





hand, we are not to forget how necessary it is, as you have yourselves observed, that every one of us "should exert himself in forwarding it to the best of his ability." Greatly do I acknowledge the zeal and liberality which many have already shown in this behalf—and if all will but exhibit the same zeal and self-denial, we shall go far towards conducting our important undertaking to a happy and successful completion.

With the view of procuring further aid, several of the members of the congregation have applied for help to friends in the mother country, whose hearts, I earnestly trust, will be opened to respond to their appeal.

Brethren! for seventeen years we have assembled together in the building which we see before us, and which is now about to give place to one of more durable materials, as well as of a size more adequate to our wants. Does not our old Church at parting seem to sound in our ears a touching admonition—telling us that we, like it, are formed of perishable materials, and that however useful in our generation any of us may be, the day of our dissolution will soon arrive, and perhaps, as has been the case of the old church before us, sooner than is expected? God grant that like it also, our earthly tenement may at last give place to one of a character more durable and abiding, and that whenever this tabernacle shall be dissolved, we may each have "a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

A very beautiful ornamented silver trowel was presented to Mr. Palmer by the Architect, bearing the following inscription:

The Chief Corner Stone of the Church of St. George in the Parish of Guelph, was laid on Thursday, the 17th July, 1851, by the Rev. A. Palmer, Rector and Rural Dean. And on the reverse.

PRESENTED TO THE  
REV. A. PALMER, R. D.  
BY WILLIAM THOMAS,  
ARCHITECT, TORONTO.  
Guelph, 17th July, 1851.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Opinion of His Honour Judge Meredith in the case, *Christian Wurtele v. The Lord Bishop of Quebec.*

The Rector of this parish, who is also the Bishop of the diocese, in the affidavit which he has made in answer to the rule served on him, declares that there has been no absolute refusal on his part to bury the body of the petitioner's infant son. On the contrary, the Bishop asserts, and it is admitted that he would have allowed the interment at the place desired by the petitioner, if the latter would have consented to the consecration of the ground.

His Lordship the Bishop, in the same affidavit, further declares that a portion of the piece of land in this parish, known as Mount Hermon Cemetery, has been set apart for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Church of England; and that the ground thus set apart has, with the consent of the above-named corporation, been consecrated as a place of burial by him as the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Bishop is ready and willing to permit of the interment of the body in the place thus set apart and consecrated.

The petitioner will not consent to this, but insists on the body being buried in the ground that has not been consecrated. Viewed in this light, the question before the court reduces itself to this: Can a clergyman of the Church of England, in a parish in which there is a burial ground, set apart and consecrated by the proper authorities of his own Church, be compelled to bury the dead in a place that has not been sanctioned or approved of as a burying-ground, by the authorities of that Church? No case that has been cited, or that I have been able to find, would justify us in answering this question in the affirmative.

The 68th canon of the Church ordains that no minister shall refuse or delay to bury any corpse that is brought to the Church or Church-yard. The Book of Common Prayer requires the clergyman to meet the corpse "at the entrance of the church-yard," and Burns, in his work on Ecclesiastical Law, vol. 1, page 261, says, "Burial in the parish church-yard is a common law-right inherent in the parishioner," and in Ex parte Blackmore, 1 Barnant and Adolphus, p. 122, Judge Littledale said, "The clergyman is bound by law to bury the corpses of the parishioners in the church-yard."

It does not however follow, because a clergyman of the Church of England is bound by law to perform the burial service in the parish church-yard, which in England, in every case, was set apart as such with the sanction of the authorities of this Church, that he can be compelled to perform that duty in a place which has not been set apart as a burial-ground with the sanction of the authorities.

In each of the cases cited by the learned counsel who argued this case, or to which I have been able to refer, the burial-ground in which the applicant sought to cause the interment to be made, was a burial ground set apart and used as such, with the consent of the proper ecclesiastical authorities, and in this important particular the present case differs from those cited. Were we to grant the present application, we would, so far as depends upon us, indirectly, but most effectually, divest the Church of England of the authority which it has at all times possessed of determining upon the places that ought to be set apart for the burial of the dead who have died in the communion of the Church. Such a determination might not, in this particular case, be productive of inconvenience, but I apprehend that general results might be very injurious, not only to the Church, but to the community at large. I abstain however from entering into any argument on this point, for so far as regards the application before us, it is sufficient to observe, that as the applicant calls upon us to compel the Rector of the parish to perform a particular duty, in a particular manner, it is incumbent on him to show that the law requires that duty to be done in that manner, but in my opinion the applicant has not succeeded, and could not succeed in establishing this.

In connection with this part of the case, it may be observed, that in England, as has been shewn, a burial in the parish church-yard is a common law-right inherent in the parishioner. The obligation in England on the part of the Rector of a parish to bury in the parish church-yard is the necessary consequence of the parishioner's rights of sepulture in that particular place. The right of the applicant in the present case to inter the body of his infant son in the unconsecrated part of Mount Hermon Cemetery, is clearly not a common law right; it is a right founded merely on a contract between him and the owners of that place; and although that contract may give him a right of sepulture there, it cannot impose upon third parties—namely, upon the Clergy of the Church of England in this parish—an obligation to attend at that place.

As to the statute 12 Vic. c. 91, incorporating certain

gentlemen and their successors under the name of "The Mount Hermon Cemetery," it is sufficient to observe—1stly, that that statute was not intended to impose, and does not impose, any new obligation on the Protestant Clergy of this parish; and 2ndly, that it had not the effect of making the piece of land described in it a church-yard or place of burial within the meaning of the canons of the Church of England, which require the Clergy of that Church to bury the dead.

As in the affidavit which has been produced on the part of the applicant, it is declared "that the ceremony of consecration is not required by any of the canons of the Church of England," and as that ceremony is the cause of the difference upon which it is now our duty to decide, I deem it fitting to refer to some works in which that ceremony is spoken of.

In Jacobs' Law Dictionary, vol. 1, p. 453, we read—A Church, to be adjudged such in law, must have administration of the sacraments and sepulture annexed to it. The manner of founding Churches in ancient times was, after the founders had made their applications to the Bishop of the diocese, and had his license, the Bishop or his commissioners set up a cross, and set forth the church-yard, where the church was to be built, and then the founders might proceed in the building of the church; and when the church was finished, the Bishop was to consecrate it; and then, and not before, the sacraments were to be administered in it.

But by the common law and custom of this realm, any person, who is a good Christian, may build a church without license from the Bishop, so as it is not prejudicial to any ancient churches; though the law takes no notice of it as a church, until consecrated by the Bishop; which is the reason why a church is to be tried and certified by the Bishop. The writer then describes what he says were "the ancient ceremonies in consecrating the ground on which the church was intended to be built, and of the church itself after it was built;" but adds, "the form of consecration was left to the Bishop, as it is at this day." The same author also says, "the church-yard is a common place of burial for all the parishioners."

In another work, which I think may be referred to without impropriety on the present occasion, it is said, "Cemeteries among the primitive Christians were held in great veneration. It even appears from Eusebius and Tertullian that, in the early ages, they assembled for Divine worship in the cemeteries."

Valerius seems to have confiscated the cemeteries and other places of divine worship, but they were restored again by Gallienus. The practice of consecrating cemeteries is of some antiquity, and the author then describes the forms observed in performing that ceremony. Burns Vol. i. p. 258 says, "About the year 750, shares of ground adjoining the churches were carefully enclosed and solemnly consecrated and appropriated to the burial of those who had been entitled to attend Divine Service in those churches."

These authorities elucidate the maxim, *Cemeterium gaudet eodem privilegio qui ecclesia*. This maxim, in the most important matters, was given effect to by the statute law of England, as will be seen by reference to the 32 Hen. 8, c. 12, by which criminals were allowed to take refuge and sanctuary in the church-yard for the same time and with the same effect, in law, as if they took refuge in the church itself.

Blackstone, Vol. 4, p. 146, speaks of churches and church-yards as being consecrated. He says "All affairs in a church or church-yard are esteemed very heinous offences, as being indignities to him to whose service these places are consecrated."

And to come down as it were to the present day, we find that in the act of the Imperial Parliament, 10 and 11 Vic. c. 65, known as "The Cemeteries Clause Act," provision has been made most carefully, for the consecration of the parts of public cemeteries set apart for the burial of the dead, according to the rites of the Church of England.

The 23rd section of that statute is in these words,— "The Bishop of the Diocese, in which the cemetery" (that is, any cemetery to be established under the act,) "is situated, may on the application of the company, consecrate any portion of the cemetery set apart for the burial of the dead, according to the rites of the Established Church, if he be satisfied with the title of the company to such portion, and thinks fit to consecrate such portion, and the part which is so consecrated shall be used only for burials according to the rites of the Established Church."

These authorities satisfy me, that although, as stated in Mr. Wurtele's affidavit, the ceremony of consecration is not required by any of the canons of the Church yet that it is in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and is generally observed by that Church.

I therefore think that there is nothing unreasonable or oppressive on the part of the Bishop of Quebec, in requiring the clergy under his authority to observe this ceremony whenever the observance of it is possible.

There have been, and are cases, where owing to particular circumstances its observance is impossible, but to those cases the maxim, *impossibilium nulla obligatio est*, is applicable.

Upon the whole I am of opinion, that a clergyman of the Church of England, in a parish in which there is a burial-ground set apart and consecrated by the authorities of his own Church, cannot be compelled to bury the dead, in a place that has been so set apart and consecrated; and I therefore concur in the judgment discharging the rule.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

(From the St. John's Courier.)

A LETTER to the Venerable and Rev. Charles Thorpe, D. D., F. R. S., Archdeacon of Durham, and Warden of the University of Durham, occasioned by certain reflections upon the Church of England in the British Provinces, in a work called "Notes on North America, Agricultural, Economical and Social," by James F. W. Johnston, M. A., F. R. S. S., L. & E., F. G. S., C. S., &c., Reader in Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Durham. By a resident in New Brunswick.

MR. ARCHDEACON,—

One of the gentlemen connected with the University over which you worthily preside as Warden, has lately

\* See also, the 56 Geo. III. c. 141, intitled "An Act for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations under certain circumstances to alienate lands for enlarging cemeteries."

The preamble is in these words, "Whereas cemeteries, church-yards and burying-grounds are in various places found to be too small, and the same cannot be conveniently enlarged without appropriating for consecration some parts of the land belonging to corporations, &c., &c., and, by the enacting part, certain corporations are empowered to use "for the purpose of consecration," such lands as may be necessary for enlarging any such cemetery, church-yard or burying-ground."

been publishing a work, which has just reached the British Provinces, under the title of "Notes on North America, Agricultural, Economical and Social." In the preface to this work, Mr. Johnston says, that he has "endeavoured to speak fairly and with candour, both of the institutions, and of the social condition of the British North American Provinces." It may be, that he does not consider the Church of England as one of the "institutions of the Province," for Mr. Johnston is a person, who appear to me, to hold very peculiar opinions on some points: but if he does consider "the Church of England as by Law established in this Province of New Brunswick," in that light,—then I must say, in justice to our Church, that he has not spoken of her, her Bishop, her Clergy, or her institutions, either fairly or with candour. Indeed the general tenor of his remarks on subjects connected with religion, is calculated to excite the suspicion, that while in the service of this Province,—a service for which he was well paid, and for the payment of which the members of the Church of England have been taxed in common with others,—he went purposely out of his way in order to traduce the Church, her clergy and institutions, to hold up her and her proceedings in such a light, as might make her English benefactors dissatisfied with her, and unfairly to depreciate whatever belongs to, or is done by the Church, and unjustly to extol whatever is sectarian.

Mr. Johnston professes to have cultivated the "exact sciences," the "sciences of observation," and he has the reputation of having done so with some success. I have no wish to call in question the merits of your Reader in Chemistry in his own line, but I must be excused, if I have formed the opinion that Mr. Johnston is either not an exact observer of what came within the reach of his observation, or not an exact relater of what he observed himself, or learned from others. I will commence by giving one or two rather remarkable instances of this want of exactness, which, to me, are perfectly unaccountable, simply for the purpose of shewing, that his observations and relations are not to be received with too implicit a reliance.

Under date, Dec. 24th, 1849, he says—"I left St. John this morning on my way to Boston. The frozen harbour of St. John, and the cold and stormy season of the year, had laid up all the steamers along the coast, had no other resource, therefore, but to face the severity of the weather, and proceed by land." This is a very remarkable statement on the part of your Reader. If he did really see the harbour of St. John in a frozen state, he is the first person who ever witnessed it in such a condition. St. John harbour, it is well known, is not only never frozen, but is, in point of fact, the only harbour in the northern portion of North America which has never been obstructed by ice. Although it may seem superfluous to produce proof of a fact which every body knows, I will yet put before you a little evidence in support of what I say.—Speaking of the harbour of St. John, Mr. Morton, State Engineer of Maine, in a report to the Governor of that State, of March 24th, 1851, says:—"Vessels are able to enter the harbour of St. John at all seasons of the year, it never being obstructed by ice." And the following is a list of the vessels which actually did arrive in the harbour, between the 5th and 31st days of the month, on the 24th of which Mr. Johnston says it was frozen: viz. *Ships* Catherine, and Java; *Barques* Pearl, Columbine, and Actress; *Brgs* Juverna, Matilda, Francis, Victoria, Palermo, Gipsy, Gem, Sarah, Lion, P. L. Nevius, and Tweed,—in all sixteen square-rigged vessels. It is perfectly clear, that if the harbour had been frozen, those vessels could not have arrived, nor could Mr. Johnston, as he certainly did, himself have crossed it, on the day above named, in a Steam Ferry-boat, sitting in the St. Andrews Mail Stage. Again, he says, vol. 1, p. 5, "until recently the Bishop of the Church of England in the Colonies was the only person addressed as 'My Lord'—a solitary and invidious title." This is another most extraordinary observation on the part of your Reader, because it is a well known fact, that in Nova-Scotia, with reference to which this observation was made, as well as in Upper Canada and Newfoundland, the Judges of the Supreme Court have always, from the very foundation of the respective Colonies, been addressed in Court as my "Lord," like the Judges in England. And this observation is rendered still more extraordinary by the fact, that he went, as he says, "into the Jury Court, where the author of 'Sam Slick' was the presiding Judge." It is a very fortunate circumstance that Mr. Johnston did not hear, what I think he must have heard, the title of 'My Lord' given to a Judge. If he had heard it, he would not have written two of the most valuable pages of his work; his list of grievances against the Church of England would have been diminished in number; and he would have lost the opportunity of offering for the consideration of the Home Government, a suggestion which reflects great credit upon his surpassing sagacity, viz. that "Presbyterians and the Baptists being stronger bodies than the English Episcopal or the Roman Catholic in these Colonies, and therefore more entitled to consideration at the fountain of honor—their moderator or president for the time being, should be equally honored" with the title of 'My Lord.'

By two instances, two out of very many, having shewn that Mr. Johnston's statements must be received with a good deal of caution, I shall proceed to point out the gross unfairness, with which he treats the Church of England in the Province, her Bishop and Clergy, and her institutions.

In the passage from Mr. Johnston's 'Notes,' which I have just quoted, in which he animadverted upon "the great grievance in the eyes of Presbyterians and others," that the Bishops of the English and Roman Catholic Churches are addressed as "My Lord," he says, you will observe, that "the Presbyterians and Baptists are stronger bodies" than either of them, both in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick. This is an assertion which he is fond of making, reiterating it frequently, and in several places making it specifically in relation to New Brunswick. Coming, as this assertion does, from a man of "exact science," of facts and figures, of returns and tables, it really takes one quite by surprise. In the course of his work, he says very little about the Baptists, though he makes the Presbyterians one of his most important topics. I shall follow the same course, pass over the Baptists without remark, and by a comparison of the strength of the Church of England with that of the whole Presbyterian body, show the inaccuracy of his statement.

The tables which Mr. Johnston has introduced into his work are numerous; but there is not one which bears directly upon this point, and only one that does so indirectly. That occurs vol. 2, p. 184: "The prevailing denominations of Christians in New-Brunswick are those of the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists."

The relative numbers are not precisely ascertained, "but the general attendance at places of public worship is stated to be, among the Roman Catholics, 32,300; Wesleyan Methodists, 24,400; Baptists, 19,290; Presbyterians, 8,930. Were these numbers taken to represent the relative proportions of the Roman Catholic and Protestant sects, they would give too high "an estimate for the former." No doubt they would; but still this return does not by any means afford a proof of the correctness of Mr. Johnston's assertion; on the contrary, as far as it goes, it makes directly against it. Let us then try the point upon some other basis.

The New Brunswick Almanac for 1851 was compiled about the time that Mr. Johnston was engaged in writing his 'Notes.' It contains returns, made by the parties themselves, of the number of Ministers belonging to the several denominations among us, with the stations which they respectively occupy. There are in the Province no less than five different bodies of Presbyterians, viz.—1. The Established Church of Scotland, with eight Ministers; 2. The Free Church of Scotland; 3. The Presbyterian Church in connexion with the Synod of Ulster—these two being united into the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, with ten Ministers; 4. The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland, with three Ministers; and 5. The Associate Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, with two Ministers—23 in all. The Clergy of the Church of England are in number 53. If the Presbyterians are, in truth, as Mr. Johnston says they are, the strongest body, it would then seem strange that their Ministers do not amount to half the number of the Clergy of the Church of England.

But in order to compare the stations which are respectively occupied, let us follow Mr. Johnston's different routes through the Province. He landed first at St. John, the principal seaport town, vol. 1, p. 42. In that City of St. John will be found, of Presbyterian Ministers, one of the Established Church, one of the Free Scotch, and two of the Irish Church, together with one of the Reformed Irish, and one Missionary of the same—in all six, leaving seventeen for the rest of the Province. The number of Presbyterian places of worship is five. In the three Parishes which form the harbour of St. John, there are three Parish Churches and two Chapels, one of them a district Chapel, with seven Clergymen, leaving 46 for the rest of the Province.

Mr. Johnston's first route (chap. 2, 3) was from St. John to the Little Falls, a distance of above 250 miles. On this line of country there are, of Presbyterian Ministers, one of the Established Church, and one Missionary of the same, and one of the Associate Church of Nova Scotia—in all three; while there are on that line, beside the Bishop, seventeen Clergymen of the Church of England.

His second route (chap. 3, 4) was from Fredericton to Miramichi, and thence to St. John by Sussex Vale, a distance also of about 250 miles. On this line there are seven Presbyterian Ministers, two of the Established Church, four of the Free, and one of the Nova Scotia, while there are ten Clergymen of the Church of England.

His third route (chap. 14—18) was from the Restigouche to the Miramichi, round the north eastern part of the Province, from Richibucto to Shepody, and round the south east corner of it to St. John. In that portion of this line, which is not embraced in the second route, there are two of the Established Church and one of the Free—in all three, Presbyterian Ministers; while there are six Clergymen of the Church of England.

His fourth route (chap. 19—21) was from St. John to St. Andrews, and thence to Fredericton, on which line there are three Presbyterian Ministers, one of the Established Church, two of the Free, while there are seven Clergymen of the Church of England.

And in places which lay out of the line of his routes, there is one minister of the Reformed Irish Church, while there are five Clergymen of the Church of England. Since these returns were made, two Clergymen have been added to the then existing number, but I have not heard of any addition having been made to the number of Presbyterian ministers.

It certainly would not appear from this comparative statement, that the Presbyterian could be a stronger body than the Church of England. But it may, perhaps, be thought that their ministers are placed with so much judgment, as to render them, in spite of their inferior number, more effective than the Church of England Clergy. Such an idea would be founded in error, for there is a passage in the "Notes," vol. 2, p. 3, which would make it appear as if the Presbyterian body does not gain any additional strength, by any such peculiarly judicious mode of placing their ministers, as would in way compensate for the disparity which is shewn to exist in point of number. Mr. Johnston says,—"Nineteen miles from Dalhousie we met with a 'Free Church Minister.' Most of the Scotch settlers, he informed me, had joined the Free Church. They had already one Church twelve or fifteen miles on this side Dalhousie, and are about to build another in the town itself, where there is already one belonging to the Scottish Establishment." I doubt whether the strength of the Presbyterian body is greatly increased by the setting up, in this way, of rival Churches among themselves.

Looking thus at the number of Ministers in both bodies, and the stations they respectively occupy, I cannot help being decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Johnston is quite as much at fault when he says, that the Presbyterian is a stronger body in New Brunswick than the Church of England, as he certainly was when he declared that the harbour of St. John was frozen when he crossed it in a steamer on December 24th, 1849, and that the Bishops are the only persons in the British North American Colonies who are addressed by the title of "My Lord."

(To be Continued.)

CHURCH UNION.

OAKVILLE—BRANCH UNION.

On Monday the 9th ult., a meeting was held in Oakville, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Branch of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto, in this neighbourhood, when, after due consideration of the great utility of such an Association, if effectively and judiciously carried out, it was unanimously resolved—

"That a Branch of the said Union be formed in this neighbourhood to be called 'the Oakville' Branch of the Church Union."

The following officers were then elected:—  
Rev. Charles Dade, M.A., Chairman, Arthur Grantam Esq., R.N., Deputy Chairman, Rev. S. Givins, Chaplain, Mr. James Reid, Secretary and Treasurer.



Committee—Col. Wm. Thompson, Alex. Proudfoot, Esq., and Messrs. Wm. R. Raynes, Arthur C. Koner, John Terry, Robert Smith, and Frederick Foster.

After the members had enrolled their names, the meeting was closed by the Chaplain reading the prayers appointed by the Constitution.

SMITH'S FALLS—BRANCH UNION.

A meeting was held at Smith's Falls on Monday 28th July, to form a Branch of the Church Union.

James Shaw, Esq., having been called to the chair, briefly explained the object of the present meeting.

Moved by W. B. Carroll, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. B. Worrell.

"That an Association be established, to be called the Branch of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto, for the Mission of Smith's Falls, to be composed of members of the United Church of England and Ireland, within the said mission."

Moved by Alexander Matheson, Esq., seconded by Dr. Burritt.

"That James Shaw, Esq., be Chairman."

Proposed by Mr. John Carroll, seconded by Mr. W. Fowle.

"That Dr. Burritt be Vice-Chairman."

Proposed by Mr. John Willisroft, seconded by Mr. D. Franklin.

"That the Rev. J. B. Worrell be Chaplain."

Proposed by Mr. John Richey, seconded by Mr. Ferguson.

"That Mr. W. B. Carroll be Secretary."

Proposed by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Best.

"That A. Matheson, Esq., be Treasurer."

Proposed by Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Corbett.

"That Messrs. White, Franklin, Fowle, Best, and Ferguson, be Members of the Committee of Management."

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Hillyard.

"That this Branch Union pledges itself to do all in its power to carry out the objects of the Church Union, as set forth in the first publication of the Parent Union."

Moved by Dr. Burritt, seconded by the Rev. J. B. Worrell.

"That this meeting believing the prosperity of a Christian country is mainly dependent on the maintenance of religion, and the diffusion of Christian knowledge among its community, considers the alienation of the Clergy Reserves to other than religious uses, calculated materially to retard the progress of religion in this Province, and to check the general prosperity of the country."

Moved by Mr. W. Carroll, seconded by Mr. White.

"That this meeting having heard of the declaration of the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, that he has received communications from all parts of the Province, favorable to the Toronto University, expresses its decided abhorrence of all education not based upon the Holy Word of God, and in particular of the Education offered at the said godless University; and also its belief that within the limits of the Smith's Falls Mission, there is not one churchman who has not the fullest confidence in Trinity College, now being erected at Toronto."

Moved by Alexander Matheson, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Willisroft.

"That the Secretary be requested to forward to the Church and Statesman newspapers, a report of the present meeting."

Many excellent speeches were delivered, among which that of Mr. Matheson may be particularly mentioned. The gallant gentleman indignantly repelled the charge of Puseyism brought against the Church, and said that 52 years since he had been at the landing in Egypt, and therefore could recollect what the Church was. He could see no other change but that now she was rising "as a giant refreshed by sleep."

*Hinc illar lacrymar!* He also stated that, having heard that the Ministry had come forward as most strenuous advocates of the voluntary principle, he paid them a visit, when at Toronto, soliciting subscriptions to erect a Church. Mr. Hincks was furious that any one should ask money for such a purpose, when they were labouring to reduce his salary. Mr. Lafontaine was the only one who subscribed—while Mr. Price and the rest stated they gave nothing to any Church!!

W. B. CARROLL, Secretary.

From our English Files.

DEATH OF "DELTA."—Dr. Moir of Musselburgh, the well-known Delta of Blackwood's Magazine, died suddenly, at Dumfries, on the 11th ult. By all who knew him, and more especially by his fellow-townsmen, Dr. Moir was much beloved; and, at the urgent request of the inhabitants of Musselburgh, his funeral was a public one. He was 53 years of age, and first began to write for Blackwood in 1817. His published works are: "The Legend of Genevieve, with other Tales and Poems," in 1825; "Domestic Verses," in 1843; "Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine, being a View of the Progress of the Healing Art among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabians," in 1831; and "Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half Century, in Six Lectures, delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution," just published. Dr. Moir has left behind him a widow and eight children.

DEATH OF MR. DYCE SOMBRE.—This gentleman, whose separation from his wife and the legal proceedings consequent thereon, have long made him a person of notoriety, expired on Tuesday evening, at his apartments on Davies-street. Mr. Dyce Sombre, who was educated in the native Oriental style, and came to this country from India about twelve years ago, after having been much feted as a "lion," married, in the year 1840, a daughter of Earl St. Vincent, his separation from whom at an after period will be fresh in recollection. He attempted to enter public life by getting himself elected for Sudbury. He was soon, however, ejected from his seat on a petition which mainly contributed to the disfranchisement of that borough. The deceased was understood to be the son of a German adventurer late Begum Sumroo. All manner of wild and scandalous stories are afloat as to the life of this woman and the death of her husband. It seems not to be quite certain whether Mr. Dyce Sombre was the real or only adopted child; but, be that as it may, upon the death of his father, the Begum transferred her maternal affections, such as they were, and her immense wealth, to the son of the German, who was educated, it is said, by a Protestant Clergyman, although the old lady herself by turns professed herself a Catholic and a Mahometan—having actually built a cathedral and a mosque

In consequence of his death in a state of lunacy, his money in the funds, railway shares, and other property of the annual value of £11,000, will become divisible between Captain Troup and General Soldroli, the husbands of his two sisters, who are next of kin. An additional sum, producing 4,000 a-year, will also fall to their families on the death of Mrs. Dyce Sombre.

The Tablet says we have heard, on what we believe to be extremely good authority, though not from an official source, that his Holiness has filled up the five lately erected dioceses as follows:—To Southwark, Dr. Grant; to Plymouth, Dr. Errington; to Clifton, Dr. Burgess; to Shrewsbury, Dr. Browne; to Salford, Dr. Turner; to Nottingham, Dr. Hendren, translated from Clifton.

Dr. Cumming in a letter to the Times, proposes to retaliate on the Pope's proposal for building an Italian Church in London, and to test the sincerity of his recent charitable declaration, thus:—

"The project of the Pope is that of building a spacious church in the centre of London, in a fine position in one of the most majestic streets in the city, principally for the use of Italians, and thence of other foreigners as well as of the natives." This is very bold, very plain, and a very satisfactory answer to the apologetic explanations of the Papal rescripts poured out by Dr. Wiseman. But does it not suggest a very obvious duty? Let us start the project of building a spacious church in the centre of Rome, in a fine position, in one of the most majestic streets in the city, principally for the use of the English, and thence of other foreigners, as well as of the natives. I am not a member of the Church of England, but I propose that it be a cathedral church, with a thoroughly Protestant Bishop and presbyters; and I engage to raise £100,000, toward this noble project if undertaken by Christmas, 1851, and I doubt not thousands of similar offers will be made if the thing be set agoing."

At a recent meeting of the Cheltenham Bible Society presided over by the Vicar, the Rev. F. Close, the rev. gentleman attacked "the fine ladies of Cheltenham" in the following strain:—

"There were some very smart ladies who went to his church—ladies with beautiful pink bonnets and very fine ribbons (laughter), dressed in all sorts of finery, and some of the ladies were in the habit of coming out of his church and dropping into the plate little neatly folded packets done up in paper. (Laughter.) Now he might mention it as a statistical fact, that there was never found in any one of these little packets any of the current coin of the realm, more valuable than copper. (Loud laughter.) He did not suppose there were many guineas in that room to-night, but sovereigns would do just as well—only five per cent. off—and at all events, he hoped his hearers would follow the example of the poor Welsh girl, and not follow the example of the Cheltenham fine ladies, who spent so much money on their pretty pink bonnets that it was not to be expected that they would have anything left for charity. (Loud laughter and cheers.)"

The annual cricket match between the two Universities, terminated last week in favour of the Cantabs, who won in one innings by four runs, having scored the large number of 266.

The commemoration of Founders and Benefactors at Oxford, last week, passed off with great eclat, the only addition to the honorary degrees mentioned in our last, being Lieut.-Col. Chesney of the Royal Artillery. The Solicitor-General, Sir W. Page Wood, received, we are informed from a private source, anything but a flattering reception, the under-graduates of the University abhorring a Whig Government as nature does a vacuum. They also made their usual display of candour in expressing their opinions of public characters. According to the Oxford Journal the Under-graduates had no sooner taken their places, than they commenced what they consider their share in the business of the day, by giving a volley of cheers for 'the Queen,' and next for 'Prince Albert,' sufficiently testifying that 'the Throne of our Queen is an Englishman's heart.' Then followed a similar demonstration in favour of 'the Ladies,' in bonnets and dresses of every hue, and of every age and condition. Then ensued a series of demonstrations on which there was not such a unity of feeling, and the groans which saluted the names of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and the University Commission, evidenced in a striking degree that such personages and objects met with little or no sympathy in the Under-graduate gallery. A round of cheers for the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, Lord John Manners, and Sir Robert Inglis, served to reunite all parties. The mention of the Bishops of London and Oxford, Mr. Gladstone, the Great Exhibition, and Mr. Cardwell, served to show that there was at least disunion in the camp to such a degree that it was difficult to say whether the 'eyes' or the 'noes' predominated, and if the Speaker of the House of Commons, who is practised in such matters, had been called on to give a decision, we are inclined to think that he would have found himself, as Brother Jonathan is wont to express himself, 'in a fix.' The most striking and significant demonstrations of approval, however, were in favour of the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Pusey, Mr. Sewell, Mr. Keble, and Mr. Harriott, while to show a contrast more vividly, the name of Dr. Cumming, which immediately succeeded these, called forth unmistakable groans. The crews of the different colleges, and more especially of Oriel, which distinguished itself both upon and under the water on procession night, received their meed of approbation. The foreigners present, and in England, were vociferously applauded, and the appearance of Hina Araman, in his Fez cap in the area, was a signal for a hearty burst of applause, testifying that his residence amongst us had gained him many friends.

Cardinal Wiseman, according to the local Chronicle, met with a long and hideous groan. The Herald says—"The name of 'Dr. Pusey,' which followed next, was greeted with a simultaneous, hearty, and prolonged round of vociferous cheering. The Bishop of Exeter also received one of the most unanimous and well-sustained tributes of applause that were given throughout the whole proceedings. The University Commissioners called forth a tremendous volley of hooting and groaning, mingled with only a few cheers. The name of 'Lord John Russell' was greeted with the same unequivocal marks of disapprobation, while that of 'Lord Stanley' called forth tremendous cheering. The cry of the 'Bishop of Argyle and the Scots Church' called forth a hearty round of applause. 'The Bishop of London' was one of the cries which called forth almost equally divided manifestations of applause and disapprobation. There was some division of sentiment with reference to 'Protection,' but the cheers had an overpowering majority. July 9.

It is proposed to exhibit the Great Glass Show House first, at one penny per head, and afterwards gratuitously.

Messrs. Smith and Son put up at the Auction Mart the extensive estate and domain of Hafod, the property and occasional residence of the late Duke of Newcastle. It comprises about 14,000 acres, and was situated between Shrewsbury, Rhayadar, and Aberystwith, being about twelve miles distant from the latter town. The lot, after a prolonged competition, was knocked down for £105,000.

On Tuesday the Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury issued its last paper, after an existence of a hundred and fifteen years.

The Baron Dudevant, husband of the famous romance writer, George Sand, has just died at a boarding-house in one of the small streets of the 12th arrondissement.—Galvani.

The commission named in Portugal to examine the reclamations of Don Pacifico have declared them to be entirely without foundation, and decided that if he did lose any papers at Athens, their value could not have exceeded £150.

The Hindoo Intelligencer announces the death of one of the seventeen wives of Dinnoonaath Mokerjee, which melancholy event consequently leaves the said Mokerjee, the seventeenth part of a desolate widower.—Calcutta Star.

An old man, aged eighty-six, belonging to Strathglass, who had five sons, two daughters, and forty-two grandchildren, was recently married to a fair maid of thirty. One of the bridesmaids on the occasion was great grand-daughter to the woman who acted in that capacity at his first marriage, sixty years ago. But, to crown all, his forty-third grandchild was baptised by the same clergyman immediately after the marriage ceremony was performed.—John O'Groat's Journal.

A GENTLEMAN.—At an entertainment on board the American steamer Lafayette, last week, Captain Stoddard, the commander, in acknowledging a toast, said, "I will relate a little incident which will serve to show that if prejudice could have existed in my mind against Englishmen, it is now done away with. I was coming from Paris the other day, and had three young ladies with me. According to my calculations I could get to Liverpool with the money I had in my pocket, but when in London I found I had made a mistake of £5. It would have put me to great inconvenience to remain, but there was not a person I knew at the station, and so I told the directors to take my baggage off, because I had not money enough to pay my fare. Soon after I saw a gentlemanly looking man standing in the office, and presuming he was a passenger going to Liverpool, I put the question to him, 'No, sir,' he said; 'but can I do anything for you?' I told him I was short of £5 to pay my fare, and he put his hand into his pocket and gave me the money. He gave me his card; his name is Mr. G. W. Thompson, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park Gardens, London. It was a satisfaction to find such a man living. It was worth more than £5,000 to me; and, gentlemen, I propose the health of Mr. G. W. Thompson, of London."

A TRAVELLER LOST IN THE HIGHLANDS.—In September last, a genteel-looking young man, a stranger and supposed to be a tourist, about twenty-five years of age, and apparently about five feet ten inches in height, dressed in a black frock coat and shepherd's tartan trousers, was seen wending his way towards a house on the north side of Lochern. A deep ravine, through which rushed impetuously at the time a swollen rivulet, had to be crossed before he could reach the domicile. The stranger did not appear at the dwelling, and it was conjectured he had gone in some other direction, until lately, when the remains of a man in a sadly decomposed state were found near the beach on the south side of the loch, with part of the flesh adhering to the bones, and remnants of the black coat and tartan trousers covering the skeleton. It is now supposed that the unfortunate tourist had perished in attempting to cross the rivulet, that the body down by the stream, and, in course of time, drifted across the loch to the spot where it was ultimately found.—Perthshire Courier.

ORANGE INSTITUTION.—The Grand Lodge of the County of Antrim, resolved that it was inexpedient to have any public display on the 12th of July.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The London and Brighton Railway Company have announced an extraordinary cheap train from Portsmouth to London and back, a distance of nearly 200 miles for 4s., giving the excursionists eleven hours in London.

LORD ELLESMERE.—Lord Ellesmere has presented funds to the agents and clerks of his various establishments, to enable them to see the Great Exhibition. He has also invited them during their stay in town to visit his picture gallery, at Bridgewater House, St. James's.

LORD MEDWYN.—It was yesterday reported that this Learned Judge, who has been some time absent from Court, owing to ill health, had resigned.—Edinburgh Witness.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday an excursion train on the Great Western line brought up about 1,500 passengers from Gloucester, Stroud, and Cheltenham to the Great Exhibition. This line of railway between Stroud and Tetbury, runs up a steep incline of about five miles in length, terminating in a tunnel nearly two miles long, in some parts of which the gradients are as high as 1 in 75 or 30. The train, which consisted of twenty-three carriages, arrived at this incline in safety, and was propelled up it with some difficulty by the joint efforts of two powerful engines, but on its emerging from the tunnel on the London side it was discovered that eleven of the carriages were become detached from the train and remained behind. The utmost consternation was caused by this discovery, especially as it was known that the detached carriages must of necessity rush back down the incline at a fearful rate, and as their was only one guard to control their speed, it was feared that they would either be thrown down the embankment, which is here one hundred feet in depth, and be dashed to pieces, or that they would run into the up mail train, which was known to be following close behind.—Every precaution was taken to avert these calamities by sending the pilot engine on the down rails to overtake the runaway carriages, and give warning of their approach at the bottom of the incline. Very fortunately, as the pilot engine was proceeding down the incline, the mail train was met slowly ascending, and the engine driver having been warned of the danger, he immediately reversed his engine and backed his train down the incline, thus allowing the runaway carriages to descend upon him without any serious collision. This was very cleverly accomplished, and both trains arrived at the bottom of the incline in safety.

Taunton was recently "brilliantly illuminated" with gas from peat or turf—a substance abounding in the eastern part of Devonshire. The Taunton Courier states that the jet was of unusual brightness, and left no doubt of its decided claim to preference over the ordinary gaseous supply.

Colonial.

BILL.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE TRINITY COLLEGE.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Legislature of this Province, that divers inhabitants of the said Province have used their efforts to establish a College in connexion with the united Church of England and Ireland, in the City of Toronto, under the style and title of Trinity College, and are engaged in erecting and establishing the same; and whereas it would tend greatly to advance and extend the usefulness of the said College and to promote the purpose for which it was established that it should be incorporated:—Be it therefore enacted, &c.

I. That there shall be, and there is hereby constituted and established at the City of Toronto, a body politic and corporate, under the name of Trinity College, which corporation shall consist of—Firstly: The Lord Bishop of Toronto, or in case of the division of the said Diocese, then the Bishops of any Dioceses into which the Diocese of Toronto may hereafter be divided. Secondly, the Trustees of the said Trinity College; and, Thirdly, the College Council of the said Trinity College, not less than three in number; which said Trustees and the Members of the said College Council shall be named in the first instance, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and shall, in the event of their death, removal from the Province, dismissal from office, or resignation, be replaced by other persons, to be named in like manner, or in such other manner as may from time to time be directed by any statute of the said College to be passed for that purpose, and so on continually forever.

II. And be it enacted, That such corporation shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common seal, with power to change, alter, break, and renew the same, when and as often as they shall think proper; and the said corporation may under the same name, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, prosecute and be prosecuted, in all courts and places whatsoever in this Province, and shall have full power to make and establish such and so many rules, orders and regulations (not being contrary to the laws of the country or this Act,) as they shall deem useful or necessary, as well concerning the system of education in as for the conduct and government of the said College, and of a preparatory school connected with, or dependent on the same, and of the Corporation thereof, and for the superintendence, advantage and improvement of all the property moveable, or immovable, belonging to, or which shall hereafter belong to the said corporation; and shall have power to take, under any legal title whatsoever, and to hold for the said College, without any further authority, license, or letters of mortmain, all land and property moveable and immovable, which may hereafter be sold, ceded, exchanged, given, bequeathed, or granted to the said corporation, or to sell, alienate, convey, let or lease the same if need be, provided that the total yearly revenue from the property so acquired shall not at any time exceed the sum of Five Thousand pounds currency. And the said Corporation shall further have the right of appointing an attorney or attorneys, for the management of its affairs, and all other rights necessarily incident to a body corporate:—Provided always, that no rule, order or regulation which shall be made and established by the said Corporation in manner aforesaid, shall be of any force or effect, until the same shall have been sanctioned and confirmed by the said Lord Bishop, or Bishops as aforesaid.

III. And be it enacted, That all the property which shall at any time belong to the said Corporation, as well as the revenues thereof, shall at all times be exclusively applied and appropriated to the advancement of education in the said College, or a preparatory school connected with or dependent on the same, and to no other object, institution or establishment whatever.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Corporation at all times when they may be called upon so to do by the Governor of the Province, to render an account in writing of their property, in which shall be set forth in particular the income by them derived from property held under this act, and the source from which the same has been derived, also the number of members of the said Corporation, the number of teachers employed in the various branches of instruction and the course of instruction pursued.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be considered a Public Act, by all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Officers of Justice, and by all other persons whomsoever, and shall be judicially taken notice of, without being specially pleaded.

VI. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not extend to weaken, diminish, or extinguish the rights and privileges of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, nor of any other person or persons, body politic or corporate, excepting only such rights as are hereby expressly altered or extinguished.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a number of ladies and gentlemen met in the Rechabite Hall, Great St. James Street, for the purpose of gracing the presentation of a service of plate to John Leeming, Esq., as an acknowledgement of his valuable services in the office of Secretary to the Industrial Exhibition held in this city in October last. The service consisting of a tea and coffee pot, sugar basin, cream jug, and an oval tray, was manufactured by Messrs. Savage & Lyman, gold and silversmiths, Notre Dame Street, and has been much admired, both for the tastefulness of the design, and the superiority of the workmanship, proving that Montreal is making rapid advance in artistic skill. The Hon. George Moffatt addressed Mr. Leeming in a few appropriate remarks, to which Mr. L. replied at some length, in a speech characterized by great modesty and good sense. In the evening a number of gentlemen entertained Mr. Leeming at dinner.—Montreal Courier.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—It is rumoured that there will probably be a short Session of the Legislature during the present summer or autumn. This will, however, depend on the action of the Legislatures of Canada and Nova Scotia, on the Railway question. The New Brunswickers are looking hopefully to the realization of a project on foot by which St. John's will be made an intermediate port of call, for steam vessels plying between the coast of Ireland and the United States.

A party of volunteers for service in the Royal Canadian Rifle Corps, composed of men belonging to the regiments stationed at Halifax, sailed from that port in the brig Queen of the Isles, for Quebec, on the 21st instant.

It is stated by the Montreal Courier, "on good authority" that Thackeray, the eminent and popular writer intends to visit this country. His object, we believe, is to deliver some of his public Lectures, for which he has long been celebrated.



It appears that for the more effectual protection of the fishing grounds Canada has agreed to place a steamer, and Nova Scotia two small vessels, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to enforce the terms of the fishery convention of 1818 to their full extent, while New Brunswick is to place a small vessel in the Bay of Fundy for the like purpose. The catch of mackerel off the eastern coast of Nova Scotia has been very great this season.

The crops in Canada West never looked better than they did last week. There is a promise of an abundant harvest. Large quantities of hay have been made, and the meadows have yielded a very large crop.

The Montreal Branch of the Catholic Defence Association has forwarded £135 towards the erection of the Catholic University in Ireland.

The detachment of the 79th Highlanders stationed at Grosse Isle, having been relieved by a company of the 54th Regiment, returned to town in the Quarantine steamer this day, in order to embark with the rest of their regiment for England.

**A SUNKEN FRIGATE.**—The *Boston Advertiser* says that a company of men are employed near Stony Point, in attempting to recover a large sum of money, which was supposed to be lost in the British ship of war *Hussar*, which was sunk 80 years ago in passing through Hell Gate, after having struck upon a rock called the Pot. It is said that the adventurers have succeeded in clearing away the rubbish which surrounded the wreck, and have recovered a large number of guns and a quantity of ammunition, and have approached the spot where the treasure is supposed to be deposited.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—An interesting boy, the only surviving son of our esteemed fellow-citizen James Baker, Esq., was drowned on Tuesday afternoon at Mr. McPherson's wharf. It is supposed that he fell overboard from a small boat on which he was amusing himself. The attention of persons on the wharf was first attracted to his hat, which was swimming on the water, and procuring a boat and hook the body was recovered in a short time, but not before life was entirely extinct.

"The more believers love God, the more they love one another; as the the lines of a circle, the nearer they are to the centre, the nearer they are to each other."—*Charnock*.

We cut the above sentiment, with its very beautiful and apposite illustration, from the columns of the *Toronto Examiner*. The *Examiner* is a strenuous advocate of Church spoliation, and is even more savage than the *Globe* against the little school-boy riots that took place opposite the door of the St. Lawrence Hall the other night. Does the *Examiner* think that the sentiments he records as emanating from the different speakers in that Hall, breathing, as they did, hatred, disloyalty, treason—or at least what would have amounted to treason a few years back—and all uncharitableness, are in any way accordant with the above-mentioned beautiful sentiment of *Charnock*? We see it and read it and feel its truth; but, like a fly in a lump of amber, we wonder how it got there—that is, into the *Examiner*.—*Montreal Courier*.

We have ascertained that the trial of Samuel Elie dit Breton, for the murder of Ignace Terrien, at St. Gervais, which occupied eight days of the present Term, and resulted in his acquittal, cost the country £363—not including the service of the Crown subpoenas, nor the costs of the subpoenas, nor sundry concomitants, making the total fall not much short of £400! So much for economy in the administration of Criminal Justice under Responsible Government.—*Quebec Mercury*.

**THE AZTEC CHILDREN.**—These are decidedly the two most interesting specimens of dwarfs we have ever met with—not even excepting the celebrated General Tom Thumb. Whether they be Aztecs or not, may be hard to tell, but it can hardly be doubted that they belong to the Indian race of Central America—their contour resembling many of the heads found among the Indian sculptures, depicted in Stephens' incidents of travel in Central America. The boy, the older of the two, has the bones of the face, particularly the nose, so largely developed, as to give his head the appearance of that of an idiot—but a close examination proves that though the frontal region is small, it is very far removed from the idiotic formation. He is slight, but active, and singularly observant and imitative. The head of the girl, the younger child, is much better, and her whole appearance is indicative of greater strength both physical and mental. There is a striking difference in their hair, that of the boy being quite black and straight, while the girl's is inclined to curl and is a very dark brown. They enjoyed exceeding the company of other children in the room, being as full of fun as any of them. Their happy appearance and their fondness for the good tempered looking gentleman who has taken them in charge, is sufficient proof that they are well and kindly taken care of. A more pleasurable exhibition has rarely been made in Toronto, and we strongly recommend all our friends to see them, and particularly to take the children, if they like to give them an hour's real amusement.—*Patriot*.

**POTATO ROT.**—We are sorry to hear that this disease prevails to a great extent throughout the Country, the late heavy rains are supposed to have promoted it, the loss in many instances is the entire crop, in other respects the farmer has much to be thankful.—*Western Planet*.

We observe that about 300 emigrants from the Isle of Skye have arrived in Sherbrooke, Eastern Township. They propose in the meantime to labour on the railroad, and will no doubt be found valuable for that purpose.

**BLUE ROSE.**—The horticulturist of Paris says a correspondent of the *New York Express*, have succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of a blue color, which is the fourth color obtained by artificial means; that and the yellow or tea rose, the black or purple rose, and the striped rose, being all inventions, and the result of skilful and scientific gardening.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon upon Mr. Joseph May, late Surgeon of the *Clara Symes* and the body was opened and examined by Dr. Marsden, at the request of the Coroner and Jurors, who returned a verdict of "Died of Apoplexy on the Lungs." There was also an inquest in the morning of the same day upon the body of a man (name unknown) found drowned at L'Ange Gardien.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The wire intended for that portion of the Quebec and Halifax line extending across the St. Lawrence at Cap Rouge was landed yesterday from the *Clara Symes* of Liverpool. It is expected that the electric communication between this city and the United States will be opened via *Halifax* in the course of next month. *Mercury*.

The freight-ship *Hertfordshire*, with the 54th regiment on board, arrived here yesterday morning, after a quick passage of 19 days from Antigua.—The troops, which are intended to replace the 79th Highlanders now stationed on the citadel, were landed early this morning.—*ib.*

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received "The Church in the World" which shall meet with our earliest attention.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, August 6, 1851.—Rev. J. R. Tooke, rem. vol. 15; Rev. T. Green, rem. vol. 14; P. W. Ruitan, Esq., North Port, vol. 15; J. D. Cameron, Haldimand, vol. 15; W. Inman, Esq., rem. vol. 15; C. J. Campbell, Brockville, vol. 15; Rev. J. McIntyre, rem. vol. 15; Rev. T. Bousfield, Picton, rem. vol. 15; for 3 subscribers: Rev. G. Hallen, rem. vol. 15; Rev. T. A. Young, rem. vols. 14 & 15. S. J. Scovil, Esq., St. John's N. B. rem.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY AUGUST 7, 1851.

## THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ON THE CLERGY RESERVES.

We have procured a copy of the despatch from the Home Government on the Clergy Reserves, laid before the Provincial Legislature on Monday. By that despatch it appears that "it has hitherto been impossible for her Majesty's servants to submit to that House a measure for giving effect to the wishes of the people of Canada on this subject, as expressed by their representatives, and that the remaining portion of the present Session would not afford a sufficient opportunity for the discussion of a measure of so much importance, and upon which it is probable there may be so much difference of opinion."

Thus it will be seen the socialists and infidels of Canada who would sacrilegiously rob religion of the means for its advancement amongst us, are foiled for the next year. In the meantime a General Election will give the Christian population of all denominations, an opportunity of returning to Parliament, men, as their representatives, who on this vital question will express their determination "not to live without God in the world," and who will, by their resistance to the Canadian socialist, justify the Imperial Parliament in refusing their sanction to such a sacrilegious and revolutionary project, without the possibility of its being said that they did so in opposition to the wishes of the people of Canada.

The following is a copy of this important despatch:—

DOWNING STREET, 11th July, 1851.

MY LORD,—In my despatch of the 27th of January last, I stated to your Lordship that in consequence of an Address to Her Majesty, of the House of Assembly, which you transmitted to me in your despatch No. 193, of 19th July, 1850, it was the intention of Her Majesty's servants to recommend to Parliament that an Act should be passed giving to the Provincial Legislature full authority to make such alterations as they may think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to the Clergy Reserves, provided that existing interests are respected.

2. I have now to inform your Lordship, with reference to the above communication, that from the meeting of Parliament up to the present time, business of so much urgency has occupied the attention of the House of Commons, that it has hitherto been impossible for Her Majesty's servants to submit to that House a measure for giving effect to the wishes of the people of Canada on this subject, as expressed by their representatives; and that the remaining portion of the present Session would not afford a sufficient opportunity for the discussion of a measure of so much importance, and upon which it is probable that there may be so much difference of opinion.

3. In these circumstances, Her Majesty's servants are compelled to postpone to another session the introduction of the Bill to which, in accordance with the intention they expressed, it is their intention to ask the assent of Parliament.

4. It has not been without great reluctance that we have decided upon thus delaying the proposal of a measure for which it appears that much anxiety is felt by the people of Canada; but, on the other hand, it has appeared to us that it would be better to incur even this delay, greatly as we have regretted it, than to bring the subject under the consideration of Parliament, until it should be in our power to do so in the manner best calculated to ensure the success of the measure which we shall propose.

5. I trust that it will be practicable to submit that measure to Parliament early in the next session.

6. I have to instruct your Lordship to communicate this despatch to both Houses of the Parliament of Canada.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

## THE BURIAL SERVICE.

A case of no small interest and importance in which the Lord Bishop of Quebec was the respondent, has recently been decided by the Judges at Quebec. We shall state the leading facts with as much conciseness as possible.

On the formation of a burial ground, at the above-mentioned city, styled the Mount Hermon Cemetery, difficulties presented themselves to the setting apart a portion of the land for the special use of the Church of England. So formidable did

these difficulties appear that measures were originated under the unanimous sanction of the select vestry of the Cathedral, for the purpose of acquiring a place of sepulture to be exclusively devoted to members of the Anglican communion.

Before matters had come to an extremity, however, fresh negotiations were opened, and the result was that the Church of England had a portion of the ground within the cemetery appropriated to her sole use, and so capable of consecration agreeably to her formularies. That solemn service was performed accordingly, and the section of the cemetery in question became to all intents and purposes a church-yard.

In the interval some members of the Church had acquired lots in the unconsecrated portion of the ground, and several interments, according to our ritual were made therein. To prevent the recurrence of such irregularities the Bishop enjoined his clergy to confine their ministrations to the section of the cemetery set apart, as above-mentioned. Anxious, however, to accommodate all parties his Lordship expressed his willingness to consecrate any of the detached lots, comprising them all in the "sentence of consecration." This privilege was embraced, in at least one instance, as we are informed by the *Quebec Mercury*. An interment was authorized by the Bishop upon a promise given that the ground should be subsequently consecrated, whenever matters should be ready for the service.

Such was the state of things, when a Mr. Christian Wurtele applied to have his deceased child interred according to the rites of the Anglican Church, in an unconsecrated portion of Mount Hermon cemetery. Mr. Wurtele, we presume is a member of our communion, but he can be little more than a nominal one, judging from the fact that his deceased son had been baptized by a dissenting teacher, of what denomination we are not told.

The Bishop without animadverting upon the above-mentioned irregularity (to use no stronger term) agreed to extend to Mr. Wurtele the privilege which he had conceded to others, viz.: that the corpse should receive church burial, on an assurance being furnished that the grave should be consecrated when opportunity presented.

Christian Wurtele, it would appear, possesses a very strange idiosyncrasy. He could bring himself to permit the sacrament of baptism to be administered to his child by a dissenter, and yet object to the same individual committing the lifeless remains to its native dust! Nay, more, with all his latitudinarianism, he would make no allowance for the convictions and opinions of others. This anomalous "Christian," whilst insisting upon his son being interred by a clergyman of the Church of England in an unconsecrated ground, point blank refused to promise that the lot should be afterwards consecrated!

In these circumstances what could the Bishop do? Plainly there was only one course which he could follow with propriety. He refused to accede to the unreasonable, and we must add insulting and intolerant requirement of Wurtele. Had he acted otherwise, he would have degraded himself alike in the estimation of Churchman and Dissenter, and permitted his sacred office to be trodden under foot by scorn and contempt.

Though a miserably poor Churchman, Mr. Wurtele is a thorough-going *Erastian*. In his estimation, the Bench of Bishops, is a tribunal vastly inferior to the Queen's Bench! Accordingly (in the words of our before-named contemporary) he "proceeded to serve a Notarial protest upon the Clergyman who had declined, in consequence of the Episcopal directions, to officiate, and also upon the Bishop himself; and finally petitioned the Court for a Mandamus making it compulsory upon the Bishop to afford unconditionally the ministration desired!"

On Saturday, the 19th ult., the case was argued before their Honours Mr. Justice Duval, and Mr. Justice Meredith. Mr. A. Stuart appeared for the petitioner, and as the *Mercury* states, went over "a considerable range of argument, which he brought to bear with great closeness and earnestness upon his point." The Lord Bishop pleaded his own cause, stating as a reason for so doing that there were "certain points of a peculiar nature, and certain details of fact connected with the origin and history of the case, with which no person could have the same familiar acquaintance as himself." "On His Lordship's behalf, the Hon. H. Black followed professionally, and adduced many pregnant and learned authorities which he urged with the fullest effect."

The judges pronounced their decision upon Monday the 21st ult., in the following terms:

"Having heard the petitioner, Christian Wurtele, and the Right Reverend George Josaphat Mountain by their counsel respectively; considering that the said Right Reverend George Josaphat Mountain was and is ready and willing to bury Charles, infant son of the petitioner, in any Church-yard or burying-ground attached or belonging to any church of the Communion of the Church of England in the parish of Quebec, or in any consecrated ground within Mount Hermon Cemetery in the petition of the said Christian Wurtele mentioned;—It is ordered that the prayer of the petitioner be and the same is hereby dismissed with costs."

Their Honours coincided to the very letter in their estimate of the case, and both entered fully

into its merits. Judge Meredith delivered his reasons in a written form, and as the document is at once learned and elaborate, and well merits a careful perusal, we have inserted it in another portion of our paper.

There is matter for sincere congratulation in this decision. It establishes, that so far as the civil power is concerned, the Church cannot be forced to stultify herself at the imperious behest of every unstable weather-cock who professes to belong to her communion. Christian Wurtele is the representative of a class, alas! too numerous, who fain would degrade the Church of the Living God, into a sorry creature and appendage of the State, and constrain her by *Mandamuses* to become the pamperer of men's whims and fancies, instead of acting as their counsellor and guide. Unenviable is the position into which this misguided person has thrust himself. The most rabid sectarian must needs cry shame upon the man, who claiming to belong to a religious body, would seek to stultify her authority, by calling into requisition the racks and thumb-screws of the secular power!

Since writing the above, we have received the *Quebec Mercury* of Saturday, from which it would appear that Mr. Christian Wurtele had made a fresh attempt to effect his object. Our contemporary says:—

"The particulars connected with the second application of Mr. Wurtele to the Bishop of Quebec, mentioned in two other papers of this city, are as follows. The application was in the form of a notarial protest served upon his Lordship, demanding the performance of the burial service for his child in the Cathedral Church. The Bishop, thereupon, signified his readiness to cause that part of the service to be read in the Cathedral which is appointed to be read within the Church upon condition that the portion appointed to be read at the grave should be read in a place of which the choice would be conformable with the judgment of the Court, and upon the further condition that proof should be exhibited of the baptism of the child, such proof not appearing in the Registers of the Church of England."

## THE LAITY ON TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Hon. P. de Blaquiere had the hardihood to assert lately, in his place in the Legislative Council, that the great majority of the Clergy and Laity were opposed to the establishment of Trinity College. This assertion excited no little surprise, after the unanimous expression of opinion on the subject by the clergy and lay delegates when assembled in this city. In a recent number we gave a resolution adopted by the Carleton Place Branch Union, repudiating such sentiments, and a formal letter addressed to the Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere upon the subject. We this day give a similar resolution, adopted by the "Smith's Falls" Branch Union, and we have no doubt that wherever it is thought worth while to notice the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, a similar resolution will be come to.

On referring to our report of the meeting of the Smith's Falls Branch Union, at which this last resolution was adopted, there were some observations made by Mr. Mattheson, illustrative of the voluntary system, and of the extent to which those "pharasaical brawlers" in the Executive are desirous for the maintenance of religion, and the diffusion of Christian Knowledge. Mr. Mattheson stated, "that having heard that the Ministry had come forward as most strenuous advocates of the voluntary principle, he paid them a visit when at Toronto, soliciting subscriptions to erect a church. Mr. Hincks was furious that any one should ask money for such a purpose, when they were laboring to reduce his salary. Mr. Lafontaine was the only one who subscribed, while Mr. Price and the rest stated, they gave nothing to any Church!" and yet these are the men who would leave religion solely dependent on the voluntary offerings of the people.

## THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.

In a recent debate upon the Provincial Penitentiary Bill, Mr. H. J. Boulton

"Moved to recommit the bill again &c. &c.—to amend by striking out in the 17th clause, the provision relative to the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains, and insert a provision leaving it open to the Ministers of all denominations to render spiritual assistance to the convicts in the Penitentiary. The section as it at present stood, in his opinion, contained a provision which was most absurd. To say that all those who profess Presbyterianism, Universalism, the principles of the Baptist persuasion, and other Dissenters, were to be instructed only by a Church of England Minister, was casting a slur—an unwarranted insult—upon all those different dissenting persuasions. It was a farce. (Ironical laughter.) Yes, Yes, a mockery.

"After some further remarks. Mr. PRICE, replied generally to the observations of the hon. member who spoke last.—He thought that if there were not established Chaplains whose services were to be entirely devoted to the spiritual wants of the convicts, it was possible that owing to the multiplicity of the engagements pressing upon the local clergy, the inmates would not receive such attention in this respect, as if there were paid Chaplains to attend to their religious instruction."

The Commissioner for Crown Lands, who we believe is likewise an amateur "preacher," had decidedly the worst of it in the foregoing discussion, when tried by his own doctrines. Voluntaryism, the idol of whom he is a Priest, repudiates everything in the shape of state support to religion. With a flourish of her brazen trumpet she proclaims her ability and willingness to meet all demands



which can be made upon her, by high and low, rich and poor. The Queen on the throne, and the beggar on the dunghill, alike are objects of her fostering care. Good cause, then, has she to complain of her recreant "commissioner" in the present instance!

The Churchman's plea for endowments is, that when people are poor, and vicious, and ignorant, they lack both the power and the inclination to furnish themselves with the means of grace, and therefore must have those means provided for them, or go without. "It is false!" exclaims the Anti-Clergy Reserve agitator, "the more barren and unpromising the field, both as regards money and morals, the greater the success, and the more signal the triumph of our infallible nostrum! All we want is a fair trial—a clear stage and no favour!"

Now if Mr. Price were an honest, thorough-going believer in his vaunted creed, could he possibly employ the language quoted above? In the compass of the round world, could he select a finer arena, wherein to erect an altar to voluntaryism, than what the Provincial Penitentiary presents?

But it is idle to dwell upon this theme! From beginning to end, the system is one heartless, self-contradictory lie; and none know better that such is the fact than the empirics who are most clamorous in its praise?

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived at Halifax in the R. M. steam-ship, *America*, on Tuesday the 22nd ult. The *Church Times* says: "His Lordship was met on landing at Cunard's wharf, by the Ven. the Archdeacon, and several of the Clergy, and conveyed in the Archdeacon's carriage to St. Paul's Rectory, where for the present he resides. Since his arrival the Bishop has had frequent opportunities of communicating with the Clergy of the city, and with others from the country, who chanced to be in town; and much good to the Church is anticipated from the active oversight of her affairs in which it will be his province to engage."

THE MINISTRY DESCRIBED BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.

In casting our eye over the report of the debate upon the series of Resolutions moved by Mr. Hinks to secure the service of Military pensioners as a local police, as it appeared in the Patriot of Saturday last, the following passage caught our eye:

"Messrs. Price and Ross supported the motion: the former gentleman speaking of the ministry as an ignorant body of men who, when trusted with a gun, would be as likely to injure themselves as any body else."

We trust our contemporary's report of the observations of Mr. Price is correct. When he speaks of the "Ministry as an ignorant body of men," we cordially reciprocate the sentiment, but when he tells us that they are "as likely to injure themselves as any body else," we must dissent. There is not an interest in the country which they have not managed to injure but their own of which they have taken right good care.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

The Governor General has just laid before the Parliament copies of despatches upon this act of last Session, by which it appears it has been disallowed by the Home Government as a violation of the instructions to the Governor General, an un-called for and most objectionable interference with the prerogative of the Crown, and calculated to cause a temporary derangement of the monetary affairs of the Province without attaining a satisfactory settlement of the object proposed, namely an uniform currency throughout British North America.

The despatches are most voluminous, and in them the Hon. the Inspector General gets a severe rebuke for his insolence, and his incompetence and ignorance is fully exposed. We are told that the object aimed at must be general, and that if the adoption of a special coinage should be found advisable, it would be essential for its efficient working, that it should combine all the British Provinces of North America in one general scheme, such scheme to be based on the substitution of the circulating medium of the United Kingdom, where resort to a decimal currency has been contemplated for the mixed currency now in use there. This is unquestionably a more natural basis, and more British than that embodied in the rejected act which went to the discarding of the British coinage, and assimilating our money to that of the United States. No doubt the Hon. Master of Finance viewed this as a step to his ultimate aim of annexation.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

New York, Aug. 3rd—6 P.M. The *Atlantic* arrived at an early hour this morning, after a passage of less than 11 days. She brings Liverpool dates to the 23rd, and 115 passengers—among them Mr. J. Cunningham, bearer of despatches.

The Weather, though unfavourable for breadstuffs, had no effect on the market, and prices for both Flour and Corn remain much the same as per the *Niagara*.

Several heavy failures had occurred—one for £200,000. At Manchester a dull feeling prevails.

The *Europa* arrived out after a passage of about 12 days.

The political news is rather interesting.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Monday evening, it was moved that the Ecclesiastical titles bill be read a second time. The Earl of Aberdeen opposed the bill, contending that it repealed the act of Emancipation, and was essentially, an intolerant measure; he moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. After some further debate in favour of the bill, in which the Duke of Beaumont, the Duke of Wellington and others took part, the original motion was carried.

On Monday the debate on Mr. Saloman's taking his seat as the member for Greenwich was resumed, and it was resolved that Mr. S. withdraw—which he did amid loud cheers, Lord John Russell intimating that he should propose a resolution similar to that in the case of Baron Rothschild.

The Great Exhibition continues to be well attended. On Monday there were 70,000 visitors.

An important Circular has been issued to exhibitors, announcing that they are charged to form a record of their articles on exhibition calculated to be of use for future consultation.

A conflagration in the Cotton warehouses of Isaacs & Connolly consumed property to the amount of £15,000.

THE HARVEST.—DUBLIN July 19.—In the teeth of weather the very reverse of genial, the accounts from the country are nearly all favourable. For the last three days the rain has been almost incessant, and at present the atmosphere shows no symptom of amendment. Nevertheless, accounts from various parts of the kingdom, including Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, and the midland counties, speak in the most cheering terms of the progress of the harvest, and more particularly of the vigorous appearance of the potato. A correspondent writing from Killarney states that all traces of the blight have now disappeared in that district, and similar reports come from other quarters.

FRANCE.—The question on the revision of the Constitution has been animated. The debate was brought to a close on Saturday by M. O'dillon Barrot who occupied the whole day in a speech in its favour. He considered the revision necessary to preserve the public peace and ward off the dangers impending. The vote being taken, there appeared for the revision 446—against 278. The 3/4ths required by the Constitution not being obtained, the question cannot be renewed for three months. Among those voting against it, was M. Thiers. It was rumoured that a change of Ministry had been decided on, but afterwards this was contradicted.

The Paris Committee of revision is to hold a meeting and decide whether it is best to go on with the Petition movement—the decision is anticipated in the affirmative.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid to the 10th state that the Cortes will discuss the arrangement of the floating debt.

It does not appear that any serious difficulty has arisen between the Government and the Captain General of Cuba. The latter lately forwarded to the Cabinet a complete plan of administrative reforms in the interest of that Colony, which the Royal Council is now considering and will shortly make known its decision.

ITALY.—Accounts from Turin state that the Senate has voted the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation by Sardinia with France and the Low Countries.

The new Austrian Loan has been taken by Rothschild—particulars not yet made public.

PORTUGAL.—The new Ministry has not yet given any publication of its policy.

New York, Aug. 3rd. The packet-ship *Devonshire* arrived at this port this morning from Liverpool. Among the passengers were 32 Hungarian officers of distinction, who were associates with Kossuth.

Jenny Lind arrived here this morning from Albany, and will leave for Europe in a few days. It is said that she will give two Concerts here.

Halifax, August 4th. The *Europa* arrived here this morning after a rapid run from Liverpool. She brings dates to the 26th ult.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

Emigration forms so important an element in our national progression that we cannot avoid regarding all documents bearing upon the subject with more than ordinary interest. The late census returns have declared most fully how far emigration, aided by other causes, has tended to keep down the progressive increase in the British and Irish population, but more especially in the latter. In the various leading journals of the sister island we still see, day by day, lamentings at the continued departure of needy emigrant labourers, or small and impoverished farmers, as though it were matter for regret and sorrow, whereas nearly all the advices we receive from the great Southern or North American colonies, as well as from some states of the American Union, go to show that British emigrants of ordinary industry, character, and skill, never fail to thrive in a manner and to an extent unattainable in the old world. If proofs were wanting of this assertion, they may be found in the report just issued by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, where, amongst other interesting and instructive data, we learn that during the year 1850 not less than £957,000 had been remitted to this country, chiefly to Ireland, to the relatives and friends of emigrants in North America, in order to enable them to join their friends, or to assist them in other respects. It is not of course, to be taken for granted that the whole of this large sum is intended for the promotion of emigration amongst the families of the parties sending it, but there can be little doubt that a great portion of it was meant so to be employed; and while we take these facts as some evidences of the growing prosperity of our emigrant colonial population, and also as proofs of how vain are the fears of those who contemplate mischief from the present outflow of our labouring countrymen, we cannot but entertain a high sense of the correct feeling and integrity of purpose of so many absentees, who, amidst their many struggles and difficulties in a far and strange country, are still not unmindful of the wants and the trials of those friends whom they have left behind them in the old country. There is, however, a striking difference between the

moneys sent home from the northern countries and the sums received for similar purposes from our colonies in the south. The Australian colonists appear to have remitted only about £640 in 1849, and in 1850 even less than that sum—an amount far below the proportion of emigration to the respective colonies. No explanation of this falling-off is offered, and we feel at a loss to account for it, unless it be owing to the large tide of emigration which has of late flowed towards the great South Land, through the instrumentality of several private associations and individuals, and therefore not coming within the knowledge of the government commissioners.

We are glad to perceive, from this report, that there is every probability of steam vessels shortly taking the place of sailing ships in conveying emigrants to the American colonies: one is building for this purpose, and it is expected to be in active service during the present season for ordinary steerage passengers. This cannot fail to be matter for congratulation to the promoters of emigration, looking to the great shortening of the miseries of a sea voyage which such a change in ocean navigation must necessarily involve. We may hope that the late recommendation of Lord Jocelyn's committee, in reference to the Cape route to Australia for the mail service, will have the effect of introducing some such change in that quarter, where, from the longer distance to be travelled, the boon to the emigrant will be still greater, and more highly prized. The protection of emigrants during their voyage is necessarily a point of primary importance, and we observe the commissioners directing their full attention to the subject. The impositions to which the ignorant and friendless are but too often exposed, as regards their comforts on ship board, have been long a matter of notoriety. In so far as emigrants to British colonies are concerned, the remedy is fortunately attainable with but little delay or difficulty. It is, however, otherwise where the voyage is made to foreign ports, upon landing at which the passengers naturally feel at a loss as to the steps to be taken for the address of their grievances. It is hinted that the British Consul might be vested with powers to interfere in such cases and we think with some justice. At the same time the emigration to foreign countries must be very insignificant, with the exception of the United States, and in that country we believe there is no difficulty whatever, in bringing offenders to justice under the provisions of the American Passenger Act. By a recent file of New York papers, we perceive that not less than 15 masters of emigrant vessels had been summoned before the local courts for carrying above the prescribed number of passengers. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to believe that injustice on the part of owners and masters of ships will not in future be allowed to escape unpunished.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P., has arrived in London from the United States.

THE NEW SUGAR DUTIES.—The new and reduced rates of duty on all descriptions of colonial and foreign sugars came into operation on the 7th inst.

THE TOWER.—The valuable sinecure office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower has become vacant by the death of Gen John Sullivan Wood.

The Countess De Brunetiere Tallien, a lady of considerable repute in French literary circles, is about making England the scene of her labours, having undertaken the editorship of the new French journal *Le Pilote de Londres*, which is to be published here as an advocate of French interests.

DRUNKARDS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Neison, at the Statistical Society, lately gave an estimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales; from which it appeared that the number of males was 53,583, and females 11,223, making a total of 64,806, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, one to every 434 of the female, and one in 145 of both sexes.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Saturday information was received at the head Police-office, Scotland-yard, that the premises, 13, Lambeth-terrace, Lambeth-road, had been entered and plundered of a quantity of the most costly descriptions of jewels set with diamonds, in value upwards of £500, a Bank of England note for £20, a number of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, forty half-crowns, and two guineas in money.

SERVICE IN THE NAVE OF ST. PAUL'S.—Through the exertions of the Dean, and Archdeacon Hale, who has much interested himself, service is at present performed on Sunday (only) at the west end of the nave, temporary fittings and a large number of seats having been placed there. The attendance on Sunday afternoon is 4,000 or 5,000. A small but efficient organ has been erected at one extremity of the lofty gallery, above the great western door.

THE POORER CLASSES IN ENGLAND UNTAXED.—In no country in Europe is the peasant and artisan so free from all enforced taxation as in England. The French peasant pays a salt-tax—a contribution *personelle et mobiliere*—a license tax—and, if he live in a town, the vexatious and burdensome *octroi*. The German labouring man pays a poll-tax, a class-tax, a trade-tax, and sometimes a meat-tax; and in certain parts an *octroi* also. The English working man pays no direct taxes whatever. He is taxed only for his luxuries (soap the only exception); he pays only on the pleasure of the palate; if he chooses to dispense with luxuries, none of which are essential, and few of which are harmless, he dispenses with taxation too; if, on the contrary, he chooses to smoke his pipe and drink his glass, to sip tea from China, and sweeten it with sugar from Jamaica, he at once puts himself into the category of the rich, who can afford these superfluities; he voluntarily steps into the tax-paying class, and forfeits all title to sue or complain in *forma pauperis*. We are far from wishing to intimate that he should not indulge in all harmless luxuries to the utmost limit that he can afford; but most indisputably, in thus leaving it optional with him whether he will contribute or not—and subjecting him to no actual privations if he decline to do so—Parliament is favouring him to an extent which it vouchsafes to no other class in the community, and to which no other land affords a parallel. His earnings are decimated by no income-tax, like those of the clerk; his cottage is subject to no window-tax, like that of the struggling professional aspirant; very generally they do not even contribute to the poor-rate; he pays, like the rich man, to the State, only when he chooses to imitate the rich man in his living—*Edinburgh Review*.

IRISH MINES.—KILMATHOMAS, July 2.—Mining agents and inspectors from the firm of Rothschild and Baring, of England, are almost every second day visiting and inspecting the newly discovered mines, and are seeing the Marquis of Waterford this week, on whose property they are, to make the necessary arrangements with him and to begin to work them at once. Judging from all the circumstances which have already tran-

spired relative to these works, it is extremely probable that, in the course of a month or so, 2,000 or 3,000 of our poor starving labourers will be employed in these valuable works, and nowhere is to be found a finer or more honest set of labourers than live in these mines. They are willing to work, and where is the heart that is not distressed in seeing such noble fellows perishing of starvation in a country of luxuriant fertility, and teeming with the richest productions of nature? The three mines are situated in the parish of Clonea, in this country, and when opened will drain the parishes of Newton Portlaw, Fewes, Clonea, and Rathgormie of the masses of idle and wretched labourers who are strewn in such a horrible condition on the road side, like so much useless lumber or the dead bodies of a vanquished army on the field of battle. The noble Marquis will, no doubt feel happy in entering into any fair arrangement with the agents, as nothing could give his generous and good heart greater pleasure than the employment of the poor; and this is fully demonstrated in the vast numbers which he employs in his own demesnes."

VERY COOL, INDEED.—A fortnight ago, a trader in High-street having posted a note to an old customer, requesting payment of a balance of 19s.—reaching as far back as 1847—his epistle was duly returned to him the following reply written on the inside, which, for cool impudence, could scarcely, we think be matched.

"Mr. —, As I am scarce in paper, I write on this. You will please to understand that I don't intend to pay any of the old accounts, as I am not able nor willing. The law is open for you; if you think you can make anything by it, you can try it. I think I am pretty well beyond the reach of the law, as I have neither furniture nor property.

'So, lay on Macduff,  
And hang'd be he that  
Says hold your hand—enough!'"

Among the inducements for travelling which appear daily in the columns of the *Times*, is an announcement by the proprietors of the Hull and Gottenburgh steamer *Courier*, that the solar eclipse on the 28th inst, will be wholly visible at Gottenburgh, an event which will not occur in England till February 3, 1916.

After the lapse of a hundred years the Dunmow gammon of bacon has been claimed by a couple in good circumstances, as farmers, at Felsted, Essex, named Hurrell, but failing to obtain it from the lord of the manor, the inhabitants of Dunmow have procured one by subscription, which will be presented to them, instead of the lord's, on their taking the usual oaths, at Broomhills, near Dunmow, on Wednesday, the 16th of July.

ERRATUM.—On third page of this number, in the last paragraph of the judgment on the Quebec Burial Case, insert "not" after the words "in a place that has."

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 7, 1851.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	6	a	4
Spring do.	3	0	a	3
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1	10	a	2
Barley	2	0	d	2
Peas	2	0	a	2
Green Peas per peck	0	7	a	10
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	18	9	a	20
Do. fine (in Bags)	17	6	a	18
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	a	18
Do. (in Bags)	15	0	a	17
Oatmeal, per barrel	18	0	a	20
Beef, per lb.	0	2	a	4
Do. per 100 lbs.	18	9	a	22
Bacon	32	6	a	35
Hams, per cwt.	37	6	a	40
Mutton per lb.	0	2	a	4
Lamb per quarter	1	6	a	3
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	7	a	9
Do. salt, do.	0	6	a	7
Potatoes, per peck	0	6	a	9
Eggs per dozen	25	0	a	50
Hay per ton	30	0	a	35
Straw per ton	11	3	a	12
Fire Wood per cord	32	6	a	35
Coals per ton	32	6	a	35

FEMALE DIOCESAN SCHOOL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF The Lord Bishop of Montreal and the Church Society.

MRS. ROLES, the Lady lately arrived from England, to conduct this School, has completed her arrangements to receive PUPILS at COTE HOUSE, Cote-street, on the following terms:—  
Board and Instruction in English and French . £10 per annum.  
Daily Pupils . . . . . 10  
" " under nine years of age . . . . . 6  
The Daughters of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Montreal and Quebec to be admitted at half price.  
The Religious Instruction of this Institution is under the immediate superintendance of the Lord Bishop of Montreal.  
MRS. ROLES will be happy to forward Prospectuses, containing every particular relative to the School, to any persons requiring them.

VACATIONS: From July 17th to August 28th. From December 22nd to January 5th.  
TERMS: 1st.—From May 1st to July 17th. 2nd.—From August 28th to November 13th. 3rd.—From November 13th to February 13th. 4th.—From February 13th, to May 1st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in the above School A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, to converse with the Pupils.  
—ALSO—  
A LADY fully competent to assist in the higher branches of the ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.  
July 30, 1851. 1-tin

Trinity College. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TORONTO.

THE business of this SCHOOL will be resumed, after the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday, the 18th of August next.  
Vacancies for Three or Four resident, and for Six or Seven day Pupils.  
Mr. V. M'KENZIE, the senior Assistant, is desirous of obtaining *Private Pupils*, whom he will attend (if necessary), at their own residences.  
J. G. D. M'KENZIE, A. B., Principal.  
Toronto, July 28th, 1851. 53-5in

Trinity College. COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION of this Collegiate School will take place upon the 18th, 19th, and 20th of August, 1851.  
Public Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, August 21, 1851.  
HENRY B. JESSOP, M. A., Principal.  
Cobourg, July 29, 1851. 53-2in



Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

THE ORDINATION.

"The congregation shall be desired, secretly in their prayers, to make their humble supplications to God."—Rubric for the Ordering of Priests.

SAVIOR of spirits! if the burden'd life Our ransom'd being into action bears, Be ever with some wordless mystery rife That mocks what adoration's lip declares.

Oh, is it not, when truth's devoted hour To Thine own altar some young Levite leads, And the high gift of thine absolving power Endows the priesthood for celestial needs?

Yes, long as awed remembrance can remain Shall I that everlasting moment feel, When in the silence of St. Asaph's fane Heart, soul, and conscience did these words o'ersteal,

"Receive Thou, for Thy priestly work divine, A promised unction from the Holy One; Anointed be thou at this hallow'd shrine, Watchman of Zion! lo, thy work begun!

"Absolve for Christ what sin pure grace forgives, For Him reserve what He himself retains; Dispense the food by which the spirit lives, The ruling sacrament wherein He reigns."

And when a stillness, thrilling, rapt, profound, Breathed from the depths of each adoring soul, Eternity seem'd closing all around And shaded conscience with divine control.

With seven-fold gifts that Grace did here descend Hearts to illumine with celestial love, And to each priest below some unction send Perfumed with incense from THE PRIEST above.

Let Faith believe, and ever hope and pray Lord of the Temple! Thou wert nigh to bless Each shepherd, vow'd to feed Thy flock that day And fold them safe in life's vast wilderness.

To guard, premonish, and with truth provide The Saviour's Body, here on earth which roams; Pure unto death, to preach The Crucified, And beckon pilgrims to their sainted homes,

Such was the charge we messengers received, Such the high call our stewardship obey'd; Woe be to us! if truths were unbeliev'd, Our bosom Christless, and the Church betray'd.

Thus, living Shepherd of immortal sheep! If to our pastoral work the soul was given, Though for sad errors all must wail and weep, Still, let us hope there breathed a gift from heaven.

Years since have roll'd, of trial, change, and grief, But still that ordination-vow is heard; And what can soothe us with sublime relief, But, "I am with you!" oh, Incarnate Word?

And, blent with awfulness of faith and fear, For each young watchman then for Christ ordain'd Prophetic fancy sketch'd some quiet sphere, Where souls for Jesu might be sought, and gain'd.

Visions, perchance, of rural cots retired Hover'd around the priested hearts of those Who, ne'er by sad ambition inly fired, Haunt the lone hamlet where the poor repose.

Such was the scene our peerless Herbert loved, Pictured in quaint and quiet Walton's lines; Which Hooker sought, and Hammond's taste approved, In whom the image of a pastor shines.

Yet, little boots it, what our destined place In the large vineyard of the Lord may be, Weave but the spells of Thine ordaining grace, And time and scene are lost, O Lord! in Thee.

Whether in haunts of fever, homes of gloom Where squalid Woe retreats, and years to die, The toil-worn pastor cheers some tatter'd room, And calms the anguish of a mourner's sigh;

Or, haply down where greenwood dales retire Through hawthorn lanes he wends his thoughtful way What time pale sunset gilds the village-spire, And seeks the cottage where he comes to pray,

Wherever duty, discipline and care, Faith, hope and meekness grace his onward path, A shepherd finds his flock, and feeds them there, And the rich promise of his Master hath.

Spirit of light, of pastoral love and peace, Divine Sustainer! send thine unction now; And teach the watchman, time gives no release To light the burden of a priestly vow.

But bear thou up, and bear thou nobly on! To warn the wicked, and the saints to guide, Till thou be summon'd where the dead have gone, Who lived for duty, and for Jesus died.

Reviews.

A GREEK GRAMMAR FOR THE USE OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES; by PHILIP BUTTMAN. Revised and enlarged by his Son, ALEXANDER BUTTMAN: Translated from the eighteenth German edition, by Edward Robinson. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1851. For sale by Messrs. Armour and Ramsay, Toronto.

To praise Buttmann's books is like extolling the height of the sun, assuming the superfluous office of commending publications, the merits of which, amongst competent judges are undisputed. The work before us is well known to classical scholars, and is worthy of the author of the Lexilogos. It is accurate, learned, and comprehensive; supplying a mine of information judiciously arranged—of great value to tutors, undergraduates, or boys at school in the higher classes who have mastered the usual abridged grammars of the Greek language.

"Buttmann (we quote from the preface) was not a mere recluse—a scholar acquainted only with books, and deriving his views and principles merely

by way of inference from untried theories. Himself a teacher, and living in the midst of a great capital (Berlin), in daily and social intercourse with eminent scholars and practical instructors—every thing he has written bears the impress of practical application and practical utility. His works every where exhibit comprehensive learning, united with perspicuity and terseness, and with that practical sagacity and tact which are essential to the success of every teacher. In this respect he differed widely from Matthiæ; whose grammar is a vast mass of excellent materials, which the author knew not how to reduce to order and philosophic method. \* \* \* \* \* It is no slight praise of the son, to say that he has ably and successfully carried forward the plan of his distinguished parent with a like spirit, and with like results. We find every where the same careful revision and elaboration; the same judicious expansion and adaptation of the work to the progress of knowledge; the same uncommon clearness and practical tact which mark the successful teacher; and, not least, the same general impress of practical application and utility. The son, like the father, has avoided extremes and all mere innovations; and has rested satisfied, in respect to things already known, with calling them by their familiar names, without seeking to attract notice by a new nomenclature, or unusual phraseology."

The grammar is arranged in three grand divisions. (1) Orthography and orthoepy, comprising the rules of prosody, accents, changes of vowels, &c. (2) Grammatical forms and flexion of words, which occupies 250 pages of the book, and treats in a copious manner of inflexion of nouns, pronouns and verbs; irregular verbs, anomalies of signification, derivation and composition. The third part embraces the syntax, to which 250 pages more of the grammar have been devoted; besides these we have an introduction affording a general view of the Greek language and its dialects; and an appendix furnishing several pages of miscellaneous matter useful and interesting to the student of classical literature. The chapters on particles and formation of words will be found peculiarly serviceable and very satisfactory.

THE UPPER CANADA MEDICAL JOURNAL.—TORONTO: A. F. PLEES. 1851.

There is before us the July number of this meritorious periodical, which we have reason to believe is rapidly acquiring a most respectable amount of reputation. The article on "Medical Politics" contains some pertinent and vigorously expressed remarks, regarding the evils of quackery, and the disadvantageous position which the faculty at present occupy in the Province. By the way, we perceive that the "Dublin Medical Press" has copied in extenso two articles from the Journal under review:—one, Dr. Hodder's interesting case of Cæsarian Section; the other, Dr. O'Brien's excellent paper on "Syncope, Asphyxia, and Asthenia." This is an unusual compliment to a colonial periodical.

THE TRAGEDIES OF EURIPIDES, literally translated or revised, with critical and explanatory notes, by THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, of Christ Church. Two vols. London: Henry G. Bohn. 1850. For sale by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, Toronto.

These volumes form part of a valuable series of translations published by Bohn. Our classical readers will probably be familiar with that part of the *Phænissa*, where Jocasta first observes her son Polynices, and addresses him in the touching language of maternal love. In the passage the whole of which we quote as a fair specimen of the merits of the version, it will be seen that a rather difficult part of the Greek text has been judiciously managed.

JOC.—Hearing the Phœnician tongue, ye virgins, within this mansion, I drag my steps trembling with age. Ah! my son, after length of time, after numberless days, I behold thy countenance; clasp thy mother's bosom in thine arms, throw around her thy kisses, and the dark ringlets of thy clustering hair, shading thy neck. Ah! scarce possible is it that thou appearest in thy mother's arms so unhop'd for, and so unexpected. How shall I address thee? how shall I perform all? how shall I, walking in rapture around thee on that side and this, both with my hands and words, reap the varied pleasure, the delight of my former joys? O my son, thou hast left thy father's house deserted, sent away an exile by wrongful treatment from thy brother. How long'd for by thy friends! how long'd for by Thebes! From which time I am both shorn of my hoary locks, letting them fall with tears, with wailing;† deprived, my child, of the white robes, I receive in exchange around me these dark and dismal weeds. But the old man in the palace deprived of sight, always preserving with tears regret for the unanimity of the brothers which is separated from the family, has madly rushed on self destruction with the sword and with the noose above the beams of the house, bewailing the curse imprecated on his children; and with cries of woe he is always hidden in darkness. But thou, my child, I hear, art both joined in marriage, and hast the joys of love in

\* The construction is, ἀμφιβαλλέ μοι τὸ τῶν παρηίδων σου ὄρεγμα: that is, *genarum ad oscula porrectionem*. It cannot be translated literally. The verb ἀμφιβαλλέ is to be supplied before ὄρεγμα and before πλόκαμον. See Orestes, 950.

† Locus videtur corruptus. Porson. Valckenaer proposes to read δακρυόεσσι' ἀνείσα κ. τ. λ. Markland would supply φωνῆν after λέσα. Another reading proposed is, δακρυόεσσι' ἐκείσα πενήθηρον κοινῶν. Λατρυμβῶνδῶν lugubrem cinerem inficiens. Followed by Dindorf.

a foreign family, and cherishest a foreign alliance; intolerable to this thy mother and to the aged Laius, the woe of a foreign marriage brought upon us. But neither did I light the torch of fire for you, as is customary in the marriage rites, as befits the happy mother; nor was Ismenus careful of the bridal rites in the luxury of the bath; and the entrance of thy bride was made in silence through the Theban city. May these ills perish, whether the sword, or discord, or thy father is the cause, or whether fate has rushed with violence upon the house of Œdipus; for the weight of these sorrows has fallen upon me.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. IV.

MARY, THE SAILOR'S WIDOW.

And what her learning? 'Tis with awe to look In every verse throughout one sacred book, From this her joy, her hope, her peace is sought; This she has learn'd—and she is nobly taught. CRABBE.

It is just the weather when country people, that is, people like some I have known who really love the country, and are determined that every body else shall think so, make a point of taking a walk. To be sure it is very dirty under foot, and very gloomy over head, and a cold rain drop, that has not determined whether or not to become an icicle, hangs from every spray; but there is a feeling of independence with which a thoroughly-bred country woman sets out for a walk in such weather, that she would do ill to exchange for the ease of a luxurious ride; and a degree of pleasure when she considers the exact suitability of her dress to the place and season, which more delicate and costly array does not always afford. The bright broad pattern plaid, real double Scots, and nearly as thick and heavy as a carpet, is an old friend, has been wet many times, but never wet through, has kept out many hail-storms, and will probably keep out many more; and the snug cottage bonnet,—rather coarse plat, I should guess it was home manufacture—is of far too decorous a shape to think of flying away with the wind, should it blow ever so hard: then the pattens, which after all, are necessary evils, add a little to one's stature, so that through the degree of self-approval felt, on making a successful effort to leave the fire-side in such weather, the amplitude given to the figure by the capacious folding of the cloak, and the increased height, this is just the time to feel a person of consequence. And yet the consequence is materially increased by the comfortable contents of the little covered basket. Ah! we are only the bearers of another's bounty. I can guess who has filled it so kindly, and I know who it is for—poor Mary the Sailor's widow.

If we go the field-way we shall meet with few interruptions; and we will look as we pass the side of the churchyard hedge, perhaps we shall find some of those very fragrant and singular flowers, the scented coltsfoot. Yes; there is one half hidden by its broad rough leaf: it is not a wild plant: we set it in the garden border, on the shady side; but though a winter flower, the little thing did not understand why it was to be deprived of the degree of sunshine winter could afford, so it broke through all hindrances, forced its tough and knotted fibres through the heavy clods of clay, shot up its broad leaves on the graves, and amongst the nettles and thorns; and in the first gleam of a December sun, lifted up its pale and fragrant blossoms, smiling for joy at having accomplished its purpose. And, really, the little flower was right. I have learnt, lately, that in so stormy a world as this, sunshine is a thing worth seeking; and to be yet more serious, we should all be wiser if, like that little flower, we sought happiness in—what ought to be the human soul's sunshine—the light of God's countenance, though it shine amid the thorns and nettles of affliction; aye, and on the very borders of the grave. I am happy to say I know many who understand the secret, and poor Mary is one of them. She has had great troubles, but the Psalmist's God "delivereth out of all."—When quite young she lost her mother, and O, how much is told in that little sentence! How many kindnesses unperformed! sorrows unsoothed! hours of sickness unattended! Her father married again, and she, a child of seven years old, was sent to a farm-house, to nurse an infant, and to wait upon two or three children younger than herself. Being naturally of a tender and affectionate disposition, she felt her situation more than some older children might have done; and she has told me that she used some times to steal away from her little charge, and sitting down under the hedge, hide her face in her pinafore, and cry for her mother; and the sound of the tolling bell would generally awaken a passionate expression of grief, and a wish that it was tolling for her, that she might see her mother. But if the sorrows of children are as hard to bear as the troubles of maturer years, they certainly do not last so long, and He who, when father and mother forsake, taketh up, raised up poor Mary, in her next place of service, a kind and watchful friend. Those times were not called so 'liberal' as the present—whether these are wiser and better remains to be proved; and Mary's old-fashioned mistress, besides teaching her the Catechism, and hearing her daily read the Bible, expected her to attend, twice on every Sunday, the ordinances of the Church, by God's mercy established in her native land. She did attend—long, perhaps because it was a duty to obey her

mistress; afterwards, possibly, because it was a decent and respectable habit; but it has been my lot to know, in more than one instance, that the God of order is often pleased to bless an orderly and regular attendance on the outward means with his inward spiritual grace. (I wish every one thought so, the church-path between this avenue of trees would be better trodden.) So it was in her case. She was preserved from the many evils to which she was exposed after the death of her excellent mistress, and providentially provided for, day by day, when ill health compelled her to leave her place, and she applied diligently to learn the trade of a glove-maker. She took lodgings with a respectable young woman, whose husband was at sea; and on his return he brought home with him his brother-in-law, Mary's future husband. I do not wonder the young sailor liked her, so very neat in her person, so civil and industrious, and so pretty as I am sure she must have been then.

Perhaps you can fancy, better than I can tell you, all that happened next; how happy they were together; what pleasant walks they took in each other's company, at twilight on summer evenings; how poor Mary wept at parting, and lay awake listening to the high wind on long stormy nights; and when he came home, how he used to bring her curious things from beyond the sea—beautifully polished shells, such as our English fish never heard of; ears of Indian corn; and little pictures of the "Madonna," cut curiously at the nunneries; and cocoa nuts, and a coloured basket from Portugal, and all sorts of things from all quarters of the world; for he made many voyages, both before and after their marriage; and you can fancy that the gifts he brought were very precious, and some of them we may still see hanging in different parts of her neat house, and carefully treasured there; for the hand that gave them is in the grave.

It will be well to walk a little faster. It needs some philosophy to own, that, in weather like this, it is a duty and may be a pleasure to walk at all, for the wind is piercing on the brow of this hilly field, yet the mist hangs so sullenly on the river and over the beautiful fields beyond, that we cannot but enjoy the fair prospect. The lanes into which we next enter are more sheltered, and if we were disposed to loiter, we might even now find wonders enough, and beauties enough, for a long day's consideration, in the leafless hedges and the withered banks. For in the hollows lie masses of snow, that came from the region of heaven, to show us the brightness of those garments which are white "as no fuller on earth can white them;" which comes we know not whence, and will return we cannot tell how; and where it has melted it discovers to us long shining wreaths of ivy, and beneath the dark leaves the soft green moss, of which nature weaves her velvet inner robe at this cold season, and in which she wraps up her delicate children, young buds, and seeds, and sprouting roots; and of which she forms secret and warm hiding-places, for innumerable glittering insects, through their quiet winter sleep. I like to look at moss, for it reminds me of poor Mungo Parke, and the comfort he once derived from the thought that the God who had made so beautiful, and so tenderly guarded this, one of His meanest creatures, would not surely be unmindful of him.

But if I do not go on with my story, I shall get to Mary's house, before I have told you all. She married—but a sailor's wife, I always think, must have a double share of sad partings and feverish anxieties. Poor Mary at least found it so. Her husband was long in a French prison, saw dangerous service at the taking of Gibraltar, and was at the siege of Genoa. During many years she had few months of his company, and once he was absent from her for more than three years. All this time she diligently followed her business, living with her sister-in-law. They were fellow sufferers, for their husbands served on board the same ship; so having like hopes and fears, they were well suited to each other's society; and Mary looks back, with evident pleasure, to the remembrance of those quiet months, and speaks with satisfaction of the regard which was always maintained between herself and her sister by a scrupulous attention to the discharge of every day duties, and by paying that degree of respect, (which is too often neglected amongst near relations even in more polished society,) but which after all is perhaps the surest way of securing esteem, and consequently of maintaining real friendship.

But the years past on, and his country was willing that her weather-beaten servant should rest at last. Samuel came home from the last voyage, and receiving his well-earned pension, brought his wife from the country where she had all her life resided, to our parish, which was his native place. She to our parish, which was his native place. She was our next-door neighbour for years, but I was a child then and knew nothing about her name. Her husband's pension amounted to sixteen pounds a year, and she was still able to increase the little income by her business; but the greatest earthly blessing, health was lost to them both for ever.—The small house in which they lived is pleasantly situated, and was, I am sure—for she is one of the neatest women I ever knew—kept in beautiful order. Her husband had no temptation certainly, and I believe never did seek for any recreation but



what his own little garden afforded. I never remember meeting them in our walks, but I can recollect when the rulers of our school-room were absent, clambering into the window seat, and standing on tip-toe, to watch Mr. and Mrs. North, (for they were dignified by their title then, or at least we called them so, being brought up according to the old "regime," and taught to respect our elders,) so we used to scramble into the window seat, as I said before, standing on tip-toe, and stretching head above head, to watch them set out for church. I see them now, in my mind's eye; she in her neat sage-coloured pelisse and straw bonnet, and he in his comfortable great coat and sailor's trowsers, and black silk handkerchief; but they used to walk feebly and slowly; neither had an arm strong enough to support the other, so each leaned on a walking stick; his constitution was rapidly giving way under the hardships which he had undergone; and she, though scarcely past the meridian of life was evidently sinking under the influence of some unseen but incurable malady. At that time, indeed, comfortable as they were to outward appearance, she had to undergo more than any one knew, except as she sometimes says with tears, her heavenly Father and herself. And she has told me how, for days together, she has watched alone with her husband when he was unable, by any means to obtain one hour's respite from agonizing pain; how she has risen to wait upon him, night after night, and month after month; and how, when she had taken pains to prepare nicely their comfortable meal, it was laid aside untasted, because he was too ill, and she too sad, to feel any disposition for it.

Alas! is not this the real version of many a story which tells of the happiness of the sailor's or soldier's rest, in his proud native land, when his toil is done! O! happy they who expect repose only in that country where "there is no more sea," and where they "learn war no more!" It was no wonder the anxious wife became weak; no wonder that her weakness increased so that her hands refusing their accustomed task, her business was laid aside. Then her husband died suddenly, and she ceased to receive his pension; and I have heard her tell, how, on the day of his death, their wedding-day seventeen years before, she found herself a widow with one shilling, and only one; and the expenses of the funeral to be paid. But her landlord was a very clever man in his way, bustling and managing; he bid her "take heart," he would provide for the funeral; so he took possession of her husband's wardrobe, which was much better than that of most poor men, and disposing of the different articles amongst his work-people, without losing a shilling himself, or giving his poor tenant one, he certainly lightened her mind of a heavy burthen. But if one was taken away, many must have been left, and it must have been with a very sad heart that the poor widow applied for the small pittance which yet was all that a parish, over burthened with poor, could be expected to supply; it must have been very reluctantly that she, who had been so long mistress of her neat house, left it to seek lodgings; and she was tempted, perhaps, to doubt the care of her heavenly Father, when she considered that, just when she needed most, her increasing illness entirely put it out of her power to make the smallest exertion on her own behalf. In a short time she went to the Infirmary, and though in patience and humility she submitted to the various trying remedies which it was thought needful to apply, she was at the end of thirty-six long weeks, sent out as incurable. Incurable, indeed, as to the suffering body, but to the troubled soul the pious labours of one who at that time ministered there in holy things had been abundantly blessed. It would ill become me to praise him. I have known others besides Mary who have blessed his simple and earnest manner of preaching the truth as it is in Jesus; who have experienced his unwearied attention and his laborious exertion—but his record is on high.

(To be concluded in our next.)

**DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,  
CANADA WEST.  
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

**OWEN AND MILLS,**  
**COACH BUILDERS**  
FROM LONDON,  
KING STREET, TORONTO. 1

**W. MORRISON,**  
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,  
SILVER SMITH, &c.  
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.  
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,  
Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of  
all kinds made and repaired to order.  
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.  
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

**FOR SALE.**  
THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the  
Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE:  
COUNTY OF YORK.

**CITY OF TORONTO**—Lot 17, North side of King-street;  
17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the  
residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and  
North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of  
Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street,  
about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3  
and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid  
out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)  
**City of Toronto**—Water Lot in front of the West half of  
Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

**Township of York**—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession  
from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12  
Acres.

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

**Township of Whitchurch**—Part of Lot 17, in 4th con-  
cession, 80 Acres.

**Township of North Gwillimbury**—East half of 23, in 3rd  
concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession  
200 Acres.

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

**COUNTY OF NORFOLK.**  
**Township of Woodhouse**—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200  
Acres.

**COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.**  
**Township of Saltfleet**—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in  
8th concession, 300 Acres.

**COUNTY OF SIMCOE.**  
**Township of Innisfil**—North half 13, in 10th concession  
100 Acres.

**COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.**  
**Township of Haldimand**—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A,  
300 Acres.

**Township of Murray**—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B,  
and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A.  
600 Acres.

**COUNTY OF HASTINGS.**  
**Township of Thurlow**—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200  
Acres.

**COUNTY OF LANARK.**  
**Township of Montagu**—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200  
Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to  
**GEORGE CROOKSHANK,**  
Front-Street, Toronto.  
November 19, 1850. 15-tf

**VAYER'S**  
**CHERRY PECTORAL**  
For the Cure of  
**COUGHS, COLDS,  
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,  
WHOOPIING-COUGH, CROUP,  
ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION**

This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and  
Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted as it is the  
most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is  
a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hope-  
less cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of  
the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common  
coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are  
known to the world, and the would respect their opinions.

FROM PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.  
"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your 'CHERRY PECTORAL'  
'in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am  
satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable  
compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties.—  
If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service  
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."  
**EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D.,**  
President of Amherst College.

(From the London Lancet.)  
"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable  
preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a care-  
ful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appre-  
ciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness  
for cough and lung complaints."

**DIRECT EVIDENCE.**  
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—Feeling under obligations  
to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my  
case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others.  
Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough,  
and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was  
obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could  
get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your  
**CHERRY PECTORAL**, the use of which I immediately com-  
menced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth  
bottle, am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has  
ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

**E. S. STONE, A. M.,**  
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.  
From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls,  
Mass:—  
Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance  
for all the **CHERRY PECTORAL** last sent me. I can unhesi-  
tatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as  
your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so  
many cases of Cough and Lung complaints. Our Physicians are  
using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects.  
Truly yours,  
**D. M. BRYANT.**

PREPARED BY **J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.**  
Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw,  
Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the  
Canadas.  
July 23rd, 1851. 52-3m

**GEORGE ARMITAGE,**  
**MODELLER,** Marble, Stone and Wood Carver,  
Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.  
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  
Terms.  
N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from  
Living and Dead Subjects.  
Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

**ORGAN FOR SALE.**  
A Two Stop ORGAN, suitable for a small  
Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete.  
Height of Case..... 8 feet.  
Width of "..... 5 "  
Depth of "..... 34 "  
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.  
Toronto, January 15th 1851.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND**  
**Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution,**  
**LONDON.**  
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.  
Subscribed Capital One Million.  
One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the  
Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the  
Clergy of their respective localities.

**Patrons:**  
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.  
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.  
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford.  
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton.  
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath  
and Wells.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester.  
The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and  
Raphoe.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown.

**Directors:**  
CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C.  
Major J. Adair.  
The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly  
Rev. W. Harness, M. A.  
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.  
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Rev. Richard Wood, B. D.  
James Lamb, Esq.  
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William Ambrose Shaw, Esq.

Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq.  
Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A.  
John Walker, Esq.  
Sir William White.

**CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.**  
**Patrons:**  
The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archdeacon of York.  
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The Hon. William Allan. | John Arnold, Esq. | J. M. Strachan, Esq.  
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Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. | J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. | Thomas Champion, Esq.  
AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution  
in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada,  
with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel  
satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will  
attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity  
residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged  
in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and  
practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will  
best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust  
that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as  
perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company,  
guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN  
ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide  
for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete  
and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for  
the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with  
the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the form-  
ation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow  
and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their  
Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the  
convenience of the Assured.  
Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be  
duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.  
Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.  
Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state  
of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra  
Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the  
United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Missis-  
sippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great  
Britain or Ireland.  
Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the  
limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the  
circumstances of the case may require.  
Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue  
at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three  
of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London  
Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying  
the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

**SPECIMENS OF RATES.**  
**SHORT TERMS.**  
SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.	
	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.		
16	£ s. d.	1 19 3	£ s. d.	10 6	25	£ s. d.	1 2 3	£ s. d.	12 9	35	£ s. d.	1 4 1	£ s. d.	15 2
20	£ s. d.	1 1 0	£ s. d.	11 9	30	£ s. d.	1 3 1	£ s. d.	13 7	40	£ s. d.	1 6 1	£ s. d.	18 2
45	£ s. d.	1 10 0	£ s. d.	13 9	50	£ s. d.	1 10 0	£ s. d.	16 11	55	£ s. d.	1 16 11	£ s. d.	23 1

**WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.**  
SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annu-  
Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Age.	Annual Premium.			Half-yearly Premium.			Quarterly Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Half-yearly Premium.			Quarterly Premium.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	1 11 3	0 15 10	0 8 0	30	2 2 7	1 1 7	0 10 11	45	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
20	1 13 11	0 17 2	0 8 8	35	2 9 1	1 4 11	0 12 6	50	4 4 11	2 3 3	1 1 10	55	5 5 10	2 14 0	1 7 3				
25	1 17 9	0 19 2	0 9 8	40	2 17 8	1 9 4	0 14 9	55	5 5 10	2 14 0	1 7 3								

April 30th, 1851. **E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.**

**Advertisements.**  
**DR. BOVELL,**  
John Street, near St. George's Church,  
TORONTO. 39-tf  
April 23rd, 1851.  
**DR. MELVILLE,**  
YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE,  
Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto.  
November 13th, 1850. 16-tf  
**MR. S. J. STRATFORD,**  
SURGEON AND OCULIST,  
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.  
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in  
re-ear of the same. 41-1ly  
Toronto, May 7, 1851.  
**MR. ALEX. KEEFER,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
City Buildings, King Street. 7-tf  
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. 5-tf



BIRTH.

At Guelph on the 4th inst., the wife of the Rev. Arthur Palmer, of a son.

DIED.

On Friday, August 1, after a few hours illness, of Apoplexy, Davidson Munro Murray, Esq., of this city, and late of the Island of Barbados, West Indies.

In this city, after a few hours illness, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. John Brown, Builder, Victoria-street, aged 6 years.

WHAT THE NOVA-SCOTIANS THINK.

[From the Halifax Sun, Sept. 24, 1848.] We have never had any great faith in "quack medicines," as they are called; but at the same time, we think it quite possible many of these contain those healing properties, which from their beneficial influence on the constitution, have led to the many published laudatory certificates in their behalf.

[From the Boston Mercantile Journal.]

This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obstinate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs, affections of the Chest, Diseased Liver, &c.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila." blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M.D.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

New Advertisements.

THE MISSES MACNALLY, beg to announce that their Seminary will re-open after the summer recess on Thursday, 4th of September, when the classes will be resumed. 36 Wellington-Street, Toronto, August 7th, 1851. 1-4in

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE LEATHER. "Leather for Sale at Lower Prices than any other House in this City."

THE Undersigned will sell New York Spanish Sole Leather at No. 120, King street, East of the Market, at Seventeen Dollars per 100 lbs. COD OIL—CHEAP. His Stock of HIDES and KIPS will be on hand in a few days. JAMES BEATY. Toronto, August 4, 1851. 1-3in

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY Monsieur and Madame Deslandes, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THE CLASSES will re-open at this Establishment on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1851. Toronto, August 6, 1851. 1-3m

WANTED

FOR the the GRAMMAR SCHOOL at Simcoe, County of Norfolk, C. W. an Assistant thoroughly competent to teach the Classics and Mathematics, to whom a liberal salary will be given. A person experienced in teaching would be preferred. Application (post paid) may be made to the Principal, the Rev. Geo. Salmon. Toronto, August 6, 1851. 1-tf

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of announcing to the Printers of Canada, that the promise he made in introducing his New Specimen to the Public is in course of fulfilment. The Artist in Edinburgh has supplied the BREVIER Matrices, and promises other faces shortly. The addition, with other extensive improvements, renders the Establishment worthy of the support which it continues to receive, and for which the Proprietor offers his grateful thanks.

The following Agencies continue their accounts with this Foundry:— Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. of New York, Press Makers, &c. Messrs. Wells & Webb, Wood Letter Cutters, &c. Mr. George Mather, of New York, Printing Ink Manufacturer, of all Colours.

Messrs. L. Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia, Type and Stereotype Founders. Of whose Manufactures he has always on hand a general assortment. The above named Houses are so well known that it is unnecessary to make any remarks on the excellence of their manufactures. The convenience that the Printers of Canada now have in being able to purchase at their own doors all that they can require to furnish or renew an Office, will be apparent to all; while the

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY.

A Branch of this Establishment, under the management of Mr. D. K. Feehan, Agent, Front-street, Toronto, places the Printers of each section of the Province upon an equally favourable footing.

OLD TYPE taken in exchange for new, without any deduction for dress, at 5d per lb. 20 per cent charged on American imports to cover Duties, Freight, &c.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE, Corner of St. Helen and Lemoine Street.

Montreal, June 30, 1851. 1-3in. N. B.—Publishers of Papers giving three insertions to the above, will receive payment in Type, on purchasing four times the amount of their accounts.

AN ENGLISH LADY, who has for some years been accustomed to tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess. French, Music, and Drawing taught, if required. Address M. G., Post-Office, Toronto. 15th July, 1851. 51-tf

F. B. BEDDOME,

Land, House and General Agency Office, Opposite the Bank of Montreal, Ridout Street, London, Canada West.

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, will have their business attended to with despatch.

Books and other Goods received on consignment, and sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE. Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot.

REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Hillwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Beecher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE REV'D. JOB DEACON, Rector of Adolphus-town, Upper Canada, formerly of the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, died in May, 1850. He had four brothers, Michael, John, James, and Daniel. Information is requested as to DANIEL, who was last heard of in the Island of Newfoundland. The Executors of the Rev. Mr. DEACON would be glad to hear whether the said Daniel Deacon is living or not, and if dead, whether he left any lawful issue. Letters on the subject may be addressed to FRANCIS M. HILL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Kingston, Canada, one of the Executors. Kingston, July, 1851. 53-3in



ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON UNION RAILROAD.

RAILROAD LETTING.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Office of the Subscribers, in the City of Toronto, Canada West, until the 5th day of September next, for the Grubbing, Clearing, Grading, Masonry, Bridging, and all other work necessary to prepare the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad for the superstructure from Toronto to Barrie, a distance of about sixty-four miles. Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen, and all the necessary information obtained at the said Office, ten days prior to the day of letting. The undersigned reserve the right to accept such offers as may be deemed most to their advantage. M. C. STORY & Co. Office, Church Street, Toronto, July 28th, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED,

IN EMBOSSED MUSLIN, FULL GILT BACK, Price 1s. 10d.,

THE BOOK OF PSALMS, translated out of the original Hebrew, according to the authorized version; arranged in parallelism; with an Introductory Treatise on Hebrew Poetry.

For Sale by Messrs. Rowsell, Armour, Scobie, Leslie, Cosgrove, and the Methodist Book Store, King-street; and Messrs. Maclear, Bentley, and the Tract Society Depository, Yonge-street. Toronto, July 12th, 1851. 51-4in

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Having a Rolling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand.

New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by EXPRESS as usual. N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms. THOS. MACLEAR. Toronto, July 9, 1851. 50-tf

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street.

JOHN J. EVANS,

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

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

CLOTHS, 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. The most approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

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

DRY GOODS:

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

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, loths, 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 Eronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Toronto, April 31 1851. Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. 18 1y

GOVERNESS.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Governess in a Private Family. She is fully competent to instruct in French and Music, besides the usual branches of an English Education. Reference is permitted to the Rev. R. J. C. TAYLOR, Rector of Peterborough, who will answer all applications, and give particulars. Peterborough, July 28th 1851. 53-4in. Patriot to copy and give four insertions.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

R. NEWTON,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c. 108 1/2 Yonge-Street, Toronto.

HAS just received from New York a choice and valuable assortment of BOOKS, consisting of the most popular authors of the day.

THE STATIONERY

Has been bought for cash of Importers, and will be sold at the lowest possible rates. Medium, Cap, and Letter, and a variety of other papers obtained from the most eminent manufacturers in the United States, will be sold decidedly cheap. Toronto, July 23, 1851. 52-16in.

CHEAP MUSIC.

R. NEWTON, Bookseller and Stationer, 108 1/2, Yonge Street, has just received from New York a large selection of the most popular Music of the day, which he has selected with great care from the stock of an eminent Publisher, now a Bankrupt; and having been bought for Cash from the Assignees, he can offer the whole at One-half of the Publishing Price. Toronto, 22nd July, 1851. 52-4in



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON. CAPTAIN HARRISON.

THIS Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO every morning (Sundays excepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON every afternoon (excepting Sundays), at fifteen minutes past Two precisely. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-tf

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitty, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg. (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March, 10, 1851. 38-tf

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Boat. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-tf

EDUCATION.

THE central position of Three Rivers, in Eastern Canada, its quietude and healthfulness, and its possession of the advantages of Ready Communication with other parts of the Province, by means of Telegraph, Stage and Steamboat, seem to point it out as a place well suited for the establishment of Seminaries for the Education of Youth.

The undersigned, a Graduate of Corpus College, Cambridge who enjoyed the happiness and advantage of being one of the Pupils of that distinguished Scholar, and very admirable Teacher, the late Rev. JAMES TATE, A. M., Master of the Grammar School of Richmond-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, has been engaged for several years in the Tuition of his own Sons, and now proposes to undertake the instruction of a few additional Pupils.

The Charges, which are payable each term in advance, are as follows:—

Table showing tuition fees: Tuition for boys under 12 years of age, Do. for boys above 12, Tuition, Board, &c. for boys under 12, Do. do. for boys above 12.

NO EXTRA STANDING CHARGES. Commencement of Terms:—January 13th, March 30th, July 22nd, October 6th.

Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from June 16th to July 21st.

Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course.

For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full, £12 10 0. Do. with single room, £17 10 0.

SAMUEL S. WOOD, 47-12in.

Rectory, Three Rivers, June 13, 1851.

CLERICAL DUTY.

A 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. 22-tf

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. OFFICE, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-tf



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Broker.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

- JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-t

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. 9-tf

"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. or the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for 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 instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:— M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evans, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, Junr, Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. L. F. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock. H. C. Barwick, Port Stanley, &c. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Dover, Vittoria, &c. J. Wilson, Simcoe, Port Dover, Vittoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napanee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. F. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

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.