vols. folio, plates.

"Michaux's Flora Boreali Americana," 2 vols. quarto,

" Linne's System of Nature," 7 vols. quarto. " Parkinson's Organic Remains of a former World," 3 vols. imp. quarto, coloured plates

" Miller's Linnaus Folio Illustrations," and also from Mrs. IMLACH of Port Maitland, " Churchill & Stephenson's Medical Botany," 4 vols. quarto, coloured plates.

Trinity College, April, 5, 1851.

YORK AND SCARBORO' PLANK ROAD.-A meeting of the subscribers to the above contemplated Plank Road, was held at Smith's Inn, Kennedy Road, on Friday the 4th instant, for the purpose of determining the line of Road and electing Directors, &c., when the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the current year :- Mr. John Wheeler, Mr. William March, Mr. John Palmer, Mr. Joseph H. Smith, and Mr. Joseph Pilkie, Mr. Archibald Glendinning, Secretary and Trensurer; Mr. John Wheeler, President. The above Road commences at the Four Mile Tree on the Kingston Road, along the Town Line to the 1st Concession of Scarboro, near St. Jude's Church, thence along said 1st Concession to its junction with the Danforth Road. A large amount of Stock was subscribed at the meeting, and committees appointed to receive further subscriptions.

Fire. — At half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in a stable belonging to R. C. M'Mullen, Esq., on Queen Street, near Neison Street, in consequence of a candle having been incautionaly left burning. The stable was consumed. but owing to the promptitude with which the Fire Brigade were on the ground, no further damage was done - Patriot.

Fire.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. William Gardener, bricklayer, in Streetsville, and though every exertion was made to arrest the progress of the devouring element, the greater portion of the building was speedily reduced to ashes. We are happy to add, however, that most of the furniture and other articles

It is contemplated to run a steamer between St. Catharines and Toronto during the ensuing

The Directors of the Great Western Railway, with Mesora Shade and Elliott, yesterday proceeded to stake out and purchase the right of way for the Railway from Galt to the main trunk of the Great Western line. We trust they will be met with the utmost liberality on the part of the landowners on

The Assizes for the united counties of Lincoln and Welland, terminated on the evening of the 2nd inst. The Niagara Chronicle gives the following list of convictions :-

William Hodgen, convicted of larceny, three years' hard labour in the Provincial Penitentiary.

George Smith, larceny, six months' imprisonment io gaol.

Matthew Hart, larvery, six months' do. Nelson Shelderburgh, bigamy, to three years hard labour in the Penitentiary .- Patriot.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last Mr. John Hayes, 7th Concession, Township of London, left home with a waggon heavily laden with grain, on his way to a new farm which he was clearing up in the Township of Blanshard. It appears that night overtook him by the way, and when within about half a mile of his farm, on going down a hill, the waggon was accidently overturned and sad to relate, the unfortunate man was found next morning quite dead, with his body under the waggon, having apparently been instantly killed. He has left a wife and large family to mourn their loss.

HALDIMAND NOMINATIONS .- The nomination of candidates to represent this county took place on Saturday last when the following persons were proposed : -viz. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Geo. Brown, Ranald McKinnon, and Horatio Case. After the propositions had taken place the several Candidates addressed the meeting, but as it rained incessantly all the time, they had to cut their speeches short. The Returning other having asked for a show of hands for the several parties proposed, declared Mr. Case to have the majority, it being between Messra. McKinnon and Case that the meeting were divided. Some five or six held up their hands in favour of Mackenzie, and not more than twelve or thirteen for the Ministerial nomince, Mr. Brown. Mr. McKinnon will doubtless be returned by an overwhelming majority. A poll having been demanded the Returning officer appointed Monday and Tuesday next, the 14th and 15th instant, for the polling in the several townships .- Hamilton

It is said that Jenny Lind will take Torente on her route from the Mississippi to New York, via the Lakes-provided always, that Mr. Barnum is secured in a suitable amount beforehand .- l'atriot.

LORD METCALFE. - Although we are not very likely to agree with Mr. George Thompson in his opinion of the conduct of the British Government in India generally, yet with one expression that the gentlemen chosen must belong to their own recently obtained shelter in our Province asserted. fell from him on Friday we heartily concur. In the ! early part of his lecture he casually mentioned the name of that lamented nobleman -- so deservedly dear to the hearts of all the British Canadians, the late Lord Metcalfe, ... upon which a loud and prolonged cheer rang through the Hall, and the lecturer said that he was glad to find the best of Indian Governors so, highly appreciated in Canada. Had he known from whom the one or two hisses that accompanied the cheer proceeded, he possibly might not have been so warm in his acknowledgments, - Patriot.

Our harbour is beginning once more to present a very animated appearance; several of the Steamers have already commenced their summer trips. and others will be ready to follow in a few days. Besides the steamers already announced, the Magnet commenced on Thursday last, Passport leaves Kingsion to day, and the Mazeppa will be on the route hetween Toronto and St. Cutharines on the 15th inst. - 16.

The Suspension Bridge at the Falls, has been declared a port of entry, by the name of Port Stamford.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY CADDY, recently appointed Travelling Agent for this paper, left Toronto yesterday clergy and laity attending the Visitation enter morning on a tour eastward; we hope our subscribers will make it convenient to pay him their respective accounts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 9th, 1851:-Rev. H. E. Plees, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1851.

PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto.

My DEAR BRETHREN,—Having been prevented, by necessary absence in England, from holding the Triennial Visitation of my clergy last summer, I have appointed Thursday, the first day of May next, the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, (God willing), for the discharge of this important duty.

My clergy will, therefore, be pleased to assemble in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in their full robes, on that day. The Service to commence at 11, a.m.

It has been suggested, and even pressed upon me, by many of the most pious and respectable members of our communion, both lay and clerical, that the Church, now so numerous in Canada West, ought to express her opinion, as a body, on the posture of her secular affairs, when an attempt is again making by her enemies to despoil her of the small remainder of her property, which has been set apart and devoted to sacred purposes during sixty years; and that it is not only her duty to protest against such a manisuch steps as may seem just and reasonable to avert the same.

Having taken this suggestion into serious consideration, and believing it not only founded in wisdom, but, in the present crisis of the Temporalities of the Church, absolutely necessary, I hereby request every clergyman in my Diocese to invite the members of his mission or congregation, being regular communicants, to select one or two of their number, to accompany him to the Visitation.

For the sake of order, it is requested that such lay members be furnished with certificates, from their minister or churchwardens, that they have been duly appointed, to entitle them to take part in the proceedings which may take place sing the grievance. The civil magistrate subsequent to the Visitation.

congregations as accede to this invitation, will take measures to defray the necessary expenses incurred by their clergyance on this duty, which will be strictly confined to the consideration of the temporal affairs and position of the Church.

> I remain, my dear Brethren, Your ailectionate Diocesan,

> > JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1851.

THE ENSUING VISITATION.

We are authorized to state, in reference to the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated 2nd April, 1851, that the laymen who are guishes in republican America, has substantially, to accompany each clergyman are to represent the mission, and not the particular congregation to ceedings have called forth these strictures. Worse which they may belong.

According to the Pastoral, the regular communicants in the mission are to be the electors, and

The certificate required is simply to the effect, that the representatives attending the Visitation have been chosen in conformity with the directions of the Pastoral Letter, and may be couched in the following terms:

"This is to certify that at a meeting of the communicants of the mission of beld on the 1851. day of

were elected lay representatives to accompany the Rev.

Incumbent of the said mission, to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to be held on the 1st day of May, the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, 1851.

Churchwardens, or Incum-I bent (as the case may be).'

We are also authorised to state, that it will be agreeable to the Lord Bishop, that the clergy should wear their gowns during their continuance in the city of Toronto.

Society's House, and it is requested that the tion, and that most emphatically, in the affirmatherein their addresses in the city.

CANADIAN ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

The Patriot and the British Colonist have anticipated us in much of what we had purposed saying in reserence to the Anti-Slavery meetings recently held in Toronto. Fully do we agree with our contemporaries that Canadians have no title to mix themselves up with the serf question which is agitating the neighbouring republic-that their interference is far more likely to be productive of harm than good-and that under any circumstances the formation of an emancipation society in our Province is utterly uncalled for.

Mr. Thompson and his confreres insinuated, or rather broadly affirmed, that we were bound to record our detestation of the system of compulsory. labour in the United States, arguing that the moral weight of our protest was necessary, in order to secure its speedy abolishment.

Now we contend that the simple fact that the instant a human CHATTLE touches the soil of Canada; the shackles drop from his wrists, and he becomes "every inch" a MAN-is the strongest, the most emphatic protest which by human possibility could be entered against non-criminal bondage! It eloquently demonstrates that slavery is a monster so foul and so polluted, that its native exhalations are necessary for its very existence !-The incubus cannot breathe the free, bracing air of Great Britain, and live!

So far as the Southern States are concerned, the moral effect of this silent, standing protest, cannot fail to be signally weakened by the violent and outrageous declamations enunciated in Toronto

Is it at all conceivable that the slave-owner will be induced to emancipate his bondsmen, by the remonstrances of a junto of foreigners who brand him as an insatiable blood-hound—and who in the presence of approving preachers of the Gospel, unhesitatingly recommend that he should be dealt fest breach of public faith, but to take, with as a beast of prey, and done to death like a wolf? By such anti-Christian ravings, Britannia, from the calm and majeatic personification of virtuous liberty, is metamorphosed into a savage goreclothed Thug! Alas! for the hapless Ethiopian, whose fondly cherished prospects are thus hampered and retarded by such an unhallowed line of advocacy. Jehovah, who abhors the "bloodthirsty man," can never sanction, or give his effectual blessing to a cause, which recognizes murder as a legitimate instrument wherewithal to secure its Buccess !

What a hideous pandemonium would our world soon become, if the reasoning of the Toronto emancipationists should be carried out to its legitimate extent! Whenever an enthusiast wrought himself up to the conviction that any existing state of things was contrary to the will of God and the laws of nature, he would have recourse to the poniard as the speediest and most potent method of redresthus be rendered a mere nonentity—the statute It is expected that such missions or book be converted into so much waste paper-and Government, however popular or modified, at once cease to exist! Not a passing week but would witness enactment of crimes similar to that of the men and representatives in their attend- cold-blooded and most craven murder of Mague Moor, when an aged Prelate was cut in pieces by a band of crazy ruffians, who, in their infernal delirium thought they were doing God service! Most strange-and pitiable as strange, that in the nineteenth century, men, whose assumed function it is to teach that "the powers that he are ordained of God" should fraternize with the assassin-urge him on to the damnable sin of murder, and consecrate (if we so prostitute the word) his weapon with their Moloch prayers! The OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, would be a fitting Moderator for

such a ghastly conclave! We repeat it advisedly that the slave who lanno eterner enemies than the parties, whose proadvisers, assuredly, he could not well find. For instance, a certain Reverend gentleman, addressing, on Thursday last, the coloured fugitives who have that though they had escaped from the miseries of compulsory servitude, they had many troubles still to anticipate. Law, he assured them, was a treacherous, partial thing-a notorious respector of person. It might be likened, he said, to a net which whilst it permitted the great fish to escape scot free, retained the small ones within its partial meshes!

Now, was this fitting language to use to a conrecation of poor half-taught creatures, he wildered on a change of it majority to similar treatment. and intoxicated with their newly acquired freedom? Was it calculated to sober them down into loyal, obedient, sol jects of the august power under whose fostering wing they had come to broad? Would it not rather have the effect of calling into play all the baser passions of their semi-barbarous nature, and rendering them feverishly suspicious of their rulers, and their superiors on the social ladder ?-Most assuredly! No sane, sound-thinking man is impossible say to what aggression, or what

A Registry Book will be kept at the Church could hesitate for a moment in answering the ques-

Right happy are we to say, that the demagogue who thus libelled our administration of justice was not a Canadian! We are thankful that it was a Unitarian teacher of the United States, and not a British subject, who so unblushingly strove to cast mud upon the brightest gem which sparkles in the diadem of our revered monarchy. Fearle-sly do we tell Mr. May, (that is the name we believe of the republican Chartist in question,) that with we there is, thank God! but one law for the rich and for the poor! If ever the scales of justice are held with a partial or biassed hand, the bias, uniformly is in favour of the mean, the unprotected, and the friendless! Should a Peer be convicted of murder to-morrow, his chances of escaping the penalty of death, would not be greater than if he belonged to the ranks of the Free-trade impoverished peasantry? If anything they would be less. The public would regard his case with a more severe eye, on account of his exalted rank, and the constitutional advisers of our Queen would weigh anxiously and scrupulously the pleas urged in extenuation of his offence. This fact must be familiar to the Reverend gentlemen who crowded the platform from which May declaimed, - why then had not one of them the spirit, and the moral courage, to give the slanderer the lie direct? It is an ill bird that foul's its own nest, --- or passively permits the outrage to be committed by another!

Let us strain every nerve to ameliorate the lot of the fugitives from bondage who seek refuge in our Colony-let us strive to provide them with employment, and study to promote their spiritual welfare. But let us avoid all interference with the legislative arrangements of a foreign country-a country prone to look upon us with feelings of jealousy and irritation!

If we must identify ounclves with the question, let it be (as suggested by the Patriot) in the shape of originating a fund to remunerate the Southern Planter for the slaves which he holds, and whose emancipati n we all long for ;-slaves which were acquired under the sanction of existing and deliberately framed laws. Much do we fear, however, that this proposition is too Utopian for realization. The liberal phianthropist finds it much more economical to expend his breuth than his cash ! He can say with unctionsfervour " be thou wurmed and he thou clothed'-bit when fuel and raiment are required to be fortherming, he buttons up his pocker, and sardonically ells the shivering wretch, to win these necessaries for himself, with a "STRONG ARM AND A SHARP BLADE! "

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of this University, on Widnesday, the 30th, there will be Divine Service atSt. George's church previously; when all those who may be desirous of giving further or original subscriptions, either in land or money, will have an opportunity of doing so at the offertory.

THE SUPPRESSION OF RELIGION - THE FEELING IN THE PROVINCE.

It is gratifying to precive from the Provincial Journals daily coming o hand, that in every direction the public are alve to the iniquity of this threatened measure, ad determined not only to resist it, but if the settement of 1840 be disturbed at all, then to assail the citadels of the present aggressors. Some f our adversaries admit that " in the Backwods, where the Clergy Reserves were intended chiefly to operate, the loss will be severely felt-hat there a generation or so will be deprived of reliious instruction," but, TBAT Is NOTHING to the success of a political cry!!!

()n the other side he Hamilton Spectator says: "nothing can be mor certain than that, if the Reserves are alienated from the purposes intended by the Royal donor, th Jesuits Estates will be dealt with as the property othe people of both Provinces." The Brockville Stasman say: " All Christian Bodies, Roman Cathlic as well as Protestant are in favour of religiouseducation, and that a fair and equitable division hould be made according to numbers; each chich can support its own ministers or educate its wn people, or otherwise apply its proportion as my best suit their own principles and wishes." Th Quebec Mercury says: "We do not charge the ioman Catholic members of the Assembly with hing introduced the measure to wrest the Reserve from their legitimate purpose. It was introducedy those who appear to be indifferent to all Churics—but certainly it would have been fitting in te Roman Catholic members to have strongly cosed the measure, considering how their own surch is favored and its liability If the Voluntar System be so decidedly beneficial, why not asly it to the case of the Scholmaster as well as the of the Clergyman? . But we sincerely just that the members of the Church of Enand will, together with others interested, make afrm and determined stand upon the question, for ie thing they may rely, if such a measure as th is suffered to be quietly carried, it the hands of the Protestants." The London Times religion, and excitement chosen before peace."-But, " if this be so, the precedent of applying to secular purposes property which was intended for . religious institutions will never be forgotten, and may be used to the stripping of all religious denominations of every foot of endowment by them at present possessed. The Roman Catholics must be fully prepared to have all their estates alienated from the Church and devoted to educational purposes. They may rest assured, and they have often been warned of the result, that if the Clergy Reserves pass entirely from the hands of Protest- table frame, packing-case, and freight, may be esants, every foor of their land similarly granted to timated at about thirty guineas more, so that with their church for religious purposes will speedily be the Engraving a sum of about £300 currency will torn away from them." In the columns of the be needed; and the amount of subscriptions al-Kingston Chronicle we find the hope expressed | ready announced gives every hope that the full "That the threat of agitation in the columns of object may be carried out. Such parties as are The Church will not prove an idle one. Let Lord Elgin and his coadjutors have agitation to the full and overflowing. When a Government transcends its powers and attempts to destroy the sacred rights either of individuals or corporate bodies, it is time that it should be told in the thunder-tone of truth, that it is unjust and tyrannical. "Agitate, then, fellow-Churchmen," says the writer, " and prove yourselves to the 'strong Government' freemen to be ruled, not slaves to be fellered."

We must here stop our extracts from our Provincial Contemporaries on this vital question, as our limits will not allow us to give more this post, but we shall resume them in our next.

THE CHURCH UNION.

This Society seems determined to act with vigour. We have received a copy of the By-laws which were adopted at the weekly meeting on Tuesday, but too late for insertion this post. They seem to be well calculated to effect the objects of the Union: amongst other resolutions come to on Tuesday, was one naming a sub-committee to collect subscriptions in furtherance of the objects of the Union, and to engage suitable apartments. For the latter purpose, we believe the chambers over the dry goods' store of Messrs. P. Patterson, in King-street, are likely to be taken. If so, no better or more central situation could be selected.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. We have been favoured with a copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the proceedings of this Society; from which we are happy to learn that its affairs are in a prosperous condition. Compared with the returns of the preceding year, there is an increase in the gross amount of contri-

All sling to the operations of the Association, the Report observes : - "Though in carrying on the work in this country, difficulties must be encountered, and the result of our labours seems comparatively small, when we call to mind that a few years ago, this Diocese, and even the site of this flourishing city, was a forest, surely the progress of this Society, and the interest taken in its prosperity, should not lead us to despond. For several years, it was thought that good success had attended it, when, in addition to the aid afforded in building churches, and the importation of books, the expenses of two travelling missionaries could be defrayed; now, let it be borne in mind, that, besides these charges upon its funds, - besides aid yearly given to build churches and parsonagehouses—besides the annual importations of Bibles, Prayer books, and religious publications for Sunday-libraries, and the yearly addition to a fund for the assistance of widows and orphans of the clergy,-this Society assists in keeping up fourteen missions in destitute places."

PURTRAIT OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column in reference to a Portrait of the Bishop of Toronto, the expense of which is being met by private subscriptions among the friends of religious education, in which his Lordship has laboured so successfully for this Province. The Committee relying on this feeling, did not hesitate to order a full-length Portrait of his Lordship, from one of the most celebrated of British artists (Mr. Salter); and in compliance with the wish of many of the Subscribers, have endeavoured to ascertain the possibility of having an Engraving thereof made by some equally competent engraver, at a cost within the probable limits of the subscription.

We are informed that the Committee have received the pleasing intelligence, that the Portrait (which is highly spoken of by a gentleman who is well able to judge of its merits) is finished, and ready for delivery; and that a very superior Engraving, by Lupton, may be had, either of threequarters or (what would be far more desirable) the whole length, on terms that may enable the Comand for each pound subscribed, a copy of the En- distinguished.

injustice affecting the interests and privileges of graving in full length, which they are advised will i any kind of the British population it may not prove be worth double that amount; but as yet the data more especially requires the restraining and hum- since they had forsaken the wild and prolific region To-day the Roman on which they have to calculate their probable re- | bling tendency of Revealed religion, it is the race from whence they came. Catholics rule us-to-morrow the power may be in sources do not justify them in ordering even the in question; and unless curbed and calmed by the Besides these nations of common origin, there three-quarters length Engraving. When, however, says that the effect of the spoliation is, that the Committee consider that the Subscription List "education is to be supported in preference to has hitherto been formed by parties who came forward unsolicited to promote this object, and that there are abroad a far greater number similarly disposed, they have resolved on soliciting a more extended contribution; and they are confident the result will be responded to in a manner that will enable them to meet the wishes of the most sanguine upon the subject.

Under the circumstances of the case, Mr. Salter made a considerable reduction in his price for fulllength Portraits, and the sum to be paid him is one hundred and fifty guineas. The expense of a suidesirous of subscribing should at once intimate their intention to the Secretary.

OBSERVANCE OF ROMAN CATHOLIC HOLY-DAYS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES OF THIS PROVINCE.

Not only is the introduction of these Holydays into this Province unsanctioned by law as we stated in a late publication, but we find in the "Report of the Select Committee on the Income and Expenditure of the Province" which sat last Session, and which Report is just published, the following passage:-

" Your Committee, conceiving that much inconvenience has arisen to persons from the country having busines to transact at the public offices, as well as much delay in the actual business of the public departments from the present limited number of office hours; and, considering also, the inexpediency and inconvenience of there being in many instances an interruption in the middle of the day allowed to, or taken by the clerks of the different offices of the Government, recommend that the office hours in the several public offices be from nine o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon without any intermission, and as much longer as the business of the department may require the attendance of all or any of the officers or clerks therein employed."

For the Church.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE ON THE CONTI-NENT OF AMERICA.

BY .. THE REY. W. STEWART DARLING.

Every earnest student of holy Scripture must be deeply convinced, that one of the most fearful signs of the approach of the latter days, will be a wide-scread defection from the faith of Christ, and a daring rejection of His revealed truth.

Among the most prominent of the causes which will lead to this most melancholy result, must, unquestionably, be ranked the unreality of Christian profession, and the extraordinary prevalence of religious division.

Another predisposing cause will be found in the unparalleled advancement of the Arts and Sciences, and the intense bodily and mental activity which was originally produced, and has been produced again through the agency of this circumstance.

The most fruitful source, however, from which the spirit of unbelief will derive its strength, is a proud self-reliance produced as well by those things which have been already mentioned, as by a very considerable development of the intellectual powers, unsanctified by the wisdom that cometh from above.

The man who indulges in the fallacy of supposing, that by his individual and unsided efforts he can form, even from the Word of God, a religious system for himself, will scarcely be remarkable for that humility which is so excellent a feature in the Christian character, or be disposed to render that submission to authority which is so strongly inculcated upon us in Holy Writ.

He who has climbed the loftiest pinnacles of earthly science, or vanquished those obstacles in the paths of art that have heretofore been deemed insuperable,-who watches with wondering and absorbing interest the onward progress of the human intellect, and glories in the victorious exercise of his nobler powers,-such a man, unless well instructed in the lowly doctrines of the Cross, will be prone to reject, as an idle tale, those doctrines of the Christian faith which assert that our nature is corrupt and fallen.

The operation of these causes is universal in the present day; and their tendency is so apparent, that to dwell upon it at any length would be to indulge in needless common-place.

drawn to the subject of the power and predomi- the name of Briton, which, among foreigners, nance of the Anglo-Saxon race; but many who served to designate generally all the inhabitants of have written on the topic have failed to look upon the Island. it from a Christian point of view, and seem to i These various tribes, although speaking the same have forgotten the more than ordinary effect language, or at all events dialects differing very mittee to present to each Subscriber of one pound, upon the peculiar character by which that race is a modification of character, more or less diverse

sanctifying power of the true faith, it is much to came at various intervals tribes of foreign race. be apprehended that the injury that it will eventue A powerful band from what is now called Flanders ally inflict upon the cause of God, will be commen- settled on the south-western coast; the Coranians surate with the overwhelming influence it seems; -a people of Tentonic origin-established themdestined to obtain.

racter more striking or more strongly marked than Saxons, with their wild, fletce spiring the Danes, an absolue intolerance of oppression, and a burning with their pitiless brutality; and, last of all, the impatience under every thing like unlawful author. Norman, with his pretension and his pride. rity. That innate love of freedom, however, which | Such were the various and conflicting races seems a part of their very being, has led them to a who met open the soil of England, and deluged it great extent into the natural, but not the less sin- for centuries with blood. Their enmity towards ful, abuse of rejecting lawful authority; and hence each other to quently outlasted the memory of the they stand alone conspicuous among all people for cause to which it owed its birth, and may even yet the infinity and variety of their religious sects.

by the extraordinary adaptations of science to its various purposes, they have become the manufac. turers of the world; and amidst the exultation of successful effort, and the hot haste of a fierce and absorbing competition, it is becoming increasingly difficult to convince them, that the great object of time is to prepare for eternity.

The proud self-reliance of their character is great beyond example, and has arisen from ages of as appeared in the list. There is another mistake in success, unparalleled in the history of the world. the article, which I shall take the earliest opportunity Ardent in their aspirations for success and glory. yet cool and persevering in pursuing the path by which they may be obtained; intolerant of real or imagined injury, yet strong in reverence for constituted power; determined in strife, when strife is needful, yet generous, especially to a fallen foe; flery under wrongs that may be remedied, yet uncomplaining and undaunted under evila that can be conquered by patient endurance alone; too proud to be deceitful—too strong to be unkind, they have, with a high and self-reliant spirit, for ages held upon their march towards émpire, with a courage that never quailed before the face of. danger, and a segacity that has turned every cir-; cumstance of their destiny to their own high August at the Manetoonhning Mission,

Of an island, comparatively insignificant, they have formed an empire, the thought of whose vastness overshadows the memory even of the widespread dominions of ancient days; they have communicated to him, as early as poscircled the whole earth with the tokens of their matchless energy; they have forced its remotest regions to do homage to their skill, their daring, and their might; and while they have rendered their name a very proverb of power, they have made it also the watchword of constitutional liberty: they have caused the world to re-echo with their fame; and whithersoever their path west, shall forsake the Island home where it hath dwelt so long, yet, when envy shall have away, and all feelings of rivalry shall have become extinct,-men's hearts will swell within them with no unfounded pride, if they can look back and claim Old England as the birthplace of their sires

Whence, then, we may naturally ask, has arisen this peculiar character which has already exerted so striking influence upon mankind at large, and whose future position it is so difficult to estimate? been done.

It is not a character belonging to one homogeneous people, but it is evidently the result of that principle of amalgamation which, by some apparent law of our nature, seems to have a tenwere necessary to its formation; and a glance at the history of the past, will show how multiplied those ingredients have been.

First, there was the ancient Gael, the aboriginal inhabitant of what was then called "The country of the Green Hills." These, however, were early driven to the northern and western borders of the land, and even to Ireland and the Western Isles, in consequence of the invasion of the Cambrians, who came across the German Ocean from the eastern extremity of Europe.

At a later though uncertain period, followed the Logrians from south-western Gaul, who took possession of the southern and eastern parts of the Island,—the Cambrians retiring to that portion of it, which from thence has been exclusively denominated Cambria.

After the settlement of the Logrian Colony, came a third band of emigrants from between the Seine and the Loire,—a people who, like the Logrians, had originally oprung from the primitive Of late years, there has been much attention Cambrian race, and to whom was specially assigned

from the parent type, according to the period that Cools per ton

If there be a nation or a race on earth that had clapsed, or the place where they had dwelt.

selves on the banks of the Humber: then followed There is no feature in the Anglo-Saxon cha- | the R mans, with their arts and civilization; the

be traced in local prejudices and sectional autipa-By the excellence of their mechanical skill, and thies. The long enturing strife, however, that subsisted between them, has ended.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

DEAR Str. -- In your last publication, an error has occurred in the list of donations for building a Parsonage House a Trimty Clauch. The Hon. James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, subscribed £2 10s., not £1 10s., of conceting.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, RICHARD MITCHELE, M. A., Toronto, April 9, 1851. Incumbent.

MOTICE,

The Lord Bishop of Toronto gives notice, that it is his intention, with the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Niagara District, during the latter half of the month of May next; in the Gore, and Districts west of Hamilton, in the months of June and July; and in and Sault Ste. Marie, &c., Lake Huron.

A list of days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice may be sible, of such new Stations as may have been established or new Parishes organized, at which Confirmations are required to be held, or Churches to be

According to former usage, it will be required that every candidate for Conhath lain, there may we trace the foot prints of firmation (unless under special circumhonour, religion, and civilization. The nations stances) should be of the full age of have gazed with wonder upon them, as with the fifteen; and the clergy will be pleased calm majesty of the ocean they have awept onwards (to have in readiness, and furnish to the towards their appointed destiny of power; and if Bishop previous to commencing the Serthe day shall come, when the focus of civilization vice of the day, a list containing the and dominion, in its strange journey from east to names and ages of the several candidates for that holy rites

> Some years ago, the Bishop called the attention of his brethren the clergy, to the advantage of registering in their parish books the names of the confirmed, to which they might hereafter usefully refer, and he will be much gratified to inspect them in the Missions where this has

The Bishop embraces this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates for Confirmation should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations dency to develop its highest powers. England has and responsibilities which they are in been, as it were, the great crucible, into which their own persons about to assume; and have been thrown the various ingredients which that every practical means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the true Church of Christ.

Toronto, March 18, 1851.

TORONTO MARKETS. TURONTO, April 9, 1851. Fall Wheat, per 50 tha. Harley, per 44lts Rye Geese, do. Fowless, per hushel.....

Original Poetry.

MIDNIGHT MUSINGS.

BY THE REV. W. I. DARLING.

ı.

From the old Church tower, The midnight hour Comes to our ear on the sounding blast; And it says that another day is dead, That its surny hours are for ever fied: It has joined the eternal past.

Though its record of light, To our blinded sight, Sooms shrouded for ever in endiess night; Yet it wings its flight 'To the glorious height Of His throne who alone can read it right : And it speaks of joys,

And it tells of wors. That were born and died ere it reached its close.

Midnight ! thou mother of the wand'ring thought, And of the Wayward dream !

Before my teeming fancy thou hast brought

Bome of the lights and shadows, that have been Cast o'er the fleeting moments of the day, That like a rivulet bath ebbed away late the past-that dim and elent ser The bourne of what hath been, and of whate'er shall be.

IV.

111.

Its growing pow'r, In the dawning hour, Was causing the shadows of night to flee, When it broke through the gloom Of a sick man's room Where a maiden was sitting despondingly.
All night her hand the dim lamp had fed,
That shed its rays o'er her father's bed; And with breaking heart, and with tearful eye, But, without a groan, and with scarce a sigh, She watched his breath, As it failed in death; Then, taking his cold hand lovingly, She bent her knee

To the Holy THER, Thron'd in that light which no man can see; And she prayed in that hous That the Spirit's pow'r Might shed peace on her heart's deep agony ! And her guardian sprite

On his wings or light Fied up with her pray'r to the Courts on high;
And the calm that stole
O'er her wearled soul Might be read in the light of her upturn'd eye.

The drops of dew On the churchyard yew Are gleaming like gema in the sun's glad ray:
Ring out 1 ring out f
Let the bells give out Their merriest tones on the wedding day t In her bridal vett. To the alter rail A maiden is led by her sire so grey; And he gives her away To the bridegroom gay, And his heart and his lips alske do pray That God's blessing may rest On the youngest and best, The light of his home from her earliest day. The buly priest, in his cohe of white, Has made them one by the sacred rite, And kindly speech And a kindly smile

is offered by each. In the old Church siele; But within their hearts is a voice of mirth, That seems sweeter far than sught else on earth. The laughing light Of the early day Falls sparkling and bright O'er their onward way;

But the light of juy in their hearts that gleams, le brighter for than those amony beams The glorious bue Of the summer sky, Is rich as the blue

Ol a malden's eye; But their future path seems n'erarched by skirs. That Hope hath pointed with rainbow dyes.

The sun looked down, from his monday height, And the victor shout and the dying cry Came mingled in triumph and agony; And he drew a dark cloud o'er his glorious face, And hasten'd away on his downward race, And the rain that descended amidst the fight Boomed the tears that fell from his eyes of light.

Again, when his orb was sinking low, He lacked on the earth with a gentle glow, Like the soft, sweet smile that tells that relief Has been brought to the soul that has pined with grief. The peaceful light of his evening beau Lag in radiant sleep on a village green And his slanting ray just tipped with fire The gleaming point of the church's apire. From the door, o'er which hing a gloomy fir, Came many a lowly worshipper: They had closed their toils with an hour of prayer: It cheered their hearts, and it soothed their care.

VIII. And now the sun bath sunk to rest, Midet the gargeous hues of the golden west : But the day thath some hours of his course to run; He yields not his life with the sinking sun, He hath cast round his form of living light The star-gommed robe of the solemn night With the pair young mon he has crowned his brow, And o'er cottage and castie 'tis gleaming now.

A lame's rich light O'er the dark'ning night. Was streaming brilliantly ; And 'neath the festion Of that curtained room He ganed full wistfully, A young mother, mild, O'er a beauteous child Was bending in grateful prayer; Yet her eye grew dim, As she gased on him Who slept so sweetly there For so deep her joy In the bright-haired boy, Whom she held in her fond areas, Thu the tear that glowed In her eye, but showed Her young heart's happiness.

Onwards he sped; and on a dreary moor

Descried a hist; and through its half-closed door, By the pole mich whi's faint and fickering glow, lie saw a sight of sad and atchening wor A feeble mother unrack a feebler child. And her young fee was marked by terror wild; For he who y mod, in tool's own house, to share Her every sorrow and her every care, Had for some total left her all alone, While death was maying on her little one. Vain were her frontic shricks ! no answering voice. Bade her turn ! Art with hope of ald rejoice. She could not leave her child-she could not stay To see his life woulded pass away ! Is there no ore to help? O God ! must ! " Hold him up a my knee, and see him die ?" k on so, pale auf rer ! 'midst thy deep distress I'dou art unfriended in thy loneliness !

An ancient and a holy fane uprose against the sky, And proudly 'midst the dimness reared its pinuacles on high; And from its traceried windows shone a strange unjoyous light. While the organ told a tale of wee to the listenic gear of night.

And hark! upon the pinions of the silent evening air, There comes the tread of multitudes, but not a shout is there; But notes of funeral pump burst forth, and the wind that sweep-Doth breathe around a wailing sound, like a nation's deep-drawn

A mighty monarch of the earth bath bowed his lofty crest, And they bear his dust forth solemnly to his latest place of rest; While the Church, with her unworldly voice, still speaketh as

Of one who, though a mighty King, was still a sinful made She speaketh of that blessed Lord, who died for one and all, The beggar on his pallet bed—the baron in his hall— The Monarch on his throne of pride—the mourner sorrow-riven. And biddeth all to seek through Him the holy rest of beaven.

> XII. Onwards, still onwards, he passed along, Till the city's gariah light That rose from th' shodes of its countless throng Broke o'er his dark robe of night;

And so brightly it shone you'd have thought that Day liad cast his mantle of night away. But what can it boot for me to tell

The sounds that he heard, or the sights he saw, The lamp-lit halls, or the music's swell, And the beggar trembling smidst his straw, The j-your dance, and the revel high.

And the walling of those on the point to die le

I'll muse no more o'er the day that's fled Nor dream of his course again,
For the pathway in which 'twas his lot to tread
itad less of pleasure than pain.
The' the smile of gladuess would o'er it stream,
Yet it was with a fitful light,

As the meteor that falls with a sudden gleam Makes the dimness of evening bright And the' midst the voices that breathed around, There was song and laughter light; Yet, when mingled, they took a wailing sound, Like the autumn wind at night. Oh Sorrow! Thou art a monarch here, Thy aceptre's a chastening rod; And yet if we would thy mandates hear,

Thou would'at lead us on to God, And teach us to live for that glorious day I'hat shall break on the Christian's sight, When the shadows of earth shall melt away, Midst the blaze of eternal light.

Review.

LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR: BY HENRY MAYHEW: New York, Harper & Brothers: Toronto, Maclear, 1851.

This work, for the first two numbers of which we are indebted to Mr. Maclear, gives promise of being an acceptable addition to the popular literature of the day. It professes to furnish us with a cyclopedia of the ancial condition and earnings of those members of the great metropolis "that will work-that can not work-and that will not work;" and as far as we can judge from the specimen before us, the author is fully competent for the task which he has undertaken. Mr. Mayhew's name must be familiar to many of our readers, as an agreeable original writer, practiced to observe, and qualified to depict the varied "hues" of "many coloured life;" and in the field which he has now entered there are abundant materials for the exercise of his talents. London is a world within itself, a world moreover in which there is still much to explore, and where the philosopher and the philanthropist can never be at a loss in finding subjects for the exercise of speculation or benevolence.

No small space is devoted by Mr. Mayhew to the "Coster-mongers," and many curious details are given of their mode of living, amusements, and of the night, and offered greater scope to the rhyming general habits. Frequently have we had occasion to denounce the infamous writings of Reynolds, and from the following extract it will be seen that the moral poison engendered by this literary ruffian, is widely diffused amongst the more ignorant denizens of the British Capitol.

THE LITERATURE OF COSTERMONCERS.

"We have now had an inkling of the London costermonger's notions upon politics and religion. We have seen the brutified state in which he is allowed by society to remain, though possessing the same faculties and suscentibilities as ourselves—the same power to perceive and admire the forms of truth, beauty, and goodness, as even the very highest in the state. We have witnessed how, instinct with all the elements of manhood and beasthood, the qualities of the beast are principally developed in him, while those of the man are stunted in the growth. It now remains for us to look into some other matter concerning this curious class of people, and, first, of their literature:

"It may appear anomalous to speak of the literature of an uneducated body, but even the costermongers have their tastes for books. They are very fond of hearing any one read aloud to them, and listen very attentively. One man often reads the Sunday paper of the beer-shop to them, and on a fine summer's evening a costermonger, or any neighbour who has the advantage of being " a schollard." reads aloud to them in the court they inhabit. What they love best to listen toand, indeed, what they are most eager for-are Reynold's periodicals, especially the "Mysteries of the Court." "They've got tired of Lloyd's blood-stained stories," said one man, who was in the habit of reading to them, "and I'm satisfied that, of all London, Reynolds is the most popular man among them. They stuck to him in Trafalgar-square, and would again. They all say he's 'a trump,' and Feargus O'Connor's another trump with them.

"One intelligent man considered that the spirit of curiosity manifested by costermongers, as regards the information or excitement derived from hearing stories read, augured well for the improvability of the class,

Another intelligent costermonger, who had recently read some of the cheap periodicals to ten or twelve men, count of the comments made by his auditors. They had assembled after their day's work or their rounds. for the purpose of hearing my informant read the last number of some of the penny publications.

couldn't read, buy a periodical what had an illustration, abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth; and a little out of the common way perhaps, just that he they left off to build the city. Therefore is the name might learn from some one, who could read, what it of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound was all about. They have all heard of Cruikshank, the language of all the earth; and from thence did the he carried into the land of Shinar to the house of his and they think every thing funny is by him-funny | Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth. | god ; and he brought the vessels in to the treasure

scenes in a play and all. His 'Bottle' was very much cially intersected by numerous canals, ' formed to admired. I heard one man say it was very prime, and showed what 'lush' did; but I saw the same man," a portrait of 'Catherine of Russia.' 'Tell us all about her,' said one man to me last night; read it; what was cove as did that know a deal ?' for they fancy,—at least, as many do-that one man writes a whole periodical, or a whole newspaper. Now here," proceeded my friend, "you see's an engraving of a man hung up, they couldn't learn what he'd been doing, who he was, and all about him. 'But about the picture?' they would say, and this is a very common question put by them when they see an engraving."

Surely no sound thinking man would accuse our legislators of an undue interference with the liberty of the subject, if they stringently prohibited the circulation of such soul debasing trash as pervade the pages of Reynold's penny periodicals! We punish the venal apothecary who wittingly sells a deadly drug to the intending suicide, and wherefore not restrain the equally callous wretch who deals in commodities which tend directly to the ruin of immortal souls!

We have noticed with regret the growing appetite manifested in Toronto, for theatrical entertainments, especially as regards the younger portion of the community. Mr. Mayhew's description of a "theatre," when the performances are much upon a par with those which form the staple fare of our Canadian histrionic saloons, ought to induce both magistrates and parents to use every exertion to nip such abominations in the bud. The author having paid his penny, gives us the following sketch of what he witnessed.

"Singing and dancing formed the whole of the hour's performance, and, of the two, the singing was preferred. A young girl, of about fourteen years of age, danced known to the spectators, who cheered her on her Christian name. When the dance was concluded, the proprietor of the establishment threw down a penny from the gallery, in the hopes that others might be moved to similar acts of generosity; but no one followed up the offering, so the young lady hunted after the built on the other, the lowest being half a mile in money and departed. The "comic singer," in a battered hat and a huge bow to his cravat, was received with deafening shouts. Several songs were named by the costers, but the "funny gentleman" merely requested them "to hold their jaws," and putting on a knowing" look, sang a song, the whole point of which consisted in the mere utterance of some filthy word at the end of each stanza. Nothing, however, could have been more successful. The lads stamped their feet with delight; the girls screamed with enjoyment.-Once or twice a young shrill laugh would anticipate the fun-as if the words were well known-or the boys would forestall the point by shouting it out before the proper time. When the song was ended the house was in a delirium of applause. The canvas front to the gallery was beaten with sticks, drum-like, and sent down showers of white powder on the heads in the pit. Another song followed, and the actor knowing on what his success depended, lost no opportunity of increasing his laurels. The most obscene thoughts, the most disgusting scenes were coolly described, making a poor child near me wipe away the tears that rolled down her eyes with enjoyment of the poison. There were three or four of these songs sung in the course of the evening, each one being encored, and then changed. One written about "Pine-apple rock," was the grand treat powers of the author than any of the others. In this, been exerted to its utmost lest an obscene thought should waters, abundadt in treasures, thine end is come, and be passed by, and it was absolutely awful to behold the relish with which the young ones jumped to the hideous meaning of the verses."

Our readers will derive both amusement and information from Mr. Mayhew's work, which is illustrated with well executed and characteristic wood cuts.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PROPHECY.

BABYLON.

Ancient Babylonia, the country of which Babylon was the capital, comprised the tract of land which lay between the Tigris and the Euphrates, and which was bounded on the north by Mesopotamia and Assyria, and on the south by the Persian Gulf. This country (originally called Shinar) took its name from the metrophs, which was founded by Nimrod, 1 and was called Babel, from a Hebrew word signifying to confound, from the confusion of tongues formerly inflicted on the inhabitants as a punishment for their impious ambition.* Babylon consisted of one extensive plain, which was artifi-

1 Gen. x. 10. And the beginning of his kingdom was kingdom was Babel, and Erech and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

* Gen. xi. 2-9. And it came to pass, as they journeved from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinur; and they dwelt there. And they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth. And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, women, and boys, all costermongers, gave me an ac- which the children of men builded. And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do; and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down, and there con-"The costermongers," said my informant, "are very found their language, that they may not understand fond of illustrations. I have known a man, what one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them

carry off the annual inundations of the two rivers showed what 'lush' did; but I saw the same man," added my informant, "drunk three hours afterward.— which bounded it. No records exist of the ancient Look you here, sir," he continued, turning over a periodical, for he had the number with him, "here's a been enlarged by Semiramis, the wife of Ninus, about 2000 B C., and doubled in size by Nebuchadshe? When I had read it," my informant continued, nezzar.2 Under this monarch, in reached the utanother man, to whom I showed it, said, Don't the most height of magnificence and grandeur: it was the metropolis of the civilized world, and there flowed into it the riches of almost all lands. In the Old Testament it is styled "the praise of the burning over a fire, and some costers would go mad if whole earth," a "the glory of kingdoms;" a description which is amply confirmed by the testimony of profane writers. It was built on a large plain, and was a perfect square, measuring fifteen miles on each side. The walls were 87 feet thick and 340 feet in height, and were built of large bricks. cemented with bitumen, which was found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Outside the wall of the city ran a deep and wide trench filled with water, and crossed on each side by twenty-five bridges, leading to as many gates of brass.5 From each gate ran a street fifteen miles long, so that the whole number of streets was fifty, of which twentyfive ran in one direction, and twenty-five in the other, crossing each other at right angles. Thus the whole city was cut into 676 squares, each two miles and a quarter in circuit. The houses were large and lofty, and faced the streets, the space within the squares being devoted to gardens and pleasure grounds. Through the city flowed the river Euphrates, which was crossed in middle by a bridge. The river flowed from north to south, and was faced on both banks by a breastwork of bricks. through which, avenues, secured by little gates of brass, led by steps to the transverse street. Of the ornamental works of art, the hanging gardens were reckoned by the socients among the seven wonders of the world. They were laid on tiers of with more energy than grace, and seemed to be well- platforms, raised to a great height by rows of arches, and covered with soil sufficient for the growth of large trees. But by far the most interesting structure to the biblical scholar was the temple of Belus, which consisted of eight towers, one compass, and the last 600 feet from the ground, or 120 feet higher than the great pyramid of Egypt. This, there is good reason to suppose, was built around the ruins of the tower of Babel. Whilst Babylon was in this state of magnificence

it was selected by God to be his instrument for punishing the rebellious Jews, who, neglecting the warning conveyed by the capture of the ten tribes by the Assyrians, pursued their course of idolatry and immorality until they had fulfilled the doom pronounced by Moses 850 years before,4 and repeated by subsequent prophets.?

In the year 606 B.C., Jeremiah foretold that the tribe of Judah should be carried captive to Babylon by Nebuckadnezzar, and should remain there for seventy years. In the same year Jerusalem was taken, the temple partially despoiled, many of the principal inhabitants carried captive to Babylon, and the Jewish king made a vassal of

1 Ps. exxxvii. 1. By the Rivers of Bahylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion - Jer. li. 13. O thou that dwellest upon n the measure of thy covetousness.

2 Dan. iv. 30 Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?

3 Jer li. 41. How is Shesach taken! and how is the praise of the whole earth suprised! how is Babylon become an astonishment among the nations! 4 Isa. xiii. 19. And Babylon, the glory of king-

doms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. 5 Isa. xiv. 2. I will go before thee, and make the

crooked places straight: I will break in pieces the pates of bruss, and cut in sunder the bars of iron. 6 Deut. xxviii. 36 The Lord shall bring thee, and thy king which thou shalt set over thee, unto a na-

tion which neither thou nor thy fathers have known; and there shalt thou serve other gods, wood and stone, &c. 7 Jer. xxix. 22. And of them shall be taken up a

curse by all the captivity of Judah which are in Bahy on, saying. The Lord make thre like Zedekiah and like Ahah, whom the king of Babylon roasted in the fire.- Ezek xii. 13. My net also will I spread upon him, and he shall be taken in my snare : and I will bring him to Babylon to the land of the Chaldesos; yet shall be not see it, though he shall die there-2 Kings, xx. 16-18. And Isaiah said unto Hezekiah, Hear the word of the Lord. Behold, the days come, that all that is in thine house, and that which thy fathers have laid up in store unto this day, shall be carried into Babylon: nothing shall be left, saith the Lord. And of thy sons that shall issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away.

Jer. xxv. 8-11. Therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts; Because ye have not heard my words, behold, I will send and take all the families of the north, saith the Lord, and Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, my servant, and will bring them against this land, and against the inhabitants of thereof and against all these nations round about, and will utterly destroy them, and make them an astonishment, and an hissing, and perpetual desolations. Moreover I will take from them the voice of mirth, and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom, and the voice of the bride, the sound of the milstones, and the light of the candle. And this whole land shall be a desolution, and an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years.

* Dan. i. 1-4. In the third year of the reign of Jehoiskim king of Judah came Nebuchsdnessar king of Baby lon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it. And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, with part of the vessels of the house of God: which

of Jehoiakim, trod but too closely in his father's mass of heaps, intersected with marshes and awamps, atens, and met with a yet severer fate.2 The tem- the only object of interest being the highest of the ple was stripped of whatever vessels had remained heaps, called Birs Nimrod, which is supposed to be in it,3 and all the people, save the "poorer sort." were carried away, the king among the rest; Zedekiah, his father's brother, being left as nominal sovereign; 4 and finally, when Zedekiah rebelled against his master, he too was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, his eyes were put out, s and he was carried captive to Babylon. For seventy years from the capture of Jehoiakim, the land of Judah enjoyed her sabbatic years; and at the expiration of that time the vengeance of God overtook the no less guilty city that had enslaved it, for in the reign of Belshazzar, or Nabonadius, the grandson of Nebvchadnexzar,7 Cyrus nephew of Darius the Mede. (or Cyaxares,) came from the north with an army, and having laid seige to Babylon, took it in the manner as described in Daniel v., whilst the inhabitants were feasting." Grecians historians confirm the account given in the sacred volume, and add that Cyrus diverted the waters of the river into an artificial lake,1 and entered through its deserted channel; and that his soldiers penetrated into the city through the wicket gates which led from the streets, and which were left open? by the carelessness of the guards. Though Babylon was not immediately destroyed, the beginning of its decay must be dated from this event. The river was never afterwards restored to its wonted channel, though several efforts were made to effect this object; consequently the adjacent country became a marsh, and assumed the appearance prophetically described by Isaiah and Jeremiah.3 The accounts given by modern travellers of the present appearance of Babylon are little more than a repetition of

house of his god. And the king spake unto Ashpenaz the master of his eunuchs, that he should bring certain of the children of Israel, and of the king's seed, and of the princes; children in whom was no blemish, but well-favored, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had ability in them to stand in the king's palace, and whom they might teach the learning and the tongue of the Chaldenns.

Called also Jechoniah and Coniah.

Jer. xxii. 24-27. As I live, saith the Lord, though Coniah the son of Jehoiakim king of Judah were the signet upon my right hand, yet would I pluck thee thence : and I will give thee into the hand of them that seek thy life, and into the hand of them whose face thou fearest, even into the hand of Nebuchadnessar king of Babylon, and into the hand of the Chaldeans. And I will cast thee out, and thy mother that bare thee, into another country, where ye were not born; and there shall ye die. But to the land where unto they desire to return, thither shall they not return.

Jer. xxvii. 21, 22. Yea, thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, concerning the vessels that remain in the house of the Lord, and in the house of the king of Judah and of Jerusalem; they shall be carried to Babylon, and there shall they be until the day that I visit them, saith the Lord; then will I bring them up, and restore them to this place.

4 2 Kings xxiv. 11-17. And Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came against the city, and his servants did besiege it. And Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he, and his mother, and his servants, and his princes, and his officers: and the king of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his And he carried out thence a the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the king's house, and cut in pieces all the vessels of gold which Solomon king of Israel had made in the temple of the Lord, as the Lord had said. And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valour, even ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and smiths; none remained, save the poorest sort of the people of the land. And he carried away Jehoiachin to Babylon, and the king's mother, and the king's wives, and his officers, and the mighty of the land, those carried he into captivity from Jerusalem to Babylon. And all the men of might, even seven thousand, and craftsmen and smiths a thousand, all that were strong and apt for war, even them them the king of Bahylon brought captive to Bahylon. And the king of Babylon made Mattaniah his father's brother king in his stead, and changed his name to Zedekiak

* 2 Kings xxv. 7. And they slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes, and put out the eyes of Zedekiah, and bound him with fetters of brass, and carried him to Babylon.

 Levit. xxv. 3, 4. Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; but in the seventh year shall be a subbath of rest unto the land, a subbath for the Lord: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard. - Levit. xxvi. 34, 35. Then shall the land enjoy her sabbaths, as long as it lieth desolate, and ye be in your enemies' land; even then shall the land rest, and enjoy her sabbaths. As long as it lieth desolate it shall rest; because it did not rest in your sabhaths, when ye dwelt upon it .- 2 Chron. xxxvi. 22. To fulfil the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths: for as long as she lay desolate she kept sabbath, to fulfil threescore and ten years.

⁷ Dan. v. 2. His father (marginal reading, grand-

father) Nebuchadnezzar.

Jer. 1. 41. Behold, a people shall come from the north, and a great nation, and many kings shall be raised up from the coasts of the earth.

. Jer. li. 39. In their heat I will make their feasts, and I will make them drunken, that they may rejoice, and sleep a perpetual sleep, and not wake, saith the Lord.

1 Jer. 1 39. A drought is upon her waters; and

they shall be dried up.

Isa. xlv. 1. Thus suith the Lord to his anointed. to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue mations before him; I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two-leaved gates: and the gates shall not be shut,

* Jau. xiii. 19-22. And Bahylon, the glory of kingdoms, the heauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomor-Pal. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be who have kindly consented to receive orders. dwelt in from generation to generation : neither !

the conqueror. Jehoiachin, the son and successor the prophecies quoted above. It is an uninhabited the ruin of the temple of Belus, and therefore equally a monument of the pride of Babylon and the presumption of Babel.

> shall the Arabian pitch tent there: neither shall the shepherds make their fold there. But wild beasts of the desert shall lie there; and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures; and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there. And the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate houses, and dragons in their pleasant palaces; and her time is near to come, and her days shall not be prolonged .- Isa xiv. 23. I will also make it a possession for the bittern, and pools of water: and I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts .- Jer. xxv. 11-13. And this whole land shall be a desolation, and an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years. And it shall come to pass, when seventy years are accomplished, that I will punish the king of Babylon, and that nation, saith the Lord, for their iniquity, and the land of the Chaldeans, and will it perpetual desolations. And I will bring upon that land all my words which I have pronounced against it, even all that is written in this book, which Jeremiah hath prophesied against all the nations,-Jer. 1. 38, &c.

Advertisements.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K.C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE. SINGING AND GUITAR.

Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

DR. MELVILLE,

YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE. Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto. November 13th, 1850.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankraptcy. CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG. CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable

N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects.

Toronto, March 27th, 1850.

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

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HAS constantly on hand a heautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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> MR. W. T. ERITH, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,

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REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO Rev. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Rev. S. LETT, LL.D., F. W. BARRON, Esq., M. A., L. W. SMITH, Esq., B. C. L., HERR SCHALLEHN,

Also to Mesers. A. and S. NORDHEIMER, King-street,

THOS. CHAMPION, Esq.,

Tononto, March 1st, 1851.

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References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

Tunes, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum.
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Nov. 30th, 1848.

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paper, and Toronto Patriot REFERENCES: — L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Eq., Hamilton; C. L. Helliwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851.

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The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash.

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TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-tf

NEW ACADEMY OF DRAWING.

MR. PRICE, Artist and Resident Teacher, has the honour to announce that his Drawing Classes are now being formed for the Sesson, ending the 1 ith of May, 1851. Gentlemen's Classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from a quarter to eight, until a quarter to ten p m. Ladies' Class on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from half-past one till three p m.

Terms for the Season-Four Dollars, (Half Payable in Advance,)

Further particulars may be learned at Mr. Price's Studio, No. 5. King Street, over Mr. Paton's store. For all purposes of advertising efficiency and public security. Mr. Price has been kindly permitted to publish the following distinguished names as Patrons:

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The Hon. J. B. Robinson. The Rev J. McCaul, LL.D.

The Rev. H. J Grasett. A.M. Mr. Price continues to give lessons in Drawing, Water Colou Paintings and Oils.

Tanus :- Fourteen Dollars per Quarter, Twenty-two Lessons. Toronto, January 22nd, 1851.

TO 1

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS. WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,

ASTRIMA and CONSUMPTION The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afficient with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the

attention of medical men and philauthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of CHERRY PEC FORAL may be seen in the following: -VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:-"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PEU FURAL, which I consider poculiarly adapted to cure discuses of the Throat and Lungs."

THE RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—" Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will,"

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS. of Lousianna, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PEUTO-

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer-Dear Sir,-Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gravitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affiction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profine night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated. could not aleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick sumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect,

E. A. STEWART. Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1848,

Dr. Ayer, Lowell-Dear Sir,-I have for years been afficted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CH-RRY PECTORAL.

At first it appeared to make me worse but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy. GEORGE S. FARRANT.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWEL, MASS. Sold by I small & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kueeshaw, limiton; Wan. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas

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The above property will be found an advantageous investment and will be told very low for Cash.

Apply on the Premises.

Toronto, May 7, 1850.

4t-tf

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LADY residing in the Township of Scarboro A in a good New Cottage, within a mile and a quarter of the Church, very pleasantly situated in an extremely healthy neighbourhood, would be happy to take charge of four to six little girls to whose Education she would devote her whole time. She would instruct them in all the Branches of an English Education and Music.

References may be made to the Rev. W. S Darling, Incumbent of Christ's Church, Scarboro, and to Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Society's House, To-

Terms, £25 per annum including Board and Washing. £5 additional for Music. Toronte, Nov. 27. 1850.

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TIB following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, Esquing: COUNTY OF YORK.

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City of Toronto-Water Lat in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palare-street.

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

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200 Acres Township of Caledon-North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

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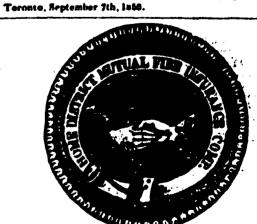
November 19, 1850.

BRITISH ARESTOA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cop. 16 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cop. 30, to grant Inland Marine Assurances,

Capital - £100,000.

SSURANCES effected by this Company on A all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Pire, 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.



MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

Y NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mille, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: John McMunnicu, Esq., President.

James Shaw. Alex'r McGlasban, Jesuph Sheard, Pranklin Jackes. A. MeMaster,

W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith,

J. HAING, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail

must be post-paid. Terente, June 5th, 1850.

21 1

BIRTH.

At Wyckham Lodge, on the the 8th inst. the lady of the Rev. Richard Mitchele, M.A., Incumbent of Timity Church, of a son.

On Saturday, the 5th inst., at Port Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev. Alex. Dixon, B.A., of a daughter. On Sunday the 6th inst., in this city, Mrs. W. M. Westmarott, of a son.

At Closewood Cottage, Yonge-street, on the 22nd March, the lady of Chas. Thorne, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on Wedpeday the 9th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grosett, M. A., Mr. Wm. Morrison, Jeweller, to Louisa, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Hill, both of this city.

At Long Point, Marysburgh, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. R. Tooke, Jacob Palmaten, to Rebecca Bongard, both of the Township of Marysburgh. DIED.

At Rusholme, Toronto, the residence of her brother, after a few hours' illness, on Friday the 4th inst., Mary, wife of J. F. Taylor, jr., Esq., and daughter of George

T. Demson, Esq., aged 32.

At Chelmsford, Essex, Englader on the 26th of Feb., Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Russell, and only sister of Mrs Samuel Ridout, of this city

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHRRRRY

Is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry peaceses important medicinal propertios; and far Water bas always been administered in Consumption and Lung affections generally, by our oldest end safest physicians. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notoriety for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and me have been found un doubt very metal, but of all that have yet ben discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that note have proved as successful as this For Asthma. Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be proposed a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many osses of ten and twenty years standing, a ter physicians had de-clared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which nature has placed meall northern latitudes, as an autidote for diseases caused by

" Nature is but the name of an affect Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

The gemine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street

New Advertisements.

The state of the s THE BISHOP OF TORONTO

AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THR exertions of the Bisnor or Tononto having been inde-fatigable to obtain for the inhabitants of the Province, a Colloge in which Religion will be the basis of fustruction for the rising sogn in which tellified will be the boats of finatraction for the rising generation, a debt of gravitude is hereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. This it is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College a Full Length Fortrast of his Lordship pointed by Salter, the well-known Painter of the Celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House," a facility for obtaining which has been afforded before his Lordship left London.

In furthermore of these views a Committee has been formed, who, religing that the cell how made will be consequed to be the

who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the wiends of Religious Education in the Province, torwarded instructhem to Mr. Salter, and wrote to his Lordship on the subject. In the event of the authoription exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait, and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Painting Engraved and to sent each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada m the same of the Committee, the Horoncalie the Chief Justice Rebiuson, the Hononcalie Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., the Rev. Dr. Lett. LL D., the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., John Arnold, E-q., and by Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Begoeftery, where the subscription but lies.

Toronto, April 9th, 1851.

Buboc riptions received sin	c	ı	st announced :			
Hon. Chief J. Macaulay £1	3	0	F. Heward	1	0	0
Hon. George Boulton 1	()	0	Geo Crooksbank, jun	i	n	0
Mer. G. A. Anderson 1	0	0	J H. Hawarty	-	0	-
" J Meintyre 1	n	0	Gro. Palmer	ì	U	(1
" Saltern Givina 1	O	0	G Penison, jun	i	Ū	0
" R. Grasott 1	0	O	C. B. Heath	1	0	0
James Harris	O	٠	E. Turner	1	0	0
N. C. Jones 1	0	0	Kivas Polly	i	0	o
R O. McMulless	0	41	W. G Casarls	1	0	0
George Rolph 1	0	0	Rev. A Nelles	i	0	0
Jaseph Becket	0	Ð,	8. B. Harman	i	ñ	0
P. Paterson 1	0	0	L. W. Buchall	t	0	0
John Crawford 1	0	()	William Isea	1	0	0
# Thompson 1	0	0	J. V. Boswell	i	0	0

WANTED.

BOOK KEEPER, to whom a salary of £200 per annum will be given. Security to the amount of second will be required. The applications must contain the names and pieces of abode of the sureties proposed, who will be bound

Testimonials will be received until the First Monday in May work. Any further particulars can be obtained on application to ALLAN CAMERON Bursas & Secretary.

Radowment Office. Toronto, 7th April, 1851.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

FILE Subscriber has just received ex Cunard 8 Steamer via Roston, a great variety of Chitdren's Hats, and would me at respectfully lavite the ladies of Toronto to call and give them an inspection.

JOHN SALT, HATIER.

Toronto, April 2, 1881. LADY isdesirous of meeting with a Situation

as Resident Governess: she will undertake to instruct in English, French, and Music, together with rudiments of Singleg, if required No objection to become Companion to a Lady. Address X. Y. at Queenston. Toronto, April 9, 1951.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

CHARLES & CO..

(108 Yonge-Street next to J. C. Bettridge's) DEALERS in GENUINE TEAS, COFFEES,

Spices, and most kinds of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Ac., & N. B .- Families supplied on reasonable terms, with genuine Toronto, March 31, 1851.

PRIVATE TUITION. "THE RRY. J. G. GEDDES, B. A., Rector of Ha-

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

milion, has Two Vacancies for Pupils as Boarders in his

T is purposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Streetsville, on or about the month of June, 1851, the proceeds to be deruted to the liquidation if the debt affecting

TRENETY CHURCH. The erection of the Church, which is a substantial brick edifice

ese Living of which 13th remains unpubli-Bisvetsville, Nov. x3, 1860. 19-41 FEMALE DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Montreal and the Church Society. CONDUCTED BY

Mrs. ROLES, and Competent Assistants. TERMSI

Buard and Instruction in every Branch of a sound English Education, with French and the Rudiments of Music£40 0 0

Daily Pupils 10 0 0 The higher branches of Music and other accomplishments for which Musters are required on the usual School terms.

t aughters of the Clergy in the Diocese, to be admitted at half

Daily Pupils will be immediately received at No. 10, Bonaven ture Street, and notice will be given as soon as arrangements a e connected for the reception of Boarders.

Montreal, 18th March, 1851.

36-4in

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Rs. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for IVI Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C., will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required. Brockville, March 24th, 1851.

FRUIT TREES, 1951.

TIME SUBSCRIBER has much pleasure in intimating that his stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, HARDY ROSES, HER-BACFONS PLANTS DAULIAS: Greenhouse and Bedting-out Plants, is now finer than ever before off-red for Sale. Also, on hand an abundant supply of Hedge Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagas, and Scakale Roots, Grape Vines, Geoseberries, Currants, &c., of which descriptive catalogues will be sent (fr e by the post) to parties proposing to plant. Particular attention paid to packing to ensure their safe conveyance to all parts of the Pro-GEORGE LESLIE. Toronto Nursery, 26th March, 1851.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

DED and Board in the Subscriber's house, with the family, and £30 per annum by the Trusiess of the Queenston Common School, will be allowed to a suit ble Teacher to take charge of the Girls' Department of said School, and the Rducational charge of two young children in the house...

Queenaton, March 6th, 1851.

WANTED.

PERSON acquainted with the General Business of Upper Canada, to take charge of a Country Store. Reliable references for character and capability required.
Address. (post-paid) P., Belleville.

Belleville, March 14th, 1851.

TRINITY COLLEGE--CHURCH UNIVERSITY. MEDICAL FACULTY,

THE summer Course of Lectures at this College will commence on Monday 19th May next, on the followng subjects:—

Pathological Anatomy by James Borell, M. D.

Discames of Children
by Edw. M. Hodder, M. C.

To Scology

Regional Anatomy
by N. Bethuse, M. D.

by N. Bethuse, M. D. Regional Anatomy Medical Botany Surgical Pathology

by Win. Hallowell, M. D. by Henry Meleville, M. D.

For particulars as to Hours and Terms, apply to FRANCIS BADGLEY, Bay-Sitrect. 31-11in.

Toronto, February 24, 1851. CLERICAL DUTY.

DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in any part of the Diocese."

Apply. (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto. Toronto February 12th, 1851.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.



CAPTAIN HARRISON,

WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th Inst, Cleave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted), at Nine o'clock, weather permitting, end will leave Wellington Square on her downward trip at half-past Twelve

Clock.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, 3 Toronto, March 3rd. 1851.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Wednesdays (commencing to-morrow, 2nd April,) and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock Noon.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Moudays and Thursdays, at 3 p. m. on the arrival of the River Boat.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

(Corner of King and Church Atreets, joining the Court House. Toronto,)

G. McMICKEN.

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

"LOTIIS, Cassimeres, Vestings, and General Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain by Ourselves. Garments made to Order of every description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions, received monthly. approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING: Men's Brown Holland Coate Men's black cloth Vests, from 7. 6d | Men's Moleskin Trousers, from 6. 3d from...... 4s 41 Do. black Satin do Do. Linen Drill 4 8 94 ďо * 8, 94 Do. Check'd Holland do. 50 Od Do. Fancy Satin do Do. Check'd Drill do Do. Holland " 3, 4d de Moleckindo. 8. 9d do Do. Tweed do * 48 41 Do, Black Alpaca do. 10s 04 Do. Fancy Do. Cassimere do do. 12. 6d Do. Russell Cord Do. Velvet do Da. Doeskin фo Do. Princess Cord Do: Buck-kin do. 134 9d Do. Plush dο do do. 10a 0d Do. Gambroon Do. Marcelles Do. Satinett Do. Etoffe 1)o. Tweed do. 17. 64 Do. Barathea do ďο 1)o. Broad Cloth Do. Cassinett do. 30s 0d Do. Cassimere do фo Du. Cassimera do. 17s 64 Do. Carhmerette Do. Tweed фo ďо Do. Oil'd Water proof do. 12a 6d Boy's Fancy from 34 Od Boy's Drill do from 4: 43 Boy's Brown Linen do. 4s 45 Do. Fancy Do. Silk " 5, Od do 4. 00 " 5, 0d Do. Check'd Linen do. 5s 0d Do. Satin Do. Drah Moleskins do " ďσ 5s 0d Do. do Moleskin do. 6s 3d Do. Tweed ďσ 5a ()d Do. Check'd do do 5a 01 .. Do, Fancy Tweed do. 64 3d Do. Cloth do 5r Od Do. Cassimere Do. Alpaca do. 78 64 Do. Cussimere 54 Oil Do. Doeskin do. 10s 0d Cloth Caps Do. Russel Cord 2, 64 Red Flannel Shirts White Shirts, Linen Fronts 48 41 Shirt Collers and Fronts. Under Shirts and Drawers.

2. 64 Carpet Baga, Umbrollas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Neck-handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Mens' Paris Satin lists, Black and Drab.

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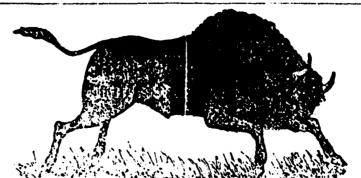
from 0. 21 0, 3 0. 4

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleana, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1.000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 114 per yard. RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

Artificial Flowers, Cap Bronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Cornets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. No Second Price

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



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

ANTER Subscriber has got for Side his usual large Importations of Expea Prime, Prime, and Middling BUFFALO ROBES, which he warrants all this year a casen, an execute it article, Cae ip for Cish or approve i Credit; by the orginal Bale, or Dozen, or single liobe.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

1311R Subscriber has just received at his FUR DRPOF, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDLAN CURIOSITIES from Lorotto-consisting of Moccasius of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Stone Calumets, Bark-Work, &c. &c.

Parties wishing to send presents to their friends in lingland, will do well to call while the selection is good.

Toronto, October 31, 1546.

Toronto, April 3, 1851.

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row.

EF EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS. MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.)

SURGEON DENTIST

No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist. Charges Moderate:

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon. the Rev. II J Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A.; Fort Erie, Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion.

Esq. Toronto January 22nd, 1851.

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.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

EONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, G Id Street New York, continues to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,"

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the " Book of the Farm." &c., &c ; assisted by John P. Norton, M.A. New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, in Yule College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, having, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Nambers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, ▼iz.:-The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review, (Whig). The North British Review, (Free-Church). The Westminister Review. (Liberal). and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other Journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and firstappearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and " My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), " My Peninsnlar Medal," " The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after ithas been issued by M. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely onbaving the carliest reading of these fascinating tales. Per annum:

TR战胜5: For any one of the four Reviews \$3.00 do. 5.00 For any two For any three For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00 For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.). 5.00 (Payments to be made in all cases in Advance)

Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par. Remittances and communications should be always, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

> LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 97, Fulton Street, New York, Entrance 54, Gold Street. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto.

Toronto, December 18th, 1850. ". The Church" Memspaper

TS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAT Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.) TERMS:

Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than three months; and no paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 714for every subsequent insertion.

Ten lines and under, 3s. 94for the first insertion, and 1s. or every subsequent insertion.

Above ten lines. 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instrustions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:-Josias Bray Hamilton. Henry Charles Niagara. Francis Rvatt..... W. P. Vidal Mr. Cawthra, jun Sandwick. Geo. McLean.
Thos. Saunders Brockeille. Brantford & Mehawk. St. Thomas, Port Stonley, 48 J. Wilson F. B. Beddome Simone . Post Dover, Filtoria. pe . Lungon. St Catharines, Thorold, 4c. Kingston. John Benson Napance & Delleville. Woodstock, N. B Morgan Jellett ... Cobourg. 11. H. Conumgham ... Montreal. P. Sinchir, Bookseller Quebec.

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