

injustice affecting the interests and privileges of any kind of the British population it may not prove the stepping stone. To-day the Roman Catholics rule us—to-morrow the power may be in the hands of the Protestants. The London Times says that the effect of the spoliation is, that "education is to be supported in preference to 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 Reserve pass entirely from the hands of Protestants, every foot of their land similarly granted to their church for religious purposes will speedily be torn away from them." In the columns of the Kingston Chronicle we find the hope expressed "That the threat of agitation in the columns of 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 fettered."

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 contributions.

Alluding 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 parsonage-houses—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."

PORTRAIT 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 three-quarters or (what would be far more desirable) the whole length, on terms that may enable the Committee to present to each Subscriber of one pound, and for each pound subscribed, a copy of the En-

graving in full length, which they are advised will be worth double that amount; but as yet the data on which they have to calculate their probable resources do not justify them in ordering even the three-quarters length Engraving. When, however, the Committee consider that the Subscription List 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 full-length Portraits, and the sum to be paid him is one hundred and fifty guineas. The expense of a suitable frame, packing-case, and freight, may be estimated at about thirty guineas more, so that with the Engraving a sum of about £300 currency will be needed; and the amount of subscriptions already announced gives every hope that the full object may be carried out. Such parties as are desirous 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 business 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 CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

BY THE REV. 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-spread 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 unaided 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.

Of late years, there has been much attention drawn to the subject of the power and predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race; but many who have written on the topic have failed to look upon it from a Christian point of view, and seem to have forgotten the more than ordinary effect which the causes above mentioned will produce upon the peculiar character by which that race is distinguished.

If there be a nation or a race on earth that more especially requires the restraining and humbling tendency of Revealed religion, it is the race in question; and unless curbed and calmed by the sanctifying power of the true faith, it is much to be apprehended that the injury that it will eventually inflict upon the cause of God, will be commensurate with the overwhelming influence it seems destined to obtain.

There is no feature in the Anglo-Saxon character more striking or more strongly marked than an absolute intolerance of oppression, and a burning impatience under every thing like unlawful authority. That innate love of freedom, however, which seems a part of their very being, has led them to a great extent into the natural, but not the less sinful, abuse of rejecting lawful authority; and hence they stand alone conspicuous among all people for the infinity and variety of their religious sects.

By the excellence of their mechanical skill, and by the extraordinary adaptations of science to its various purposes, they have become the manufacturers 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 success, unparalleled in the history of the world. 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; fiery under wrongs that may be remedied, yet uncomplaining and undaunted under evils 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 empire, with a courage that never quailed before the face of danger, and a sagacity that has turned every circumstance of their destiny to their own high advantage.

Of an island, comparatively insignificant, they have formed an empire, the thought of whose vastness overshadows the memory even of the wide-spread dominions of ancient days; they have circled 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 hath lain, there may we trace the foot-prints of honour, religion, and civilization. The nations have gazed with wonder upon them, as with the calm majesty of the ocean they have swept onwards towards their appointed destiny of power; and if the day shall come, when the focus of civilization and dominion, in its strange journey from east to west, shall forsake the Island home where it hath dwelt so long, yet,—when envy shall have died 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?

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 tendency to develop its highest powers. England has been, as it were, the great crucible, into which have been thrown the various ingredients which were 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 sprung from the primitive Cambrian race, and to whom was specially assigned the name of Briton, which, among foreigners, served to designate generally all the inhabitants of the Island.

These various tribes, although speaking the same language, or at all events dialects differing very slightly from each other, had nevertheless acquired a modification of character, more or less diverse from the parent type, according to the period that

had elapsed, or the place where they had dwelt, since they had forsaken the wild and prolific region from whence they came.

Besides these nations of common origin, there came at various intervals tribes of foreign race. A powerful band from what is now called Flanders settled on the south-western coast; the Coranians—a people of Teutonic origin—established themselves on the banks of the Humber; then followed the Romans, with their arts and civilization; the Saxons, with their wild, fierce spirit; the Danes, with their pitiless brutality; and, last of all, the Norman, with his pretension and his pride.

Such were the various and conflicting races who met upon the soil of England, and deluged it for centuries with blood. Their enmity towards each other frequently outlasted the memory of the cause to which it owed its birth, and may even yet be traced in local prejudices and sectional antipathies. The long enduring strife, however, that subsisted between them, has ended.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

DEAR SIR.—In your last publication, an error has occurred in the list of donations for building a Parsonage House at Trinity Church. The Hon. James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, subscribed £2 10s., not £1 10s., as appeared in the list. There is another mistake in the article, which I shall take the earliest opportunity of correcting.

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

NOTICE.

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 August at the Manetooahning Mission, 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 communicated to him, as early as possible, 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 consecrated.

According to former usage, it will be required that every candidate for Confirmation (unless under special circumstances) should be of the full age of fifteen; and the clergy will be pleased to have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop previous to commencing the Service of the day, a list containing the names and ages of the several candidates for that holy rite.

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 been done.

The Bishop embraces this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates for Confirmation should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are in their own persons about to assume; and 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.

Table with market prices for various goods like Fall Wheat, Spring do, Oats, Hay, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

Original Poetry.

MIDNIGHT MUSINGS.

BY THE REV. W. J. DARLING.

I. From the old Church tower, The midnight hour Comes to our ear on the sounding blast;

II. Though its record of light, To our blinded sight, Seems shrouded for ever in endless night;

III. Midnight! thou mother of the wand'ring thought, And of the wayward dream!

IV. Its growing power, In the dawning hour, Was causing the shadows of night to flee;

V. The drops of dew On the churchyard yew Are gleaming like gems in the sun's glad ray;

VI. The sun looked down, from his noonday height, On a field of force and edging light.

VII. Again, when his orb was sinking low, He looked on the earth with a gentle glow.

VIII. And now the sun hath sunk to rest, 'Midst the gorgeous hues of the golden west;

IX. A lamb's rich light O'er the dark'ning night, Was streaming brilliantly;

X. Onwards he sped; and on a dreary moor Descended a hill; and through its half-closed door,

XI. An ancient and a holy face uprose against the sky, And proudly 'midst the dimness reared its pinacles on high;

XII. Onwards, still onwards, he passed along, Till the city's garish light That rose from the shades of its countless throng

XIII. 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

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.

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 general habits.

THE LITERATURE OF COSTERMONGERS.

"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 susceptibilities as ourselves—the same power to perceive and admire the forms of truth, beauty, and goodness, as even the very highest in the state.

"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.

"One intelligent man considered that the spirit of curiosity manifested by costermongers, as regards the information or excitement derived from hearing stories read, argued well for the improbability of the class. Another intelligent costermonger, who had recently read some of the cheap periodicals to ten or twelve men, women, and boys, all costermongers, gave me an account 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.

scenes in a play and all. His 'Bottle' was very much admired. I heard one man say it was very prime, and showed what 'lush' did; but I saw the same man," added my informant, "drunk three hours afterward.— Look you here, sir," he continued, turning over a periodical, for he had the number with him, "here's a portrait of 'Catherine of Russia.' Tell us all about her," said one man to me last night; read it; what was she? When I had read it," my informant continued, "another man, to whom I showed it, said, 'Don't the 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, burning over a fire, and some costers would go mad if 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 with more energy than grace, and seemed to be well-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 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 of the night, and offered greater scope to the rhyming powers of the author than any of the others. In this, not a single chance had been missed; ingenuity had been exerted to its utmost lest an obscene thought should 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 metropolis, which was founded by Nimrod, 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.

2 Gen. xi. 2-9. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; 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, 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 confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city. Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.

cially intersected by numerous canals, formed to carry off the annual inundations of the two rivers which bounded it. No records exist of the ancient condition of Babylon, except that it is said to have been enlarged by Semiramis, the wife of Ninus, about 2000 B.C., and doubled in size by Nebuchadnezzar. Under this monarch, it reached the utmost 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 whole earth," "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. From each gate ran a street fifteen miles long, so that the whole number of streets was fifty, of which twenty-five 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 ancients among the seven wonders of the world. They were laid on tiers of 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 built on the other, the lowest being half a mile in 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, 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 Nebuchadnezzar, 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. cxxxvii. 1. By the Rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion.—Jer. li. 13. O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant in treasures, thine end is come, and the measure of thy covetousness.

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

3 Jer. li. 41. How is Sheshach taken! and how is the praise of the whole earth supplanted! how is Babylon become an astonishment among the nations!

4 Isa. xlii. 19. And Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah.

5 Isa. xlv. 2. I will go before thee, and make the crooked places straight: I will break in pieces the gates of brass, 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 nation 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 Babylon, saying, The Lord make thee like Zedekiah and like Ahab, 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 Chaldeans; yet shall he 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.

8 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 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 millstones, and the light of the candle. And this whole land shall be a desolation, and an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years.

9 Dan. i. 1-4. In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon 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 he carried into the land of Shinar to the house of his god; and he brought the vessels in to the treasure

BIRTH.

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

MARRIED.

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

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. Denison, Esq., aged 32.

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY

Is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties, and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians.

"Nature is but the name of an affect Whose cause is God." Let us not neglect her placid dictates.

For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the Bishop of Toronto having been indefatigable to obtain for the inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is hereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given.

In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religion in the Province, forwarded instructions to Mr. Salter, and wrote to his Lordship on the subject.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honorable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honorable Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Lett, L.L.D., the Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies.

WANTED.

A BOOK KEEPER, to whom a salary of £200 per annum will be given. Security to the amount of £500 will be required. The applications must contain the names and places of abode of the sureties proposed, who will be bound in £200 each.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

THE Subscriber has just received ex Cunard Steamer via Boston, a great variety of Children's Hats, and would most respectfully invite the ladies of Toronto to call and give them an inspection.

A LADY desirous of meeting with a Situation as Resident Governess: she will undertake to instruct in English, French, and Music, together with rudiments of Singing, if required. No objection to become Companion to a Lady. Address X. Y. at Queenston.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

CHARLES & CO., DEALERS in GENUINE TEAS, COFFEES, Spices, and most kinds of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c. Families supplied on reasonable terms, with genuine articles.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE Rev. J. G. GORDON, B.A., Rector of Hamilton, has Two Vacancies for Pupils as Boarders in his Family.

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Strathville, on or about the month of June, 1851, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting TRENEY CHURCH.

FEMALE DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Montreal and the Church Society CONDUCTED BY Mrs. ROLES, and Competent Assistants. TERMS: Board and Instruction in every Branch of a sound English Education, with French and the Rudiments of Music.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C. will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required.

FRUIT TREES, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBER has much pleasure in intimating that his stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, HARDY ROSES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS DAHLIAS; Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants, is now finer than ever before offered for Sale.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

BED and Board in the Subscriber's house, with the family, and £30 per annum by the Trustees of the Queenston Common School, will be allowed to a suitable Teacher to take charge of the Girls' Department of said School, and the Educational charge of two young children in the house.

WANTED.

A PERSON acquainted with the General Business of Upper Canada, to take charge of a Country Store. Reliable references for character and capability required.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

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

CLOTHS, Casimeres, 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. The most approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's black cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc.

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Neck-handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Mens' Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items and prices, including 1,000 Muslin Dresses, 1,000 Parasols, 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets, etc.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpaca, Cobourgs, and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard-wide) DeLaines, New style, from 11 1/2 per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 3, 1851.



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

THE Subscriber has got for Sale his usual large Importations of EXTRA PRIME, PRIME, and MIDDLING BUFFALO ROBES, which he warrants all this year to be an excellent article, cheap for Cash or approved Credit; by the original Sale, or Dozen, or single Robe.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received at his FUR DEPOT, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDIAN CURIOSITIES from Lacrosse—consisting of Moccasins of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Stone Calumets, Bark-Work, &c. &c.

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

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row.

Toronto, October 31, 1848.

TRINITY COLLEGE—CHURCH UNIVERSITY. MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE summer Course of Lectures at this College will commence on Monday 19th May next, on the following subjects: Pathological Anatomy by James Bovell, M. D. Diseases of Children by Edw. M. Hodder, M. D.

CLERICAL DUTY.

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA.



CAPTAIN HARRISON,

WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 3th inst., leave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted), at Nine o'clock, weather permitting, and will leave Wellington Square on her downward trip at half-past Twelve o'clock.

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.

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS. MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIC.) SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.

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 admitted, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold 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."

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz.: The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative). The Edinburgh Review, (Whig). The North British Review, (Free-Church). The Westminster 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.

Table listing prices for various periodicals, including For any one of the four Reviews, For any two, For any three, etc.

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" Newspaper IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY 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 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion.

Table listing agents for the newspaper in various locations, including Glasgow, Hamilton, Niagara, Port Hope, Sandwich, Newmarket, Brockville, Kingston, etc.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH. AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.