

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 29.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 13, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCX.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
S	Feb. 16.	Gen. 1.	Mark 16.
M	" 17.	Num. 22.	Luke 1.
T	" 18.	" 24.	Luke 1.
W	" 19.	" 25.	Gal. 2.
T	" 20.	" 27.	Luke 2.
F	" 21.	" 30.	Gal. 3.
S	" 22.	" 31.	Luke 3.
S	" 23.	Deut. 1.	Luke 4.
		" 2.	Gal. 5.
		Gen. 3.	Luke 6.
		" 6.	Gal. 6.

Church	Clergy	Morning	Evening
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector,	11 o'clock	3 1/2 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assit.	11 "	4 "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumb.	11 "	6 1/2 "
St. George's	Rev. R. Michele, M.A., Incumbent.	11 "	7 "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	11 "	6 1/2 "
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumb.		
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assit.		

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, February 17th, 1851.

First and Second Pages.	Third Page.	Fourth Page.
Septuagesima Sunday.	Editorial:—Illustration of Liberalism, or Vanity gone mad; Perversion of Visct. Fielding.	Editorial:—Church University; From our English Files. United States.
Diocese of Toronto.	Editorial:—Church University; From our English Files. United States.	Poetry:—My Prayer Book. Review. Common-Place Book. Perth Cathedral.

Poetry.

MOUNTAIN STREAMS—AN INSPIRATION FROM TOWN.
BY CHARLES MACKAY.

What time the fern puts forth its rings,
What time the early throats sing,
I love to fly the murky town,
And tread the moorlands, bare and brown:
From greenest level of the glens,
To barest summit of the Bens,
To trace the torrents where they flow,
Serene or brawling, fierce or slow;
To linger pleased and loiter long,
A silent listener to their song.

Farewell, ye streets! Again I'll sit
On crags to watch the shadows flit;
To list the buzzing of the bee,
Or branches waving like a sea;
To hear far off the cuckoo's note,
Or lark's clear coral high aloft,
And find a joy in every sound,
Of air, the water, or the ground;
Of fancies full, though fixing nought,
And thinking—heedless of my thought.

Farewell I and in the teeth of care
I'll breathe the buxom mountain air,
Feed vision upon dyes and hues
That from the hill-top interfuse,
White-rocks and lichen born of spray,
Dark heather tufts, and mossy gray,
Green grass, blue sky, and boulders brown,
With amber waters glistening down.
And early flowers, blue white and pink,
That fringe with beauty all the brink.

Farewell, ye streets! beneath an arch
Of drooping birch, or feathery larch,
Or mountain ash, that o'er it bends,
I'll watch some streamlet as it wends;
Some brook whose tune its course betrays,
Whose verdure dogs its hidden ways—
Verdure of trees and bloom of flowers,
And music fresher than the showers,
Soft-dripping where the tendrils twine;
And all its beauty shall be mine.

Ay, mine, to bring me joy and health,
And endless store of mental wealth—
Wealth ever given to hearts that warm
To loveliness of sound or form,
And that can see in nature's face
A hope, a beauty, and a grace—
That in the city or the woods,
In thoroughfairs or solitudes,
Can live their life at Nature's call,
Despising nothing, loving all.

Sweet streams, that over summits leap,
Or fair in rock-hewn basins sleep;
That foaming burst in bright cascades,
Or toy with cowslips in the shades;
That shout till earth and sky grow mute,
Or twinkle lowly as a lute;
That sing a song of lusty joy,
Or murmur like a love-lorn boy;
That creep or fall, that flow or run—
I dote upon you every one.

For many a day of calm delight,
And hour of pleasure stol'n from night;
For morning freshness, joy of noon,
And beauty rising with the moon;
For health encirmer of cheeks,
And wisdom gained on mountain peaks;
For inward light from Nature won,
And visions gilded by the sun;
For fancies fair and waking dreams—
I love ye all, ye mountain streams.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—FEB. 16, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—
(Genesis i.)—This lesson is the first of the class-division, extending to the Sunday after Ascension, commencing with the creation and fall of man, and ending with the triumph of his Redeemer. Connected with this general system there is, also, another and immediate object, contemplated in the name and appointment of the day, and furthered by the selection of its Proper Lessons. This object is the introduction of the members of the Church to a season of humiliation and penitence, which is to be their preparation to celebrate, in Passion-week and Easter-day, the mercies, and the victory, and their redemption. The first chapter of Genesis, therefore, is selected, both, as the setting before us the beginning of his history, in the creation of man, and of all things, by God, and as calculated to excite our diligence and emulation, by reminding us of the high station from which we have fallen.

The first 25 verses are occupied in a simple, but sublime, description of the creation of all things, except man, by the almighty power and free goodness of that Great Being, against whom we have rebelled, and on whose sole bounty every living creature depends. The third person in the blessed Trinity, the Holy Spirit, is mentioned as moving, or brooding, upon the face of the waters, when the earth was "without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep." His genial power gave to the cold, gloomy, and chaotic mass, warmth, and light, form, and life. At the word of the all-powerful God, all the elements assumed their stations—the earth stood forth—the waters sought their proper beds—the firmament was marked out—the sun came forth as a bridegroom out of his chamber, and rejoiced as a giant to run his course;—the trees and herbage arose—the several animals of the air, the earth, and the waters, were called into existence—and all creation rejoiced before its God, who looked upon the things that he had made, and pronounced them good.

In the twenty-sixth verse we come to the important announcement of God, "Let us make man, in our image, and after our likeness." Yes, brethren, let us remember, with shame and confusion of face—let us remember with hearts excited to struggle to regain our glorious pre-eminence, that we were created in the image of God—in the likeness of that Holy and Great Being, who is perfectly pure, and perfectly happy. And to man, thus created, did God give dominion over the world that he made, and over all things in it, and

* Sparrow, and other writers, speak of the appointment of these Lessons from Genesis, as intended to introduce us to the penitential season of Lent.

Thus Shepherd says—"Upon Septuagesima, and the two following Sundays, and through the greater part of Lent, Genesis is read. This Book, which relates the Fall, and its fatal effects, the Corruption of the Human Race, and their consequent destruction, was probably thought best adapted to this penitential season. I have already had occasion to take notice, that in the primitive church, Genesis was read in Lent.

"Towards the approach of Easter, and on Easter-day, proper Lessons are selected out of Exodus, in which, under the figure of the deliverance of Israel from its bondage in Egypt, and by the institution of the Passover, is represented our redemption from sin and death, by the sacrifice of the lamb, slain from the foundation of the world." (Rev. xiii. 8.)

"It is true enough, that the Lessons relating to the creation, fall, and corruption of man, are adapted to the meditations of the penitential season of Lent; but Shepherd speaks of the Lessons before Easter, taken from Exodus, as if they were not a continuation of the same subject as those taken from Genesis. Whereas, we shall make it evident, that in every one of these from Genesis, after the history of the fall, as well as in those from Exodus, there is a connected history, tracing the regular stages of the renewal of the promise, down to the time of its being placed on a permanent record by the Passover. So that while our view of what we have lost, and of the evils we have incurred by the fall, excite our sorrow and fear; the promise cheers our hope, and leads us in love, hope, and faith, as well as in penitence, to seek safety and reconciliation, in the blood of the lamb of God. The course, if we may so call it, of the "Promise," is traced through that period of the Old Testament History, which was before the law; and which is, therefore, distinguished by St. Paul, from the period during which the Jews were under the law of Moses as the period of "Promise."

supplied him with all that was necessary for his sustenance and enjoyment.

EVENING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—
(Genesis ii.)—The same subject is pursued—man, created in the image of God, and blessed with his favor, is seen as the especial object of his care.—God is described as consulting his happiness, and ordaining means of enlarging his pleasures. His first act of love is the appointment of the blessed return and rest of the seventh day, not the rest of sloth and frivolity, but rest of the soul, reposing in the contemplation of infinite benevolence, holding sacred communion with the Holy One, loving, praising, adoring, the great God—the heavenly Father—the Lord of life. The next act, in which the care of God for man is manifested, is in the preparation of paradise, the garden of Eden, for him to dwell in, filled with the choicest fruits and flowers; and all freely bestowed on him, save only the one tree, "the tree of knowledge of good and evil." To complete man's happiness, and that he should not be in solitude, the same fatherly care produced, as a helpmate for him—woman. Adam and his wife, the favored objects of God's tender care—the representatives of us all—were without sorrow, or shame, because without sin; and happy, and unabashed, because innocent and holy.—Brethren, remember, that the restoration of this holy and happy state is the "incorruptible crown," which St. Paul, in the Epistle for the day, sets before us, as the prize for which we are to contend, and to attain which, we must "keep the body in subjection." Remember, too, that it is not like the crown at the Grecian games, to be attained only by one. It is open to all; and, though we were not the chosen people of Israel, but of the Gentiles, and called at the eleventh hour, (see Gospel for the day,) we may yet be delivered by the goodness of God, and chosen through Jesus Christ.

"To stamp on man," says Bishop Horne, "his own image, was the design of God in creating him; to restore that image, when lost, was the design of God in redeeming him. Could greater honour have been done to human nature? Never may the guilt be ours of debasing our nature, and obliterating 'this image and superscription;' a species surely of treason against the majesty of heaven.—Sloth will obscure the fair impression; its attendants, ignorance and vice, will destroy it. Let diligence, therefore, be appointed to watch over it, and to retouch, from time to time, the lines that are faded; till the whole standing confessed in knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness, men may glorify our father which is in heaven, when they behold his resemblance upon earth. So shall we answer the ends of our creation and redemption, and serve our generation in the most effectual manner. And though, when this is done, we must close our eyes in death, and sleep with our Fathers; yet the hour cometh, in which we shall open them again, to behold thy face, O God, in righteousness; we shall be satisfied, when we awake with thy likeness."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Pursuant to notice the annual meeting of the Midland District branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto was held in the Court House on Thursday evening. The Ven. the Archdeacon occupied the chair, and after at some length explaining the objects of the Society, the report for the past year was read by the Secretary. Several resolutions were then moved and seconded, and the meeting was addressed by the Reverend Messrs. Brent, Lauder, T. W. Allen, Rogers, and Mulkins, and by the Hon. J. Macaulay, Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Hill and Cooper.

SEVENTH REPORT of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, presented February 6th, 1851.

In presenting you with the accustomed report of the proceedings of the Church Society in this district during the year 1850, your committee find little of novelty or striking interest to record.

Matters proceeded as usual in the Travelling Mission of the District. The Missionary continues to perform Services on Sundays at the several stations which have been mentioned in former reports. His week-day services are more liable to changes of time and place. The Congregation at Sydenham increases. Nearly forty pounds have been raised there to provide the church with a bell.

In Storrington, a subscription has been opened for a new Church, to be built in that township, and ninety pounds have been collected, of which sixty pounds are contributed in the locality itself. During the past summer, your missionary established a monthly service in the remote township of Hinchinbrooke, where he was encouraged by the good attendance of the inhabitants.

The Baptisms administered in the district mission during the past year, have been thirty-seven, including one person of riper years.

In the Parochial Association of Bath, the sum of eleven pounds three shillings, has been collected and applied to the purchase of a Melodeon for the use of the Parish Church.

The Mission of Barrfield and Pittsburgh, continues in a satisfactory state. Divine Service is performed at two stations, in addition to the two churches of St. Mark and St. James. The largest congregation in the mission consists of about 150 persons.

The appointment of an additional Clergyman to the immediate neighbourhood of Kingston, which was anticipated in the last report presented to you, has recently taken place.

The Rev. E. Patterson is now resident in Kingston, and his ministrations are to extend to Wolf Island, as well as to Portsmouth. A stone church has been erected in the village of Porstmouth during the past year, in which two services are performed every Sunday by the Rev. Messrs. Herchmer and Patterson.

A special subscription has been opened for the support of the new mission of Portsmouth and Wolfe Island, to which your Committee desire to direct your attention, as an important branch of their operations.

The sales of books and tracts at the depository during the past year have been small. This is mainly to be explained by the fact that the stock on hand has been extremely limited as the funds at the disposal of your Committee have not admitted of the purchase of an adequate supply.

The cash account exhibits a receipt of £209 6s. 10d., and an expenditure of 147 9s. 1d., leaving a balance in hands of the Treasurer of £61 17s 9d.

The grants made by your Committee to the mission of Barrfield and Pittsburgh, and to Travelling Mission of the District, are now about to expire.

It is highly important that these missions should be maintained in full efficiency; but that cannot be, unless a new and immediate effort is made throughout the district. Your Committee, though acting for the whole Midland District, have seldom any other funds at their disposal but such as are collected within the limits of the single Parochial Association of Saint George's, Kingston.

The Barrifield Mission may be thought to have claims upon Kingston rather than upon the District generally, and your Committee will be desirous of continuing to it such a measure of support as may be found compatible with your new and nearer obligations. The District Travelling Mission, on the other hand, is evidently the care and concern of every parochial association alike, and must, for the future, be maintained by the combined exertions of every part of the District.

At their next quarterly meeting, when new arrangements must be made, it is probable that your committee will charge the funds of the Kingston Parochial Association with such a portion of the stipend of the Travelling Missionary as they will bear, leaving the remainder to be made up among the other parishes in the District.

Your Committee trust that by these means the Travelling Mission will be sufficiently provided for.

The proceedings of our Parent Society throughout the past year, do not appear to invite any particular observation. The great event of the period—so far as our Church in Canada is concerned—has been the commencement of a Church University. Your Committee regard this most important work with lively interest, and confidently look forward to its successful accomplishment.

And, in conclusion, they would adopt the words of the Apostle Saint Paul, as applicable to these days of danger and perplexity—"Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ETOBICOKE.

A Concert of Sacred Music was given on Tuesday last, the 2nd inst., by the members of the choir, aided by some gentlemen from Toronto, who kindly gave their very efficient assistance for the occasion. It being known that the object was to raise funds towards the liquidation of the debt incurred in the erection of the Church, there was a very large attendance, every seat being occupied shortly after the hour appointed for the commencement of the Concert. Mr. W. Townsend, Professor of Music, presided at the Melodeon, with much ability and judgment; and the correct and tasteful manner in which the whole of the pieces were given was extremely creditable to all the performers, and gave proof that they must have given themselves to the task with much zeal and careful preparation. The numerous auditory appeared highly gratified; and we are happy to be enabled to state that the receipts, by the sale of admission tickets previous to the Concert, amounted to £30.

ENGLAND.

Miss Amelina Petit, governess in the family of W. F. Lacock, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, was on Christmas day received into communion with the English Church by the Rev. J. Matthews, vicar of the parish, church who read the following paper in the presence of the communicants:—

"I Amelina Petit, hitherto a member of the Church of Rome, feel it to be due to this congregation, with which I now seek to unite in holy communion and fellowship at the table of our Lord, and more especially due to Almighty God, to the cause of Divine truth, and to the requirements of the Gospel of Christ, thus openly and publicly, by the aid of Divine grace, to renounce the errors of, and communion with, the Church of Rome; and I desire henceforth to be admitted and considered a member of the Protestant Church of England. (Signed) AMELINA PETIT."

December 25, 1850.

The Ipswich Express states, that Lord John Manners, M.P., will shortly deliver a series of lectures in Colchester, on the Colonial Church.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Jan. 11, 1851.

The Society has recently received the following letter from one of the first two English Clergymen who have undertaken, for the Gospel's sake, to encounter danger and privations on the coast of Labrador.

"Harbor Grace, Newfoundland,
2d Nov. 1850

"MY DEAR MR. HAWKINS.—In accordance with the direction contained in your letter received the day I left Greenock for Labrador, I send you a few hasty notices of my proceedings in my Mission.

"I arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on 20th May, after a pleasant passage of eleven days, in which we had one or two escapes, thank God, of running into icebergs in the fog.

"I met a most kind and hospitable reception from the Bishop and found him as usual immersed in business. After a detention of exactly a fortnight at St. John's, I sailed in one of Messrs. C. & E. Hunt's vessels, the 'Cheetah,' for St. Francis' Harbour, Labrador, which during last summer was my head quarters.

"I here found an establishment of Messrs. C. & E. Hunt of Winchester Street, London, in which a considerable number of Eskimaux families are employed; and their comfortable houses, good clothing, and generally their happy appearance and good conduct, do the greatest credit to Messrs. Hunt and their active and zealous agent, Mr. Saunders, and his estimable lady.

"How much more prudent and politic—how much more humane and Christian is it, to treat the natives of any country in which English Merchants carry on their business thus, than, as is too often the case to drive them away—to exterminate them, it may be! Generally it is very difficult to make them give up their roving and bad habits, 'received by tradition from their fathers'; but such fair, kind treatment as the Eskimaux meet with at St. Francis' Harbour and Sandwich Bay (where the Messrs. Hunt have another establishment, with a larger number of Eskimaux in their employment than at St. Francis' Harbour)—such treatment will not fail in any country to convert the natives from foes into useful traders or dealers.

"The number of Englishmen who have married Eskimaux women, from time to time, is very considerable; and this also produces a good feeling between us and the Eskimaux, and has prepared and made ready the way for spreading Christianity among the Eskimaux scattered through Labrador and all the northern parts of America.

"As a consequence of these favourable circumstances, I found the Eskimaux women and children,—many of whom had been baptized by the Bishop and the Clergymen who attended his Lordship two years ago to Labrador,—more anxious to receive instruction. I opened school the first Sunday I was at St. Francis' Harbour; and though none of the people from Newfoundland had at that time reached Labrador, I had a large school, chiefly Eskimaux. On each Wednesday and Friday, during my stay at St. Francis' Harbour, I kept school, and the Eskimaux women and children attended it, some of them coming from a considerable distance. They showed the greatest anxiety to learn to speak and read English.

"I have a district of about two hundred miles of coast under my care. For there is no Clergyman or schoolmaster from Red Bay, the extremity of Mr. Gifford's Mission, to Hopedale, the most southern of the Moravian settlements, a distance of more than three hundred miles. I have a population during summer of more than ten thousand, with a resident winter population in my own immediate Mission, (which consists of Henley Harbour, Cape Charles, Battle Harbour, St. Francis' Harbour, Venison Island, and Seal Islands, and about twenty other considerable harbours,) of about six hundred. I cannot, therefore, afford to devote as much time as I wish to the teaching of the Eskimaux. I trust, however, please God, next summer to see a good boys' and girls' boarding and day school established at Battle Harbour, which is to be the head-quarters of the Mission; and at which a house has been begun, to be used at first as a school-house, until a house in a more convenient situation shall be built for the school, when the present one is to be used as a parsonage. I need not tell you that there was neither church, school-house, nor parsonage, belonging to the Church, (or indeed, belonging to any religious denomination, except at the Moravian settlements at Hopedale, Nain, Hebron, and Okkak, two, three, and four hundred miles to the north,) in Labrador, and all these have to be provided. With the aid of Messrs. Hunt and Messrs. T. and D. Slade of Poole, who have establishments at Battle Harbour and Venison Island, churches at Battle and St. Francis' Harbours will, I hope, be finished next year, please God: that at St. Francis' Harbour was commenced on the 3rd September, and I hope it is now progressing rapidly, and also the school-house above mentioned at Battle Harbour.

"I give you a list of the Subscribers to the Mission:

Messrs. C. & E. Hunt, London (annually) . . .	£50 0 0
Messrs. T. & E. Slade, Poole	50 0 0
John Barlow, Esq.	1 0 0
Robert A. Disney, Esq.	1 0 0
Lambert Disney, Esq.	1 0 0
J. Tunbridge, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Store-keeper, St. John's, Newfoundland	1 0 6
Robert Ayles, Esq., Carbonear, Newfoundland	1 0 0

A very considerable number of the fishermen promised to subscribe quantities of fish; and Messrs. Saunders, Bush-Bendell, Howe, Reynolds, Davis, and others, promised to receive their contributions and to convert them into money.

"I ought to mention that I visited all the harbours (except one or two minor ones) from Henley Harbour to Sandwich Bay, most of which had never before been visited by a clergyman—above twenty. I had large congregations at eight different places in stores provided by the merchants or planters. I administered the Lord's Supper at five different places. I admitted fifty persons into the Church by baptism, and married nine couples. Considering that the Bishop had last year and the year before admitted so large a number, it will be seen from the above statement how important the Mission to Labrador is likely to prove. I sailed or rowed in a whale boat many hundred miles, and both on Sundays and week days I was incessantly occupied with teaching and preaching, visiting the sick, dispensing medicines, &c.

"Yours very truly,
HENRY P. DISNEY.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

January, 1851.

The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
The Lord Bishop of Bombay was present.
The Standing Committee proposed the undermentioned Members of the Society, for election, on the 4th of February, as the Committee of General Literature and Education for the year ensuing:—

Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, J. L. Adolphus, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon Allen, Thomas Bell, Esq., Rev. R. W. Browne, Rev. F. C. Cook, Rev. Thomas Dale, Rev. T. G. Hall, Rev. Dr. Hessey, Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, John Diston Powles, Esq., Dr. Thomas Watson.

The Standing Committee, in pursuance of notice given at the last General Meeting, proposed that the sum of £500 be voted towards making some special provision for the religious instruction of foreigners and others, who may be expected to visit London during the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations.

The sum of £500 was granted accordingly.
The Secretaries stated, that a book has been opened in this Office for the receipt of contributions towards this fund.

A letter was read from Arthur H. Dyke Acland, Esq., Killerton, near Exeter, offering £10 towards the above object, and saying that, if, when the time comes, more is needed, he hopes to be able to add a little more.

The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1850, was read to the Board:—

"1. I beg to present to the Venerable Society twelve copies of a Report of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, made on occasion of the third anniversary of its consecration; and I seize with eagerness the opportunity, which I have long desired, to assure the Society of my continued gratitude for the munificent gift of £5000, which contributed at so opportune a moment to the construction of the sacred edifice, and the establishment of the Endowment Missionary Fund.

"2. All India will thank you. In future ages it will be said, that the first STATUS given to Christianity in the East by a self-supported Cathedral Mission, was most essentially aided by your ancient and Venerable Society.

"3. The buildings are just completed. The beautiful Italian marble (of which a second importation was required) has been laid down, the steps of the communion enclosure being of the finest white slabs that Leghorn could furnish. A handsome iron railing runs round the Cathedral Close; and five houses for a school and for servants' offices are finished. I have been allowed, also, by the Indian Government, to exchange the former Palace for a new one, immediately adjoining the Close, and in all respects more suitable for a Bishop's residence.

"4. The whole Cathedral is, of course, adapted to our burning climate, and is wanting in the pitched roof, the great western doors and clustered columns of European architecture: but the service of plate for the Holy Communion, presented by Her Majesty; the superb eastern window, with the view of the Crucifixion, given us, under Her Majesty's approbation, by the Dean and Canons of Windsor; and the noble statue of Bishop Heber, by Chantry, which adorns the north transept; are ornaments, as we think, of the highest value, and almost peculiar to ourselves.

"5. But it is to the spiritual and interior blessings of the Gospel of Christ that your Society, as I know, bends all its attention. The preparation and framework are, in themselves, nothing. Thank God, all these highest ends are in, slow indeed, but decided progress.

"(1) The Services of our Protestant National Church have for three years been performed for the benefit of the crowded Christian population, which had been thirsting for twenty-five years for the waters of life.

"(2) The early daily prayers, and the solemnities of Ordination and Confirmation in the ample chancel, together with our Cathedral forms of worship, recall England and its Cathedrals to our fond recollections.

"(3) Nor is the incipient Mission under the Rev. the Missionary and assistant Missionary, wanting in immediate interest. Three native schools, and the instructions given in bazaars, not to mention important aid in the work of translation, are full of hope even already.

"6. Her Majesty's Charter of Incorporation will, I trust, soon be obtained. And if the period should ever arrive when a native Bishop, supported by a Chapter of learned and pious native Canons, shall behold the Cathedral filled from end to end with inquirers and converts hanging on the lips of the Bengali preacher, and joining in the responses of our Evangelical Liturgy, these our early and feeble beginnings will be looked back upon with gratitude to God for all who have aided in the mighty work.

"But the future is with God alone. All real success is from Him; and to Him be all the glory, through Jesus Christ, for ever and ever. Amen.

"Intreating the continuance of your affectionate and earnest prayers, I remain, with duty and respect to your President, Vice-President, and Members, &c.

Copies of the Report of the Cathedral were laid before the Board. It was agreed to thank the Bishop for these.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Capetown dated Fort Hare, Sept. 28, 1850. The following are extracts:—

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, of April 13th, and July 5th; the latter, in reply to one written by me from Bloemfontein, in the early part of the Visitation which I am now making, and which it will still take three months to complete. I feel much indebted to the Society for their liberal grants towards the churches at Beaufort and Bloemfontein. At the latter place they have already about £750 in hand, and they are very anxious to proceed with their erection of their church. I was enabled to send them a Clergyman a few months ago. I have also to thank the Society for the grants of £75 towards the church at Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, and £50 for Swellendam.

"I am ashamed that all my letters to the Society should be taken up with bringing before them the wants of my Diocese with a view to obtain assistance. You may take, however, some comfort from the thought that it will not last long. The peculiar circumstances of the country have led to the applications being made all at once. Ours is not a new colony. The villages and towns are of old standing. But scarce one of them had an English Church. Wattle-and-daub buildings would not do for them. On the arrival of a Bishop an impulse was given every where. All determined to have churches and Clergymen, and all at once.—When, therefore, a few more cases shall have been brought under the Society's notice, I trust I shall cease to be so importunate a beggar. When the district towns are supplied, we shall scarce hope for any thing more.

"I have now to bring under the notice of the Board the state of Port Elizabeth. That is, perhaps, the most rising town in the colony. It is the port of the Eastern Province, and rapidly becoming the most influential place in the Diocese. We have there a church which will hold 400. Almost all the pews in

the church are let. During my late Visitation about £500 was raised towards the erection of a second church, to be entirely free. I encouraged them to hope that the Society would help them. A committee, has been formed which is still collecting funds. I have recommended them to begin with a nave of a church to which aisles and chancel may be added. The whole when completed will probably accommodate between 400 and 500; the part now to be completed about 250. The cost about £1200. The people have readily undertaken to support their own pastor. This will be done through the weekly offertory. They are fully aware that my means are quite exhausted, and that I cannot maintain an additional Minister. If the Board would make a grant towards the erection of this church I should feel much indebted to them.

"I shall hereafter have to ask for assistance towards churches at Cradock, Somerset, Capetown, and perhaps Stellenbosch. After these shall be built, I think applications will be very rare. I am not aware of any other churches in contemplation in the colony.

"I have to thank the Board for the grant of one dozen sets of Book for the performance of Divine Service in new churches; they will be highly acceptable; also for 600 copies of the Bible in Dutch, which shall be disposed of as you suggest. I shall be glad to receive the new translation of the Prayer Book in Dutch.

"At a meeting of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Graham's Town last week, steps were taken to extend the circulation of the Society's publications throughout the Eastern Province. I hope before long there will be a considerable depot in Graham's Town, with branch depots in every parish. There is a great demand for Bibles and Prayer Books of all sizes, which at present unfortunately there is no means for meeting. I am thankful to say that I see much to encourage us in this part of the Diocese. There is a good work going on in many places; still there are districts utterly destitute, which I cannot supply.

"I think I mentioned in a former letter, that it is far from impossible that I may visit England next year, with a view to raise the means, and select the men, for an extensive Mission work in Natal, and in British Kaffraria. The time has arrived for entering upon this work in earnest. We may no longer hold back without sin."

It was agreed that £200 be granted towards a second church at Port Elizabeth.

A letter was read from Archdeacon Merriman, dated Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 2, 1850, saying, that the Lending Library, furnished by the Society for that place, is in active operation, and likely to prove most beneficial and acceptable. He added:—

"The Bible and Prayer Book which the Society kindly gave me to officiate from on board-ship, are in use for our regimental service at Fort England, where we have on every Sunday afternoon a very cheering congregation of voluntary attendants among the soldiers of the 91st (five of whom, besides the Colonel, communicated with us at St. George's yesterday), besides soldiers' wives and several civilians who are unable to get so far as the church is from these barracks. Our depot of the Christian Knowledge Society is just being removed from Mr. Heavysides to the care of Mr. Colin Campbell.

"With every good wish that an abundant blessing may rest upon the good seed sown through your Society, I am, &c.

A letter was read from Colin T. Campbell, Esq., dated Graham's Town, October 12, 1850. The following are extracts:—

"I have the honour to inform you, that at a meeting of the clergy of this Archdeaconry, held here during the Bishop's stay in Graham's Town, whilst on Visitation in September last, it was agreed to revive the Auxiliary Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to form a depot here for the Society's publications, and to resume its operations. I was appointed Secretary to the Committee, and have undertaken the management of the whole affairs of the Society, and of the sale of its publications.

"During the Bishop's stay here there was an Ordination of four Priests and one Deacon. His Lordship had experienced many trials, and suffered much hardship, in the course of his arduous and laborious Visitation over the furthestmost parts of the Colony, Natal and Caffreland, rendered still more perilous and difficult by the badness of roads and the excessive drought which has universally prevailed and still prevails. His stay here was not however, without, I believe and hope, some signs of God's blessing on his Lordship's exertions, and on the well-directed efforts of his Clergy in these parts; and, I trust, the benefit of the Bishop's presence amongst us was not altogether lost or useless, and that we are not insensible to the great mercy of God who has preserved him to us in all his perils and trials.

"There are lately rumours of another Caffre war, some of whom assume a serious appearance; but I apprehend there is no ground for immediate alarm, though the starving condition of the people throughout the whole of Kaffraria is sufficient to cause them through desperation to seek by plunder the means of subsistence. We pray daily God may avert us from the evils of war, and dispose our hearts to succour and relieve the pressing wants of the suffering and distressed."

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton, in a letter dated Fredericton, Nov. 20, 1850, wrote as follows:—

"On Monday, Nov. 11, one of those frightful fires which so often take place in our wooden cities raged in Fredericton, borne on by a strong north-west wind, and 122 houses were totally destroyed in a few hours. The churches happily escaped. It was feared at one time that the whole town would be destroyed. This calamity will obviously throw us back in money matters, for the merchants will require all they can get to rebuild their stores. I hope it may eventually do good by learning them to build of brick or stone. We are at present organizing committees for the relief of the sufferers.

"We have all heard with deep regret of our loss in the death of the venerable and excellent Bishop of Nova Scotia. It was a great gratification to me to be the last Bishop who assisted him at Halifax, just before he went to England. The Bishop of Newfoundland visited Cape Breton after he had sailed. May it please God to dispose men's hearts to send out a worthy successor—such a man as has already been sent to Montreal!"

His Lordship, in a letter, dated December 4, 1850, said:—

"I return my very grateful thanks to the Society for its kindness in adding to the grant for the Cathedral. You will easily suppose what trouble the sad fire had thrown us into. However the inhabitants have come forward with energy and liberality; the sum of £500 has been at once subscribed for the relief of the sufferers, and an active committee is at work.

I am also in great hopes that most of the former wooden houses will be replaced by brick or stone, so that good will come out of evil."

The Rev. C. J. Shreve, Missionary at Guysborough, Halifax, Nova Scotia, informed the Society, in a letter dated Nov. 19, 1850, that for some time past he had been anxious to build a church at the Intervale, distant ten miles from his parish church.

"I meet at the Intervale," says Mr. Shreve, "a large congregation, which the small school house inconveniently situated, can scarcely accommodate. The time has arrived when, in the interests of the Church, a house dedicated to the service of God ought to be erected in that neighbourhood. The members of the Church are very desirous of having a church, and delighted at the prospect of one being erected—land was readily given for the purpose. We shall require about £100 besides the labour of the people, and they look to me to obtain the money which will be needed. If the Society would give me £50 for this very poor settlement, where it is next to impossible to obtain money, I would make an effort to collect the remaining sum required. Without this aid from the venerable Society, I fear that we could not attempt the work, which would be a grievous disappointment to me, and to those poor but willing people."

It was agreed to grant £50 towards this church.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Barbados, dated Bishop's Court, Barbados, Nov. 29, 1850, introducing to the Secretaries the Rev. R. Rawle, Principal of Codrington College, and recommending to the favourable notice of the Society the following objects:—

"1. A mission to Western Africa from the West Indian Church.

"2. The erection of a school room for a preparatory and commercial school, in connexion with the College at Codrington.

"3. The erection of a school-house for a model infant school near Bridgetown."

It was agreed that £50 be granted towards the Infant School.

Mr. Rawle, who was present, explained the objects of the proposed mission from the Church in the West Indies to Western Africa. This mission had been projected by the Barbados Church Society, with the cordial approval of the Lord Bishop of Barbados, and it had been resolved to invite the co-operation and support of the other West Indian dioceses, as well as of Churchmen in this country; it being intended to convey the knowledge of Christ, and the blessings of his Gospel, to the Gold and Slave Coasts, and the kingdoms of Ashantee and Dahomey; and to extend the work, should it be prospered, beyond the Kong mountains, and onwards from the Niger to the Nile, if not to Loango on the south.

A. B. Sheppard, Esq., applied for a grant of small books and prints for the use of the Coolie School of Infants in George Town, Demarara, the establishment of which was lately promoted by the Society. Mr. Sheppard inclosed portions of a letter on this subject from the Rev. Hyndman Jones, late Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, now Cathedral Curate at George Town. The following are extracts:—

"We have a Coolie School established, containing 70 children, the greater part orphans, whose parents have perished in the colony. The Church of England has taken it up, and has claimed the privilege of visiting and regulating the instruction of the school; so the burden of the support has fallen upon us. The children are intelligent, and make wonderful progress, and some of them are being perfected in their own language, as well as taught English, in order to set hereafter as interpreters here, or in their native lands. It would do your heart good to see the children, with their little dark faces, marching round the room, singing the airs which are familiar to our own children at home. They are brought over here in the grossest ignorance, and given up to the most degrading superstitions; so that to instruct them is a strictly Missionary work.

"This attempt to instruct the Coolies is the only systematic effort that has been made, and I feel it a very important duty, and shall proceed heartily, with the hope, through God's blessing, some permanent good may result. As Garrison Chaplain, I have the charge of an African regiment, and among them are representatives of no less than twelve different tribes, all speaking different languages, and not understanding any one of them. They are ignorant, and utterly unacquainted with European ideas; with these I find pictorial teaching of great use; so, if you can send me any new or stray numbers of religious or general prints, or small books with pictures, for prizes, presents, or rewards, you will be doing me great service."

It was agreed that prints and elementary books to the value of £5 be granted.

300 Spanish Prayer Books, and 100 Arabic Prayer Books, were placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar.

Several grants of Books, Tracts, &c., were then made.

A letter was read from J. Cassels, Esq., Oporto, saying that he has a translation of "Family Prayers," No. 26, and "The Duty of Family Prayer," No. 342, into Portuguese, and inquiring whether the Society would undertake the publication of them.

It was agreed that they be published. Several letters of acknowledgment, including letters from the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, and Archdeacon Smith of Jamaica, were laid before the meeting.

The Lord Bishop of London alluded to the death of the Rev. H. H. Norris, and bore testimony to the services which that venerable clergyman had rendered to the Society, to other kindred societies, and to the Church at large. His Lordship also adverted to the loss which this Institution had very recently sustained by the death of the Rev. Allen Cooper, who for a long period had been a constant attendant at the meetings of the Standing Committee and Board, and had done much towards promoting the Society's objects.

The Rev. H. Bailey, B.D., Warden of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, Canterbury, forwarded for the Society's library the Calendar of that College for the year of our Lord 1851.

Books were granted for the performance of Divine Service in six new Churches and Chapels, and five licensed School-rooms. Sixty-five grants of Books and Tracts were made for Schools, for Lending Libraries, and for distribution.

The *Christian Times*, dissenting paper, states that Sir Culling Eardley, with some others, having transmitted an address, signed by 1,800 of the inhabitants

QUEENSTON AND LEWISTON CONNECTED.—The magnificent Bridge between Lewiston and Queenston is so far finished that this day (February 4th, 1851) a foot path was perfected, and the Engineer, E. W. Serrell, Esq., and Lady, followed by the Warden of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Major Brown, and the chief Carpenter, Mr. McKenzie, carrying the infant son and heir of Mr. Serrell, followed by an immense crowd of people of all ranks and degrees, crossed from the Canada side to the American. Upon reaching "terra firma" the party were received by a crowd who gave three cheers for the Engineer, three for his lady, three for good feeling between the two countries, and three for the interest of the Company; Mr. Beebie received the party and conducted them to ample refreshments provided for the occasion. Thus commenced the opening of the greatest structure of the kind in America.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

LATE DEFALCATION AT THE CITY BANK, QUEBEC.—The trial of Thomas Hamilton, as an accomplice with Robert Coles in the recent defalcations in the City Bank, has occupied the Court the whole of this week and probably will not be closed for several days yet. Hamilton is indicted as principal in the second degree, and accessory before the fact in assisting Coles, by a series of fraudulent entries, to defraud the Bank of upwards of £25,000. The evidence on the part of the Crown is not yet closed. From that already before the Jury, it is attempted to be proved that Coles could not have carried on his fraudulent schemes without the co-operation of Hamilton. There are two counts in the indictment. The first is the alleged fraudulent suppression of a deposit of £1200; made on the 5th July, 1849, by Forsyth & Bell, which deposit, although entered in their pass book in the regular way, by Coles, on that day, was not entered in the books of the Bank. Hamilton afterwards balanced the pass-book, including the deposit to the credit of Forsyth & Bell, and at the same time balanced the Bank ledger, excluding it there, thus showing one balance to their credit on the pass-book and a different balance in the Bank ledger. In the meantime, the checks of Forsyth & Bell were honoured at the Bank as if the deposit had gone to their credit in the regular way, whereas the deposit had been kept back. The second count is alleged alteration of checks drawn by Forsyth & Bell. On the 6th July, 1849, three checks were drawn on the City Bank by that firm, the respective amounts being £30, £21 and £25—£75 in all. These checks were entered against the firm, as £776, the £30 check having been changed in the books of the bank to £230, and the £21 to £321. Thus, in these transactions alone, the sum of £1900 would appear to have been suppressed in two days. Many collateral facts have been stated in evidence, which will appear in our report. From them it would seem the notes discounted have been deficient for a long time, and that the want has been concealed at various examinations of the books and assets, by alterations in the ledger; which alterations could not, it is affirmed, have been made without the knowledge and concurrence of the book-keeper. A complete system of changing the amounts of checks, and suppressing deposits and other payments seem to have been carried on.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Bills of the Commercial Bank, altered from one to five, are in circulation in the neighbourhood. The Cashier showed us one of these notes a day or two ago. The fraud is accomplished by cutting out the figure one and pasting in a figure five, and can hardly be detected, without examining the back of the bill.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

The Hamilton Gas Company have fixed the price of gas at 20s. per thousand feet, for immediate payment.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—This body adjourned last night, to meet again the first Monday in June.—A resolution was passed to offer £100 in advance of Mr. Beatty's bid for the York Roads. This was done on the assumption that the said bid was a nullity. The minutes of their proceedings will be published in our next.—*Daily Patriot* of Friday.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—A staff of Engineers are again engaged on the Galt Branch altering it from St. George on account of some heavy cutting near Mr. Garrick's, and lengthening it to join at Copetown.

The Montreal and Lachine Railway Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. on the original shares, which will leave a reserved fund of £2,400 from past earnings.

A Public Meeting of the supporters of the "Brantford and Buffalo Railroad" has been held in order to put forward the alleged superior advantages, which that line possesses over the "Great Western." Resolutions were adopted, pledging the inhabitants of the town to use their most energetic and persevering efforts to secure those advantages, and to subscribe as a Corporation, the sum of £25,000. Delegates were appointed to receive subscriptions along the proposed line, and to open Stock Books. A subsequent meeting was held in the same town, as also one in the Village of Waterloo at which resolutions of a similar nature were adopted.

On Monday, Feb. 3rd, a meeting of the Railroad Convention was held at Kingston, which was attended by Delegates from various quarters. Several speeches were made, in which the advantages of railroad communication throughout the Province were prominently put forward, and a committee appointed to draft a report. Next day the Committee reported the following resolutions as the result of their labours, which after a warm discussion were finally adopted.

1. That it is expedient that measures be taken to construct a Railroad from Toronto to Kingston, upon the supposition that this portion shall form a section of a main trunk line through the Province from Windsor to Montreal.
2. That it is expedient to apply for a new charter for such Railroad, and that such charter shall give power to the various municipalities to subscribe for stock.
3. That a Provisional Committee of nine be appointed by the Convention, who shall ascertain the expense of obtaining a survey, plans, profile, specifications and estimates for the whole line, and that the said committee be instructed to procure the necessary charter.
4. That the Provisional Committee shall communicate the various municipalities the sums necessary to defray the expenses of survey, &c., and that the said expenses shall be defrayed by said municipalities in such proportion as the provisional committee may determine.
5. That as soon as the said committee shall have a guarantee that the necessary expenses will be provided by the various municipalities, they shall at once procure efficient engineers and cause such survey, &c., to be made.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—A well attended meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held at Hamilton on Thursday, the 6th instant. The President, R. W. Harris, Esq., in the Chair; J. T. Gikison, Esq., acting as Secretary. After some conversation, Resolutions to the following effect were unanimously adopted:—

"That the Board of Directors be authorized to call in, at intervals of not less than thirty days, the seventeen instalments of 5 per cent each, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary in the resolution of 14th October last; and that the fourth instalment be called in on the 18th March next.

"That all holders of shares, previous to the 30th day of November last, may, by application to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of April next, reduce their stock one-half."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

REQUISITION FOR TROOPS.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Hamilton has been called for Wednesday next, in order to petition the Governor-General for a company of troops, to protect them from the violence of the "strikers" on the Railway, who have now assumed a menacing attitude, and are, it is said, fully prepared to defend themselves in case of attack.

An extensive Powder Mill is being erected under the proprietorship of one of our most enterprising firms, C. Keely & Co. of Hamilton. The most approved machinery and a site on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Township of Nelson, with splendid water power, have been procured; and already the works and buildings are so far advanced, that merchants may depend on supplies being ready on or about the first April next.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

The Grammar School at Palermo is to be removed to Galt.

Mr. O. R. Gowan, following the example of some of the political friends of Mr. Richards, M. P. P. for Leeds, has given notice that he will hold public meetings in various parts of that County, to which he invites the attendance of all parties, for the purpose of freely discussing all questions connected with the political state of the Province, and with the Representation of the County in Parliament. After each meeting he proposes giving a short lecture on some scientific or literary subject, to which he invites the public (male and female) especially the youth of the County.

THE VACANCIES.—We believe our information is sufficiently authentic, to announce to the public, that the vacancy in the Board of Works is to be conferred on Mr. Killaly, the Engineer on the Welland Canal, with a seat in the Legislative Council, for the reason that he cannot procure a seat in the House of Assembly! How Responsible Government is decaying!—falling back to something despotic or oligarchical! The Lower Canadian leaders never believed in it, and it is perfectly plain that they are only using Mr. Baldwin, for the purpose of destroying it, and establishing an oligarchy in Upper Canada, similar to that now existing in Lower Canada. Upper Canadians feel that the freedom of opinion in legislation, which they should enjoy, is utterly destroyed by Lower Canadian votes, and they will submit to the incubus no longer that they can help. We have also good authority for stating, that the vacancy in the Quebec Custom House has been or is about to be conferred, on Mr. Dunscomb, the present Commissioner of Customs, and the practical head of the Department. Mr. Dunscomb has been in office universally respected, and we have no doubt but, in the Quebec Custom House, he will give equal satisfaction to all who may have business to transact with him.—*Colonist.*

SCOTCH AND IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.—We understand that an important division has taken place in the congregation worshipping in Knox's Church, under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Burns. For some time past, an unpleasant feeling has existed between the Scotch and Irish members, arising, apparently, out of sectional, if not national, jealousy. The Irish have imagined that they have not had fair play, whether on the part of clergyman or elders, or both, we cannot say. The result has manifested itself within the last few days; the Irish Presbyterians having resolved to secede from the Church, and to establish one of their own. A meeting has been held, a report of the proceedings of which has been furnished to us, and will be found in another column.—*Patriot.*

ROBBERY—RENDERING THE FIRE ENGINES USELESS.—On Saturday or Sunday night some miscreants entered three of the engine houses of this city, and carried off the Suction Hose, branches and other brass works. It is believed that the guilty parties have decamped to the United States. The Corporation has offered a reward of £25 for their apprehension, and the British American Fire Company has offered the like sum.

We understand that two men crossing the bay, on Saturday last, with a horse and cutter, being enveloped in a thick fog, lost their way, and broke through the ice, near the Queen's Wharf. The men escaped, but the horse was drowned.

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

A meeting of the Committee of the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution was held at the office of the Institution on Saturday, February 1, 1851, when the following Report of proceedings was submitted:—

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in laying before you the Annual Report of the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, which having been established, through your kindness, in the year 1845, has since continued in active operation.

From this Report it will be found, that during a period of upwards of five years the number of patients treated gratuitously, for diseases incidental to the eye and ear, has been one thousand eight hundred and nine being an average of upwards of three hundred and sixty-one in each year. During the first year, however, only two hundred and twenty patients were received, the numbers having increased to four hundred in the year just past, a sufficiently convincing proof of the utility of the Institution which you have supported.

It is, however, necessary to remark that this Institution has, up to the present time, been carried on under circumstances comparatively unfavourable—unfavourable, because it is almost impracticable to treat with success a variety of constantly recurring surgical cases, unless the surgeon has that control over his patient, at all times, which the reception of the patient into an Hospital alone can give. The labour of the surgeon is rendered still more difficult, nay almost hopeless, when disease is attended by and complicated with poverty

in its most distressing form, and thus, I am sorry to say is the case with very many of those who seek relief here.

I mention this, in the hope that it may induce you to increase your exertions, in order that the Provincial Parliament may be influenced to grant the petition, presented in the year 1849, in which a small grant was prayed for, to enable us to open an Hospital, it being remembered that the benefits of such an establishment would not be Local but Provincial, as the Institution has since its first formation.

I would venture to hope that the justice of making such an appropriation will not now be denied.

For the particulars of the cases which presented themselves for treatment, at the Institution, during the past year, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying tabular statement.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
H. HOWARD, M.R.C.S.L.,
Surgeon M. E. E. I.

RESULTS.	
Diseases of the Eye, Cured	242
" " Relieved	63
" " Incurable	10
Discharged for want of Hospital convenience	9
Under Treatment	24
<hr/>	
Diseases of the Ear, Cured	348
" " Relieved	39
" " Incurable	9
" " " " " " " "	4
Discharged for want of Hospital convenience	0
Under Treatment	0

A case of instruments has been presented as a donation to the Institution, by Dr. Hall; and Mr. Lovell was kind enough to print, gratuitously, the circulars which contained the report of the last annual meeting.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Feb. 8, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—
William Duperon Baby, of Sandwich, Esq., to be Sheriff of the United Counties of Essex and Lambton, in place of John Waddell, Esq., appointed Sheriff of the County of Kent.

Burton Bennett, of Cobourg, gentleman, to be a Notary Public, in Upper Canada.

George Lount, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas Lowry, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees, for Superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Simcoe.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
Letters received to Wednesday Feb. 12th, 1851:—
A. F. Pless, No. 2 rem; J. Bray, Hamilton; Mr. M. O'Reilly, rem. Y. C.; H. Hohand, Esq., Tyreonnell, rem. Y. C.; J. Rosemond, Esq., rem. Y. C.; Rev. H. E. Pless, ditto rem.; S. J. Jones, Esq., Brockville, rem. Y. C.; Churchman; Fras. Evatt, Esq., rem. Y. C.

THE CHURCH.
TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1851.

ILLUSTRATION OF LIBERALISM, OR VANITY RUN MAD!

A very curious illustration of the effects of position on a weak mind, is going the round of city gossip. It appears that some time ago the Rev. Dr. Beaven gave notice of some resolution to enable the Professors and Students in the Toronto University to dispense with attendance on the lectures, during times of public religious worship. On looking, however, into the subject, certain serious inconveniences presented themselves, as likely to arise from the measure, and therefore he declined proceeding in the matter,—more especially, as it appeared that the good desired was easily attainable in another manner. The Hon. Peter Boyle deBlaquiere, the sage Chancellor of the said University, took another view of the matter, and conceiving, in the profundity of his wisdom, that the Rev. Dr. Beaven was not master of his own proceedings, and was much more ignorant of what concerned his own particular department, most heroically and devotedly threw himself in "the gap," by writing a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, in which he expressed his view of the Rev. Professor's proceedings, in those terms which of course appeared the most suitable to the worthy Chancellor's dignity and importance.

Mr. deBlaquiere, in so doing, forgot, however (not for the first time) the former, and more solito most egregiously over-rated the latter. As Chancellor, he has undoubtedly the privilege of superintending the business of the University to a certain degree, but merely as Presiding Officer; and it is also his duty and privilege to watch over its interests, in common with every other member of the Senate. He quite forgets that, as Chancellor, he has no more right to interfere with the proceedings, unless they are irregular, or to question the motives of any individual member of the Senate, than the Speaker of the Legislative Council has towards Mr. deBlaquiere.

What would the hon. gentleman say if the Speaker were to address a letter to the gentleman, who, ex officio, might occupy his chair in his temporary absence, in some such terms as these:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—I learn with the utmost regret, and with feelings of extreme disappointment, that the [Hon. Mr. deBlaquiere] has withdrawn the notice of his intention to introduce a [Bill] permitting [members and officers of the Legislative Council to omit attendance at certain times.]

"I view this only as to its injurious effects upon the best interests of the [Council] over which I have been called to preside; and my utmost efforts shall be used to counteract what I consider

undisguised hostility from a quarter where our [Council] had, I think, a right to look for very different proceedings.

"I trust that the [Legislative Council] will see the propriety of meeting this untoward trifling by a declaratory [Resolution], giving the necessary facilities and accommodation to, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. B., Speaker.
"To the [Chairman, pro tem.,
"Legislative Council.]"

Would Mr. deBlaquiere, or any other member of the Legislative Council, endure the insult for an instant? It would be not merely an insult to the individual Peter deBlaquiere, but to every member of the body. No Speaker would dare to apply such a screw. In every public deliberative body, in Britain at least, each individual member has the most undoubted right to give any "notice" he pleases—he can proceed with it, or withdraw it, at his own will and pleasure, and without any explanation beyond what he may please to give. Our readers will probably be astonished when they learn that the style of the above supposed letter was that adopted by the Hon. P. B. deBlaquiere, the Chancellor of the Toronto University, and a member of the Legislative Council, at whose suggestion the rules of the said Council were adopted as a guide for the proceedings of the University Senate. Had Mr. deBlaquiere in his place as Chancellor objected to the withdrawal of this notice, he would have outstepped his place; but done in courteous terms, such as he can use, no offence could have arisen. But when, along with this interference, he attributes Dr. Beaven's proceeding to his undisguised hostility to the University, and stigmatises it as untoward trifling, he is not aware that he accuses the Rev. gentleman of the basest hypocrisy, and of endeavouring to cause injury to the institution by an underhand proceeding; although he has himself heard Dr. Beaven's distinct pledge, that, as long as he was a Professor in it, he would do his duty thoroughly, and promote its interests in every proper manner. How can Mr. deBlaquiere reconcile to his own feelings of propriety—if he have any that are not merely outside—this direct insult to any gentleman, more particularly to one of Dr. Beaven's character and position?

Many doubtless differ from Dr. Beaven in their ideas of Church government and certain doctrines; but as a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, he commands and enjoys the respect of all capable of appreciating his high moral and intellectual qualifications. How can Mr. deBlaquiere reconcile to his sense of propriety—if he have any—his interference with the undoubted right of every member of the Senate, by thus presuming to find fault with the same liberty of action which he would not brook to have limited as to himself in the Legislative Council? How can Mr. deBlaquiere reconcile to his own feelings of propriety—if he have any—the imputation of unworthy motives, or of any specific motive, to any member of the Senate, for any proceeding, unless such motive be avowed or patented before the Senate!

But, to illustrate—if we were to follow the hon. gentleman's example, we would tell him what his motives were—(and could he blame us for so doing?)—we could tell him that his letter was founded on petty, paltry spite—on contemptible vindictiveness—because Dr. Beaven set him right on the several egregious misrepresentations which he gave of Dr. Beaven's opinions and proceedings, in his notorious letter to the *Globe* not long ago—a communication, by the way, acknowledged by all parties to be equally void of sense, propriety, and correctness.

Dr. Beaven, we believe, is not the only member of the University Senate who objects strongly to some of the principles on which the present Act is based, and which Mr. deBlaquiere himself in his Inauguration Address indirectly most strongly objected to; nor is Dr. Beaven the only member of the Senate who, though he thus objects, feels it to be his duty to act as he thinks best for the promotion of its real good. If Mr. deBlaquiere thinks that his appointment as Chancellor makes him "sense carrier" to the Senate, or gives him privileges other than those of a mere Presiding Officer, he is most grievously mistaken. The magpie may temporarily be decked in the plumage of the bird of paradise, or be disguised in the eagle's feathers, and placed for some temporary object on the topmost bough; but, strip him of his meretricious plumes, and we find him—magpie still!

THE PERVERSION OF VISCOUNT FIELDING.
A late number of the *Morning Herald* contains an interesting document in reference to the perversion of Viscount Fielding, recently noticed in our columns. The document alluded to is a letter addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. Gillies, Roman Catholic Bishop in Edinburgh, by the Rev. Joseph Bayle, Principal of St. Adian's College, Birkenhead. We subjoin the statement of the Rev. Principal, with as little abridgement as our limits will permit:—

"On the 24th of August last a noble Earl to whom I have the honour of being chaplain, received a letter from his eldest son announcing his intention of seek-

ing to become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. I was informed of this by the Earl, who immediately communicated the matter to me. I felt it my duty to advise the Earl to dissuade his son from this step, as I considered it would be to him a great disadvantage to become a member of a Church to which he was not attached by any natural ties. The Earl, however, replied that he would leave the matter to his son, and that he would do his duty as a father. I then communicated the matter to the Right Rev. Dr. Gillies, who, I am glad to say, has acted most wisely and judiciously in his reply to the Earl's letter. He has advised the Earl to leave the matter to his son, and to do his duty as a father. I have the pleasure to inform you that the Earl has followed the advice of the Right Rev. Dr. Gillies, and that he has dissuaded his son from this step. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Joseph Bayle, Principal of St. Adian's College, Birkenhead.

ing admission into the Church of Rome within a few days from the date of his letter. His lordship wrote to me to render him what assistance I could on so unhappy an occasion. I went to him without delay, and we went together to Edinburgh accompanied by another member of his family. We arrived in Edinburgh, on Tuesday night, the 24th of August, and the next morning found, to our inexpressible grief, that such was the indecent haste of the Romish Ecclesiastics to seize upon what they considered a prize, that he had been already received into the Church of Rome, by what upon all Catholic principles was a sacrilegious profanation of the holy ordinance of baptism, and was taught to trample upon all authority, human and Divine.

"I had an interview with him on the afternoon of that day, and am glad to be able to say that there was on both sides that cordiality of kind feeling which will, I earnestly hope, never be interrupted. I entreated of him to yield to a parent's earnest desire that he would procure an interview between you and me, in order to examine the correctness of the paper of 'Reasons for Catholicity,' which he had sent to his family as the ground of the step which he had taken, and which he had declared to be the result of much study and prayer. He very willingly consented to it, and immediately called upon you. He returned to us in the evening, telling us that you would be ready to receive us the next day. He left his paper of reasons with you, that you might be prepared to enter upon the subject.

"We waited upon you the next day, (Thursday, August 29), at ten o'clock, and had a conference of three hours. There were five persons present. The Earl commenced by saying that his son, having taken the step he did, he (the father) felt that the reasons alleged in the paper were so weak that he felt very anxious they should be examined in conference between me (his chaplain) and you (the Roman Catholic bishop who had received him).

"You expressed your willingness to do so, declaring, however, that you had not read the paper, and were in no way responsible for it; that Lord ———'s step was entirely his own, and that you had asked him whether there was any Anglican Clergyman that he wished to consult before being admitted into your communion.

"We observed that we did not want to hold you responsible for the paper, because we knew that no one who had any character to lose for Theological knowledge could hardly allow himself to be so. I added that my great desire was to show Lord ——— that the reasons, which he declared to be the result of much thought and prayer, and to be sufficient to make him take a step which nothing but a Divine command could warrant, were so inaccurate, that I felt persuaded you, as a Roman Catholic Bishop, would be obliged to give them up as untenable. I endeavoured to impress upon Lord ———, that if that paper was untenable, he were loudly called upon to reconsider the step which he had just taken.

"After a few preliminary observations, I read the whole paper, noting down the parts to which I objected. After the reading of the paper, we proceeded to examine those parts variatim.

"We had gone over but a portion, when you declared the paper to be inaccurate, and gave it up as untenable!

"I had thus accomplished the primary object of our conference. Lord ——— had the pain of hearing this newly-chosen guide compelled to give up, as untenable, the very paper upon which he had declared that he had taken so unhappy a step!

"We then proceeded to discuss the question of the infallibility of the Church, and continued our conference for two hours longer. At its close, I said that Lord ——— had promised to carry on a correspondence with me upon the whole question, and I expressed a wish that you would assist him on the Romish side. You pleaded want of time, but named a priest, whom you declared to be very competent to the task. We parted on the mutual understanding that there was to be such a conference.

"In the evening of that day Lord ——— acknowledged to me that I had the best of the argument, but attributed it to your ill health; and, not being accustomed to an oral controversy, I said that I wished the whole subject to be fully investigated; that I did not wish to claim any victory in an extempore controversy; and that I hoped he would require from you the aid of the best trained Roman Catholic controversialist that you could procure. We parted with a mutual good feeling, which I trust will never be interrupted. Immediately on my return home, I wrote a memorandum of the whole conference from the notes which I had taken during its progress. I also wrote a letter on infallibility, which I sent to Lord ———, to submit to the animadversions of the antagonist selected by you. The paper was sent on the 4th of September. After waiting in anxious expectation for the promised answer, I received from Lord ———, on the 5th of November, a printed pamphlet, with your name attached to it. That pamphlet purported to be an account of our conference. I was indeed surprised that you would venture to print such an account, without giving me the opportunity of seeing whether it was a correct statement. I was the more surprised, as you acknowledge in the pamphlet that you had taken no notes, but that you knew we had. No wonder, Sir, that it is printed for private circulation. As little is it to be wondered at that it contains four characteristics:—

- "1. It represents me as saying what I did not say.
- "2. It does not state what I did say.
- "3. It has many things on your side which you did not say.
- "4. It omits many things that you did say."

Mr. Baylee intimates his intention of printing in parallel columns the pamphlet referred to, with his "account of the same conference attested by the two noble individuals who were present at it, and whose character raises them far above all suspicions of untruth." On a future occasion, we trust, we will be enabled to present our readers with the substance of the promised publication, which, from what we know of the ability and learning of the Rev. Principal of St. Adian's College, cannot fail to be of more than ordinary interest.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

Most signal has been the failure of the attempt of Mr. Chancellor deBlaquiere, and his organ the *Globe*, to excite a prejudice against the Church University amongst the members of our communion in this Diocese. Each day's experience demonstrates that the Lord Bishop's single-minded and self-denying exertions to found an academi-

stitution in which the claims of Revelation will be recognised, and a knowledge of "the one thing needful" be faithfully inculcated, have been duly appreciated by those over whom he exercises spiritual jurisdiction. From every quarter we receive assurances that the deepest interest is felt throughout the Province in the progress of a University, the urgent necessity for which is admitted by all, whose judgments are unwarpd by party or political bias.

In illustration of these remarks, we quote the following passages from a communication which we have recently received from our much esteemed brother the Rev. R. Flood, M.A., Rector of Caradoc:—

"The Honourable P. B. deBlaquiere, in his opposition to the Church University, has asserted that he believes even a majority of the Church of England in this Province to be against their Bishop and in favour of the affiliated College. I therefore think it my duty to inform Mr. deBlaquiere and the public that, as far as I and those among whom I minister are regarded, he is altogether mistaken. I think that the mind of every true Churchman, who reads what Mr. deBlaquiere has written on the subject, must be roused into a holy indignation against the sentiments and proceedings of that gentleman in reference to this matter. It is painful, indeed, to behold a person, occupying his position, so easily brought into a warfare against the truth, * * *

What Mr. deBlaquiere evidently desires is, that the members of the Church of England shall not be able to obtain a University education, unless they receive something which is very like the "mark of the beast." For it would be easy to show that the Son of God will be denied in the Toronto University. And St. John says—c. ii., v. 22 and 23—"Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father;" and "He is Antichrist that denieth the Father and the Son."

Mr. Flood concludes by observing: "I have not time at present to argue, but whenever the Lord Bishop wishes, I can obtain nearly a thousand signatures to the sentiments which I have expressed in this communication."

DIocese OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Right Rev. E. Feild, D. D., late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford (Bishop of Newfoundland), has been translated to the Bishopric of Nova Scotia.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Rev. M. Munroe, a coloured clergyman of the diocese of Michigan, left home some time ago for the purpose of collecting money, to enable him to build a church. He had with him a recommendation from his Bishop. He has not been heard of since his departure. His family and friends are very anxious on this account. If this notice should be seen by any one who can give such information, they will please address it to Bishop McCoskry, Detroit. Church papers will please copy.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Duke of Newcastle died on the 12 ult. at Clumber Park, Nottingham. He was born in 1783, his family name being Pelham Clinton, and was the fourth duke of the house.

EMIGRATION OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.—On Monday last the *Ellen* sailed from this port for New Orleans, having on board 466 emigrants on their way to the Mormon Settlement in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The emigrants were from all parts of England; fifteen families coming from Sheffield alone. A second ship, the *George William Brown*, is also ready to sail, with about 280 emigrants of the same persuasion, and for the same destination; whilst another vessel, the *Ellen Maria*, has been laid on to sail on the 29th inst. Mr. Orson Pratt, the head of the sect, and who is an emigration agent in this town, will take his passage in her. This emigration is of a most extraordinary and romantic character; the subsequent journey would appal the stoutest heart, not upheld by religious fervour or fanaticism. The poor emigrants from New Orleans proceeded up the river as far as Council Bluff, 900 miles north of St. Louis. They will there prepare for the overland journey across the plain to the Salt Lake Valley, a distance of 1000 miles, which has to be performed in waggons, and their journey lies across a country almost entirely destitute of herbage.

The Poor Law Guardians, in some of the southern and western unions, in Ireland, are actively co-operating with the gentry and farmers in measures for the extended cultivation of flax, and the establishment of suitable buildings for its preparation, and markets for the sale of the fibre.

A special jury have given a verdict of £5,000, damages to Mr. James Bohn, the seller of rare books and manuscripts, against Solman, the Sheriff's officer, of London, for an illegal and injurious sale of a large portion of Mr. Bohn's property, in 1846, under a writ of execution wrongfully issued.

We find it stated that the Rev. J. H. Woodward, of St. James's Church, Bristol, addressed his congregation for the last time on Sunday week, prior to entering the Church of Rome. Mr. Woodward was at one time secretary to the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Francis B. Ward, son of Alderman Ward, of the firm of Osborne, Ward, and Co., solicitors, of Bristol, has with his lady been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

It is denied in some of the daily papers that Lady Anna Maria Monsell has joined the Church of Rome.

The *Oxford Herald* contradicts, on authority, the reported secession of the Rev. Sir F. Ouseley, Bart., and Sir John Harrington, Bart., of which we expressed our doubts last week.

A meeting of laymen of the District of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas was held on Wednesday, at some rooms

in Lower Belgrave place, out of the district, "for the purpose of condemning the Romanising practices in these churches," and of praying the Bishop of London so to alter the services that they might be enabled to attend. A Mr. Petrock, in speaking to the resolution said:—

"He was not a Puseyite, but, as a Church of England man, could not allow the address to be sent to the Lord Bishop with misstatements. It stated that but one objectionable practice, that of the lighted candles, had been abandoned at St. Barnabas, but he could state from positive knowledge that, in addition to that, others had been abandoned. The invocation of the Trinity before the sermon, the praying with backs to the people; the crossings had also been abandoned, besides a dozen other objectionable matters. (Great uproar.) He would take care that the Lord Bishop should be enlightened as to the truth, for as the address stood it was unjust. (Hear and indescribable uproar.)

"Mr. Gibson, as one of Mr. Bennett's congregation regretted that so good a man should have been spoken of in such unchristian and bitter terms by persons professing themselves members of the Church of England. He had been a constant attendant at St. Barnabas church, and he declared that he never witnessed what were called Romanising mummeries.

"Here the uproar became so great that the Chairman, for full half an hour, failed to make himself heard, the great majority of the meeting refusing to allow the speaker to proceed, and his party insisting upon his being listened to. The chairman put the address, which was carried by an immense majority."

DECLINE OF POPERY IN IRELAND.—It is confidently affirmed that the Bishop of Tuam is prepared to declare in his place in the House of Lords that he has, within the limits of his diocese, not less than ten thousand converts from Popery.

CONVERTS FROM POPEY.—The *Dublin Evening Herald* mentions three respectable Romanists who renounced the errors of Popery, and received the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church. One of them had been a student in Thurles College, and intended for the Romish priesthood. He will, after probation, be taken under the charge of the Priests' Protection Society.

Baron Goldsmid (the Jew) has presented the parish of Hove with a small piece of land as the site for an additional church. The space allotted will, it is said, afford accommodation for fifteen hundred persons.—Another Jew, Mr. Emanuel Emanuel, has given a most elegant silver Communion service to St. Jude's Church, Southsea.

HOW TO MAKE COWS CALVE IN THE DAY-TIME.—Every one has felt the inconvenience of having his cows calve during the night. In all seasons, but especially in winter, this is exceedingly annoying, and not only demands continual uses watching on the part of the cow-keeper, but also often, indirectly, causes the death of the calf and its mother. Now, it has been ascertained by a person living in the neighbourhood of Utrecht, that a cow with calf milked for the last time at night instead of the morning, calves in the day and not at night.—Out of 30 cows on which the experiment was tried, only three or four are mentioned by M. Numon, professor of agriculture at Utrecht, as being exceptions to the above rule. As confirming the above statement, we may mention the fact, that a larger farmer in the campine has also tried the same plan with success.—*Flore des Serres*.

The inauguration of Alderman Guinness as Lord Mayor of Dublin took place on New Year's-day, with more than ordinary civic pomp. The municipal procession altogether eclipsed anything that has been seen since the palmy days of the old, "Orange" corporation, and the day, so far as business was concerned, was to all intents observed as a holiday. The inaugural banquet is fixed for the 21st inst.

A correspondent of the *Arbroath Guide*, residing near Balmoral, describes the good effects of the solicitude of Queen Victoria and her family for the welfare of the poor in the vicinity of Balmoral:

"A school has been founded and a school-house built at Strathgirnock on the Abergeldie estate, and male and female teachers are to be placed there and provided for. The poorer description of children in the district, and those at a distance from the parochial school, are to be the pupils; and the whole at our gracious Queen's expense. A number of neat cottages are also in course of erection near Balmoral, and at Knockos, on the Birkhall state. The mansion of the last mentioned property is to be enlarged for Prince Albert."

GEORGE HERBERT.—George Herbert was buried under the communion-table at Bemerton, but there is no monument to his memory. The adornment of his little church would be one of the most fitting offerings to his memory. It is painful to contrast the whitewash and unpainted deal of the house of God with the rich furniture and hangings of the adjoining Rectory. In the garden of the latter is preserved a medlar tree, planted by "the sweet singer of the temple."—*Notes and Queries*.

The splendid Rotton Park estate, near Birmingham, for a long period the property of the Noels, of Worcestershire, has just been purchased by Mr. Gillott, the steel-pen maker, for £95,000.

The Earl of Cardigan has been keeping Christmas on his estate at Deene Park, Northamptonshire, in good old English style, by distributing during the past week among his poor dependants the carcasses of several fine oxen, with a liberal supply of warm clothing and firewood, while the yeomen on the estate, in accordance with an annual custom, have partaken of a sumptuous dinner, served, under the presidency of the noble earl, in the grand hall of the mansion.

STRANGE CONFESSION.—Robert Fenning Colet, of Old Lorette, in Quebec, who was described on the police-sheet, as a teller in the Quebec City Branch of the Montreal Bank, was charged at Bow Street, on Wednesday, upon his own confession, with having absconded, on the 8th of October last, from Canada, being a defaulter to the amount of £7,000 and upwards, the property of the Banking Company, his employers. Mr. Child, the solicitor, who appeared for the prisoner, said he was of opinion that his client was decidedly labouring under an aberration of intellect, and being only recently instructed by his relations, he could clearly perceive from his manner that such was the fact. The police-serjeant to whom the prisoner had surrendered himself at Scotland Yard, detailed the circumstances of his doing so, and stated that the prisoner having told him he had a brother living at Clapham, he had gone there and ascertained from the gentleman that he had a brother who was teller in the Bank of Quebec. A warrant, purporting to have been granted in Canada, which had been placed in the hands of an officer, on Sunday week, was here produced, when Mr. Henry said that to enable the

Court to act, it should be backed by the English Secretary of State. A clerk of Messrs. Glynn and Co., the agents for the Bank of Quebec, then came forward, and said that Messrs. Glynn had no instructions from Canada regarding the prisoner, and that he had no proof that the warrant was a genuine document, and no instructions had been received on the subject by his employers. Mr. Henry said he had no power to detain the prisoner, as the warrant was not endorsed, and he would advise the prisoner's brother, who was in attendance, to take him under his protection. The prisoner was then discharged.

United States.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT CALAMITY.
Louisville, Jan. 29, 1851.

The steam boat *John Adams*, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, sunk yesterday at 3 o'clock, A. M., at Island 80, near Grenville, in the space of five minutes. Her cabin parted from the hull, and broke in two. It floated to Grenville and grounded. All the deck passengers (over 100) were lost; also the deck hands and firemen except two. The cabin passengers are all safe; but they lost all their effects.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE
STEAMER "JOHN ADAMS."

Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1851.

On Monday morning, 27th January, at 3 o'clock, the steamer *John Adams*, Capt. H. A. Jones, with a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, bound for Cincinnati, when near the head of Island 82, struck a snag or stump, and sank in two minutes. The cabin parted from the hull, and the latter went down in about 60 feet of water. She had about 90 or 100 deck passengers, a few of whom only were saved. The cabin, in breaking from the hull, separated in the middle; which doubtless was the cause of many of the cabin passengers saving their lives. The ladies in the cabin were all saved. After suffering many hours in the water, they were enabled to get ashore at the plantation of a Mr. Carter. The forward portion of the cabin, including the fixtures, floated down to the head of the Island 83, where it grounded. About 3 P. M. the *Peyton* came along, and took the passengers on board from that part of the wreck, thence she proceeded with all possible haste to the other portion of the wreck, where she took all on board with the exception of Capt. Jones and his family, Mr. Wilson the mate, and a few others. Owing to the time of her sinking, every one being asleep, and it being so sudden, few were able to get sufficient clothing to cover themselves, and many of them are indeed in a most destitute condition. From Captain Shalross, and others, we make up the following summary of persons on the boat, and the number saved. The number on board was as follows:

Cabin passengers, 100; deck, 87; officers, 11; crew, firemen and hands, 32; total, 230. The number saved as near as can be ascertained, is as follows: Cabin passengers, 84; deck passengers, 5; officers, 11; crew, &c., 7; total, 107. Showing the number lost, to be 123.

The deck passengers were Californians, and Germans and Irish emigrants going to Cincinnati. The cargo was also for Cincinnati.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 12, 1851.

Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 9	a	4 1
Spring do.	3 3	a	3 7
Oats, per 34lbs.	1 3	a	1 5
Barley, per 48lbs.	2 9	a	3 0
Peas	2 0	a	2 6
Rye	2 4	a	2 6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ..	21 3	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags) ..	20 0	a	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels) ..	17 6	a	18 9
Do. (in Bags) ..	15 0	a	17 0
Oatmeal, per barrel ..	0 2	a	0 4
Beet, per lb.	17 6	a	20 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	0 2	a	0 3
Pork per lb.	15 0	a	23 9
Mutton per lb.	0 2	a	0 3
Bacon	25 0	a	30 0
Hams, per cwt.	30 0	a	37 6
Potatoes, per bushel ..	2 6	a	2 10
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 8	a	0 9
Do. salt, do.	0 7	a	0 8
Cheese, per lb.	0 4	a	0 5
Lard, per lb.	0 4	a	0 5
Apples per barrel ..	6 3	a	7 6
Eggs	0 0	a	1 0
Ducks	2 6	a	2 0
Turkeys, each	2 0	a	3 11
Geese, do.	0 0	a	0 0
Lamb per quarter ..	1 6	a	2 3
Fowls	27 6	a	37 6
Straw	40 0	a	67 6
Hay	14 0	a	15 6
Fire Wood per cord ..	0 4	a	0 6
Bread	30 0	a	32 6
Coals per ton			

To the Members of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

You are hereby respectfully notified that the Annual Meeting of this District will be held, (D.V.), at Niagara, on Wednesday Evening, February 26th, at half-past six o'clock.

The Managing Committee will meet at one o'clock, on the same day for the transaction of business.

The several Parochial Associations are requested to send in their Reports to the undersigned as soon as possible.

A. F. ATKINSON, Acting Secretary.

St. Catharine's, Jan. 25, 1851.

NOTICE.

Parochial Meetings in connection with the Prince Edward District Branch of the Church Society, will be held (D.V.) at the following places: Marysburgh (St. John's Church) February 19, 6 P.M. St. Philip's, Milford " 20, 6 P.M.

And the Annual Meeting of the Branch Society will be held at Picton, Thursday 21st February at half past six, P.M. R. G. Cox, Clerk, Secretary.

The several Parochial Associations are earnestly desired to send in their several Reports, at the very earliest opportunity. R. G. C.

The Annual Meeting of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Thursday 20th February, in St. Paul's Church, London, at 7 o'clock, P.M. BENJAMIN CROVYN, Secretary.

London, 27th January, 1851.

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

Parochial meetings of the above Association will be held as follows:—

Elora..... ..	Tuesday, February 18th 11, A.M.
Guelph..... ..	Tuesday, " 18th 7, P.M.
Annual meeting at Hamilton, Thursday 13th March, 7, P.M.	J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Sec.

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

THE CHURCHING OF WOMEN.

"We give thee humble thanks, for that thou hast vouchsafed to deliver this woman thy servant, from the great pain and peril of childbirth."—*English Prayer Book.*

In mother's love there bides a spell
Maternal hearts alone can see;
Transcending all that tears may tell,
Or man could be.

Far down within the spirit's deep
Her fountains of affection lie,
Like currents which in darkness sweep,
Nor face the sky.

Tender abyss of peerless love!
To heaven's omniscient eye-glance known,
The WOMAN-BORN, Who reigns above,
Thy claims doth own.

A pillow'd Babe on mother's breast,
Beneath Him throb'd the virgin's heart,
And, Woman, thou on HIM canst rest,
Whoe'er thou art.

Oh! magic force of nature, felt,
Far as the sun and sea extend,
Beneath whose law all beings melt,
All spirits bend.

The Indian mother, stern and strong,
Cradles her infant on the tree,
And wildly chants her loud wood-song
For lullaby.

And the stern negress, seeking food,
Fastens the babe upon her back,
To roam each rocky solitude,
Or lion's track.

Nor scene, nor change, nor earth nor sky
Enfeeble love's maternal force;
Distance and time before it die,
Whate'er their course.

A passion this, so pure, so deep,
That while bereaved fathers moan,
Of, worldless mothers only weep
In heart alone.

But why did God such love create
Unquenchably supreme and pure?—
Because from mothers' Spirits date
Their curse, or cure.

Thus, saints and martyrs, heroes, all
Whom wond'ring Time delights to praise,
In heaven itself may still recall
Their infant-days.

When learn'd they from maternal lips
Lessons of holy love and prayer,
No clouds hereafter could eclipse,
Nor soul's despair.

Then, pallid mother, draw thee nigh,
Perill'd by pangs, but saved in birth;
And gently lift thy downcast eye,
From heaven to earth.

The virgin whiteness of that veil
Becomes thine inward purity,
And hides upon thy forehead pale,
What angels see.

Of blissful worship;—deep and mild,
Which mothers for their first-born pay,
And love, with conscience undefiled,
Offers to-day.

Thou art the parent of a soul,
The mother of a deathless mind!
And Christ to thee imparts control
For this design'd.

Self-discipline and prayer-born love,
And persevering wisdom calm,
Breathe, Holy Spirit, from above
With soothing balm:

That from thine altar she may part
In saintly mood serene and high,
And worship Christ with yearning heart,
Until she die.

Mothers are more than mines of wealth
If God-devoted souls they be;
And what makes Empire's moral health
And purity

They guard. For, when do nations sink
Into dark graves of sin and woe?—
When church and state no longer think
What debt they owe.

To christian mothers; unto whom
Both God and nature have consign'd
Existence, from whose dawning bloom
They nurse mankind.

Review.

A COPIOUS AND CRITICAL LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON, FOUNDED ON THE LARGER LATIN-GERMAN LEXICON OF DR. WILLIAM FREUND; with additions and corrections from the Lexicons of Gesner, Facciolati, Scheller, Georges, &c.—by E. A. ANDREWS, LL.D., New York: Harper and Brothers, publishers, 1851. For sale by Messrs. Armour and Ramsay.

A valuable publication, and not too large for the use of schools, being somewhat smaller than Scott and Liddell's Greek Lexicon. The information is copious, and so far as we have been able to test it, is accurate, and the arrangement very judicious.—Amongst its prominent features we may mention, that quantity is duly marked, archaic forms are specified, derivations given, and proper names with brief notices introduced into the body of the dictionary. Our classical readers will be competent to judge pretty well for themselves as to the merits of this Lexicon, from the references and citations which we quote below, as the results of our own examination, in connexion with the text of two or three Latin authors:—

Virg. Georg. iv. 39—Walker is incorrect in taking *fucus* here to mean *sea-weed*: the Lexicon is right;—"For propolis, the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hives; bee glue." This is according to Heyne, and Heyne has adopted the best rendering.

Georg. iv. 275—"Violæ subluet purpura nigra." The passage is quoted in the Lexicon, and the exquisite beauty of the word as it is used by Virgil in this place, preserved in the definition.

SATURA or SATIRA, we observe, is connected with *lanx satura*, which agrees with the derivation preferred by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, in the Preface to his valuable Edition of the Satires and Epistles of Horace.

Some peculiarities of TACITUS, for which we have turned the Lexicon, have not been overlooked: as a specimen, take definition 3 of "*Adductus*: of character *measured, grave, serious, severe*: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, Tac A, 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, ib. 12. 7. *Sup* not used: Adv. only in the Comp., Tac H. 3. 7: Germ 43."

In cases where, by any possibility, notwithstanding quotations, the young student might remain in doubt, the degree or the absence of classical authority is stated. The four following will serve as a specimen:—

"LICEO, cui, citum, 2. v. n. *To be for sale; to have a price put upon it, to be valued, esteemed at so much (rare, but quite class.): omnia venibunt, quicquid licebunt, presentis pecunia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97:—quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), how much they were valued at, Cic. Att 12, 32, 5: unius assis Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor. S. I. 6, 12.*

SUBSTANTIA, æ, f, (substo).—*That of which a thing consists, the being, essence, contents, material, substance*, (a post-Aug. word): hominis, Quint 7. 2, 5; rerum, id. 2. 21, 1: sine substantia facultatum, *without store of riches, without fortune*, Tac. Or. 8—*substantia omnis paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19; rei familiaris, Paul. Sent. 2, 2, 9, et al.*

IRRUFIO (inr) avi, atum, 1 v. a. *To make red* (post-class) capillum, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 5: barba facta (it ought to be, *tactu*) irrufata, Tert. Ap. 22.

INAURIO, ire, v. a. (in—auris) *To give hearing to, to cause to hear* (a post-class word): sardos (christus) Lact. Epit. 45."

By the way, we are glad of the opportunity to say something about Patristic Latinity. The instances cited above will show that it has been noticed in this Dictionary; and besides these and others, we have the christian meaning of *sæculum*, though we have not met with that of *disciplina*.—We cannot recognize the justice or the wisdom of slighting, and indeed completely ignoring, the Christian Fathers, as is done at our public schools. Their Latin—we are speaking now of the Latin Fathers only, in connexion with this Lexicon,—their Latin, it is true, is tarnished, in some instances, with several harsh peculiarities; but with the most of them it is by no means so impure as is by many supposed. We do not, for our part, apprehend that the young student, who has done his duty on the usual school-course of Cicero and Cæsar, will be much, if at all, injured, in point of imitative style, by reading even the Apology of Tertullian,—less still by the writings of Lactantius. We Christians of the present day ought, assuredly, to feel an interest, deep, warm, and heartfelt, in the writings of our glorious forefathers—the great hearted Ancients of the Christian Church,—even though it be true that they could die for their faith better than they could write for it. The Reverend Christopher Wordsworth, if we mistake not, has published Excerpta from the Fathers for the use of schools.

In regard to the merits of the Lexicon, we have nothing more to add than that it is good on the particles. The article on *demum* (e. g.) is excellent.

COMMON PLACE BOOK.

THE WALKING ON THE SEA.

In the first storm He was present in the ship with them * * * * But he will not have them to be clinging only to the sense of His bodily presence—as ivy, needing always an outward support—but as hardy forest trees which can brave a blast; and this time He puts them forth into the danger alone, even as some loving mother-bird thrusts her fledglings, from the nest, that they may find their own wings and learn to use them. * * * As that bark was upon the stormy sea, such is oftentimes the Church. It seems as though it had not its Lord with it, such little way does it make; so baffled is it and tormented by the opposing storms of the world. But His eye is on it still; He is in the mountain apart praying; ever living, an ascended Saviour, to make intercession for His people. And when, at length, the time of urgent need has arrived, He is suddenly with it, and that in marvellous ways, past finding out—then all that was before laborious is easy, and the toiling rowers are anon at the haven where they would be.—*Trench.*

VALUE OF MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Horace Walpole, writing to the Countess of Osborn, says:—"Had I children, my utmost endeavors would be to breed them musicians. Considering

I have no ear, or yet thought of music, the preference seems odd; and yet it is embraced on serious reflection. In short, madam, as my aim would be to make them happy, I think it is the most probable method. It is a resource which will last their lives, unless they grow deaf; it depends on themselves, not on others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures, it is the cheapest."

SLANDER.

Surgery may heal a bodily wound; but what balm can bind up the bite of a slanderous tongue? It runs like a contagion over the whole country, and cannot be recalled. Robbery may be recompensed by restitution; but who can you ever make amends to the man whom you have traduced? I tell you truly, not all the wealth you have in the world can wipe away the wrong you have done in such a case.—*Robert Bolton, 1634.*

THE DEATH OF INFANTS.

How peacefully they rest,
Cross-folded there
Upon his little breast,
Those tiny hands, that ne'er were still before.
But ever sported with his mother's hair,
Or the plain cross that on her breast she wore!
Her heart no more shall beat,
To feel the touch of that soft balm;
That ever seemed a new surprise,
Sending glad thoughts up to her eyes,
To bless him with her holy calm;
Sweet thoughts, that left her eyes as sweet.
How quiet are the hands
That wove those pleasant bands!
But that they do not rise and sink
With his calm breathing, I should think
That she were dropped asleep;
Alas! too deep, to deep
Is this his slumber!
Time scarce can number
The years ere he will wake again.

He did but float a little way
Down the stream of time,
With dreary eyes, watching the ripples play,
Listening their fairy chime;
His slender sail
Ne'er felt the gale;
We did but float a little way,
And putting to the shore,
While yet 'twas early day,
Went calmly on his way,
To dwell with us no more;
No jarring did he feel,
No grating on his vessel's keel;
A strip of silver sand
Mingled the waters with the land
Where he was seen no more!
O, stern word, never more!

Full short his journey was; no dust
Of earth unto his sandals gave;
The weary weight that old men must,
He bore not on the grave.
He seemed a cherub who had lost his way,
And wandered hither; so his stay
With us was short, and 'twas most meet
That he should be no deliver in earth's clod,
Nor need to pause and cleanse his feet,
To stand before his God.

CLERGYMAN'S LIFE.

To a person who regretted to the celebrated Dr. Johnson that he had not been a clergyman, because he considered the life of a clergyman an easy and comfortable one, the doctor made this memorable reply:—"The life of a conscientious clergyman is not easy. I have always considered a clergyman as the father of a larger family than he is able to maintain. No, sir, I do not envy a clergyman's life as an easy life; nor do I envy the clergyman who makes it an easy life."

HOW TO DESTROY AN ENEMY.

Nangfee, Emperor of China, being told that his enemies had raised an insurrection in one of the distant provinces, said—

"Come, then, my friends, follow me, and I promise you that we shall very quickly destroy them." He marched forward, and the rebels submitted upon his approach. All now thought that he would take the most signal revenge, but they were surprised to see the captives treated with mildness and humanity.

"How?" cried his first minister, "Is this the manner in which you fulfil your promise? Your royal word was given that your enemies should be destroyed and behold, you have pardoned all, and have caressed some."

"I promised," replied the Emperor with a generous air, "to destroy my enemies; I have fulfilled my word, for see they are enemies no longer, I have made friends of them.—*Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.*

A HINT TO PREACHERS.

Louis XIV. of France, said one day to the famous Masillon, "I have heard many great orators in my chapel, and have always been satisfied with them; but every time I hear you I am dissatisfied with myself."

DEPTH OF SPIRITUAL KNOWLEDGE.

Those that do but superficially taste of divine knowledge, find but little sweetness in it; and are ready for the unpleasant relish to abhor it; whereas, if they would dive deep into the sea, they should find fresh water the bottom. That it savors not well is the fault, not of it, but of the distempered palate that tastes it. Good metals and minerals are not found close under the skin of the earth, but below in the bowels of it. No good miner casts away his mattock, because he finds a vein of touch clay, or a shelf of stone; but still delveth lower; and passing through many changes of soil, at last

comes to his rich treasure. We are too soon discouraged in our spiritual gains. I will persevere and seek, hardening myself against all difficulty. There is comfort even in seeking hope; and there is joy in hoping good success; and in that success is happiness.—*Bishop Hall.*

NECESSARY EVIL.

As surely as God is good, so surely there is no such thing as necessary evil. For by the religious mind, sickness, and pain, and death, are not to be accounted evils. Moral evils are of your own making; and, undoubtedly, the greater part of them may be prevented. Deformities of mind, as of body, will sometimes occur. Some voluntary cast-aways there will always be, whom no fostering kindness and no parental care can preserve from self-destruction; but if any are lost for want of care and culture, there is a sin of omission in the society to which they belong.—*Southey.*

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Oh, Autumn leaves!
Summer's bright roses one by one are past,
Gone is the beauty of the golden sheaves;
Ye come at last,
Prophets of winter hours approaching fast!

Oh, Autumn leaves!
Why look ye thus so brilliant in decay?
Why for the dying year when Nature grieves,
Are ye so gay
With richer hues than graced her opening day?

Oh, Autumn leaves!
Ye, as ye don your crimson robes of mirth,
While dull decay a moment scarce reprieves
Your forms from earth—
Ye tell us, happier far is death than birth.

Oh, Autumn leaves!
Like you the dying saint in splendor grows;
With each faint pulse of life that feebly heaves
At evening close,
His every grace with added glory glows.

Oh, Autumn leaves!
Like you he casts aside all hues of gloom,
And of his bright'ning hopes a chaplet weaves
That o'er his tomb
Throws the glad promise of eternal bloom.

HINTS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Charles Butler, a distinguished English lawyer and a fine scholar, ascribes his saving of time to these rules: Very early rising; a systematic division of his time; absence from all company and from all diversions not likely to amuse him highly; from reading, writing, or even thinking on modern party politics; and above all, never permitting a bit or scrap of time to be unemployed—have supplied him with an abundance of literary hours.

His literary acquisitions are principally owing to the rigid observance of four rules—1. To direct his attention to one literary topic only at a time; 2. To read the best book upon it, consulting others as little as possible; 3. Where the subject was contentious, to read the best book on each side; 4. To find out men of information, and when in their society, to listen, not to talk.

CHRISTIAN BOLDNESS.

The following anecdote is related of Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, when an aged man, and labouring under great bodily weakness and infirmity.—He had heard it reported that a club had been instituted under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, which was intended to meet on a Sunday. Under this impression, he requested an audience of the Prince, to entreat him to fix on some other day. The audience was granted: supported by two servants, and hardly able to move with their assistance, he got to the apartment of the prince, and with great earnestness conjured him to fix on some other day for the meeting. The prince received him most graciously, and promised that the day, if possible, should be changed to Saturday.

This is but one instance of many illustrative of the advantages derived to the cause of piety from the station which is occupied by our bishops. As peers of the realm they mix with persons of the highest rank, and are enabled very materially to influence the tone of society; nor, as we have seen, is royalty excluded from their reach. It is the privilege of peers to demand an audience of the sovereign. It was this privilege that Bishop Porteus claimed in the present instance.—*Book of Anecdotes.*

HUMILITY.

'Remember, Moses wist not that the skin of his face shone. Looking at our own shining face is the bane of spiritual life and of the ministry. O, for the closest communication with God, till soul and body—head, face, and heart—shine with divine brilliancy; but, O, for a holy ignorance of our shining.'

PERTH CATHEDRAL.

(From the London Guardian.)

At a time when the out-cry against all warmth of devotion or decency of ritual is so loud, it is remarkable that religious men should be actually engaged in raising a new Cathedral Church. If we except the reconstruction of our metropolitan cathedral after the great fire, no such work has been undertaken in Great Britain, so far as we know, for some six hundred years; and now, in the very midst of the storm which threatens to overwhelm our land-marks in a tempest of secular confusion, Churchmen have the faith and the courage to devote their energies to raise at Perth a building that

may remind the world of ancient offerings, which this age was deemed too niggardly or too irreligious to attempt. In boldness of conception, and beauty of detail, it is not to be compared with those noble edifices. It has been matter of surprise to some persons, whose attention has been called to the undertaking by the recent notice of the portion of the Church which has been consecrated, that Scotland should be the scene of the work. Scottish history and Scottish associations do not appear, at first sight, very favourable to the establishment of a religious society. Without venturing to analyse the motives of the founders and benefactors, we may express the idea which we have formed for ourselves of the sphere of the duty marked for the collegiate body, to whose guardianship the new Cathedral has been solemnly committed.

It cannot be questioned that the modern Church of Scotland, notwithstanding its Episcopal Government, has presented itself externally too much in the character of an appanage to the state and comfort of its wealthier members. That rich noblemen and gentlemen, when they returned to their country houses in the north, should find a pew in the chapel in the nearest town, seemed to be with many of its lay members of the higher class to be the only end of its existence. They actually discountenanced the zeal which would preach the Gospel to the poor, or strive to unite all Christians in unity of faith and worship. With such feelings predominant it was no wonder that the clergy should be miserably supported, the chapels meagre and unsightly, and the services too frequently cold and lifeless. The Church was presented to the view of her opponents, or of strangers, in an uninviting aspect, with nothing that could meet their devotional feelings or attract their love. There have been instances, from time to time, of religious munificence on the part of wealthy landowners, but it was not until lately that we have seen her show signs of preparing to manifest herself in her beauty and dignity. The fair building which towers above the houses of Perth is the standing expression of its founders' belief that Christians have no higher employment than the worship of God, and that His worship cannot be too reverently or too zealously offered. For these ends, the Dean and Canons will be lodged in the precincts of the Cathedral, not to be the mere chaplains of the neighbouring gentry, but to serve in their several degrees to the due advancement of the glory of their Maker in Heaven. Their is to be an evident example, their practice a guide for the help of their brethren, their institution a centre of unity and Christian fellowship to the diocese in which they have their mission.

In their immediate neighbourhood they have a work of yet greater urgency. The coldness and apathy which have infected the Presbyterian Establishment have allowed great numbers of its nominal adherents to live in practical unbelief.—The Free Kirk secession drew to itself a large proportion of the zeal and energy of Presbyterianism in Scotland, leaving behind it comparatively little that could be relied upon for vigour or enthusiasm in the great work of converting the wanderers.—We draw attention to this state of things, lest it should be supposed that the Chapter of St. Ninian's, at Perth, has no other object than to make proselytes from the Scottish Establishment. It has a vast field open to it, untrodden by the ministers of that society. Perth is a great town, with the vices of a great town; and in Perth alone there are many thousands who never frequent the places of public worship recognised by any religious body, but spend their Sundays in a stupid devotedness to their national beverage, which they deem not inconsistent with the strictness of reverence for the day of rest professed throughout North Britain. These multitudes must be taught a holier practice as well as a purer faith. This part of the work has been already commenced. During the last three years an active and self-denying clergyman, who is now a Canon of the new Cathedral, has been faithfully labouring amongst the poor of the city, out of whom a godly congregation has already been formed. His hands will be strengthened, and his work advanced, by the support and sympathy which he cannot fail to receive from the society of which he is now a part, and by the presence of the noble fabric in which it is his privilege to minister. Of the benefit to be derived from the parochial labours of the clergy of St. Ninian's, not even their opponents, we think, can seriously entertain a doubt.

It must be regarded as a circumstance of additional interest in the undertaking of which we have been speaking, that it has in its vicinity the scenes of the only great educational movement which Scottish Churchmen have attempted in our times. Trinity College, Glenalmond, is already flourishing to an extent which its promoters could hardly have anticipated when they first announced their design. The idea of a Cathedral Church, with its resident Chapter, is in harmony with all the feelings and hopes that have led so many of our English readers to watch with anxiety the successful endeavours of Mr. Wordsworth to produce a living portraiture of Christian boyhood in a public school. We cannot doubt but that the Warden of Trinity College and the Dean of Perth will co-operate with mutual advantage in the great work, of which they have each assigned to them no inconsiderable portion, and

for which they each possess undoubted qualifications. That the newly-elected Dean should add to those higher requisites for the headship of a religious society, which we could not with propriety describe, the possession of personal endowments and social influence seems to be a circumstance of more importance in the eyes of Scottish gentlemen than we should have been disposed to expect. To them the Church may confidently appeal for their support in things temporal to an institution at present without endowment or attraction of any kind, except that which high hopes and religious sympathies can give under all difficulties or discouragements to the Christian missionary's work. What can be effected under such circumstances, in the absence of all temporal inducements or pecuniary prizes, they who have known the Dean of Perth in the sphere of his English ministrations need not to be told. We can only add our hope that the same energy in a new and wider sphere may be blessed with the like encouragement, and with equal success.

Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

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

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 98, (Chewett Buildings,) King-street West. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

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, Fountains, 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

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-1f

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

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. September 8, 1850. 10-1f

FOR SALE, A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash, or approved credit. Apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street, Toronto. November 6th, 1850. 15-1f

BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Streetsville, on or about the month of June, 1851; the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting TRINITY CHURCH.

The erection of the Church, which is a substantial brick edifice cost £1000; of which £350 remains unpaid.

The following ladies have consented to act as a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Bazaar, by any of whom contributions of articles suitable for such a purpose will be most gratefully received:

Mrs. MACGEOURGE, " DR. BARNHART, " B. SWITZER, " RUTLEDGE, " J. SREET, MRS. W. H. PATERSON, " BIDEALL, " McMASTER, " STUDDART, " MITCHELL. Contributions may be left at the Church Society House, Toronto; addressed to the care of the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge. Streetsville, Nov. 23, 1850. 18-1f

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

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

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

Terms, £25 per annum, including Board and Washing, £5 additional for Music. Toronto, Nov. 27, 1850. 18-1f

NOW IN PRESS.

CANADA; Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past history, present condition and future prospects; shewing its Resources and Capabilities as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing country, and its relative advantages as compared with the other British Colonies, and the United States, as a new home for British emigrants. Also, containing a particular account of the mineral wealth, and other valuable available resources of each district; with an Analytical description of the Mining Region of Lakes Huron and Superior. The whole compiled from information obtained in each locality, up to the date of publication, by W. H. SMITH, Author of the Canadian Gazetteer.

A chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning the proper measures and precautions to be taken in order to reach the Province in a comfortable and most advisable manner; with hints as to the readiest and most advisable means of acquiring land, on their arrival, &c.

Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial acts as are necessary to be generally known; and a variety of miscellaneous useful matter. The whole forming a complete text book on the subject of Canada for families, a valuable book of reference for the man of business, and a guide for the traveller and emigrant.

For the convenience of subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts, of double size, at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map, containing one or more Counties; and a general MAP OF THE PROVINCE, compiled expressly for the purpose will be appended to the work. The Maps will be engraved on copper, in the best style of the art, and will contain the latest divisions of Counties, and all the new settlements in the Province up to the latest dates.

The work will be furnished to Subscribers only. A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the work, being the first ever published in either Province. As the Author and Publisher possess peculiar facilities for collecting the necessary information; the subscribers will have the advantage of receiving this portion of the work WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

The first part of the work will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and will be supplied to Subscribers or Agents.

Local Agents wanted to canvass for the work; to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Apply personally, or by letter (post paid) to the publisher, Toronto.

Papers inserting this advertisement, and noticing the parts as they appear, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued. THOS. MACLEAR, Publisher, 75 Yonge-st. Toronto, October 30, 1850. 19



For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of many medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

DR. PERKINS, President Vermont Medical College, one of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption." Norwich, April 26, 1846.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Agreeable to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what we have known of the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL, and they have been astonishing indeed. Mrs. Betsey Streeter had been afflicted with a severe and relentless cough, which reduced her very low; so low that little hopes could be entertained of her recovery. Numerous remedies had been tried without effect, before the CHERRY PECTORAL. And that has cured her. George Watkinson Esq., had to our knowledge been afflicted with Asthma, for eleven years, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has now removed the disease and he is as free from any of its symptoms as we are. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as to disable him from the duties, and nothing had afforded his relief until I (Mr. Thorning) carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL, which cured him at once, and he now officiates as usual in his place.

These are three of the cases in which we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected sir, your humble servants.

REV. DAVID THORNING, HON. JOSEPH BATTLES.

Among the distinguished authorities who have given their names to recommend CHERRY PECTORAL, as the best remedy that is known for the Affections of the Lungs, are—"The London Lancet," "Canadian Journal of Medical Science," "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," "Charleston (S. C.) Medical Review," "New Jersey Medical Reporter," "Prof. Bartlett, Transylvania University of Medicine, President Perkins Vermont Medical College, Dr. Valentine Mott, New York City, Parker Cleveland, Bowdoin College, Prof. Butterfield, Willoughby College, Ohio, Prof. Braithwaite, Leeds (Eng.) Medical School, Sir Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ireland, Prof. Rosenbaum, Leipzig.

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL," in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers whenever this remedy can be obtained.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canada.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

A TWO STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case..... 5 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 OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.— Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street. September 5, 1850. 6-1f

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £50 per annum. The above property will be found an advantageous investment and will be sold very low for Cash. Apply on the Premises. Toronto, May 7, 1850. 41-1f

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. Lot 6, North side of Wellington-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 Markham—Lot 21, in the 10th concession, 150 Acres.

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

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 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 DURHAM.

Township of Darlington—North half 8, in 8th 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 Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.

For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-1f

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. 7-1f



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

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

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 20th January, by the Rev. John A. Mulock, Mr. John V. Griffiths, to Miss Deborah Trum-pour, both of Adolphustown.

DIED.

Early on Thursday morning, the ninth ultimo, the Rev. Thomas Sutton, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield, Canon of York, and Rural Dean. The deceased pastor of this parish will be the most deeply and affectionately regretted by those who knew him best, while his straightforward integrity, and the many public benefits of which he has been the chief instrument, during his incumbency, will long secure to him a place in the grateful remembrance of the parishioners at large. He was forty-seven years of age.

John James Audubon, the ornithologist, at his residence on the banks of the Hudson, Jan'y, 27, 1851, aged seventy-six years.

On the thirteenth instant, at the age of fifty-two, Ann, Wife of Mr. Joseph Waffit, Sexton of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Picton.

On the 6th instant, at her residence in Kingston, C. W., Catherine, relict of the late Henry Murney, Esq., aged 73 years. This estimable lady combined rare moral endowments, with great kindness of heart and a truly religious character. Her loss will be long felt in a community among whom she had lived for the best part of half a century, and whose respect and good-will she had earned and enjoyed; while in a large circle of relatives and friends her death has left a void which none on earth can fill.

New Advertisements.

THE PHYSICIANS' USE.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

So says the "Morning Chronicle," Quebec, July 22, 1848. It is but an act of common justice to the discoverer of this invaluable remedy, to make known the popularity it has acquired in Quebec, and its neighbourhood. On inquiry of the Agent, we learn that his sales of this medicine are almost daily on the increase, and that its virtues in the cure of Coughs and Colds are known and appreciated, as extensively recommended by the most eminent medical practitioners of Quebec, in their own families as well as amongst their patients. We are aware that a large portion of the community regard with suspicion, and in many instances justly so, anything in the shape of a "puff," whether it be of patent medicines or of any other commodity; and if there be one class more than another that views with disapprobation the extolling of quack nostrums, it is the faculty themselves. Indeed, the public have a right to look to them for information on the subject, in their characters of conservators of the public health. The high opinion of the profession in Quebec, as already stated, may therefore be taken by Dr. Wistar as no small compliment, and to the public it may serve as a valuable guarantee of the efficacy of the medicine.

BWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Remember, the original and only genuine WISTAR'S BAL-SAM OF WILD CHERRY, always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

This genuine and original article, which has been proved so long, was originally put up by WILLIAMS & Co., Philadelphia, and is now prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, by Seth W. Fowler, Boston, Mass.; and is for sale by his Agents, throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

F. B. BEDDOME,

Lead, 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. Holliswell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851.

WANTED.

FOR the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, a STEWARD and MATRON, to enter upon their duties at that Institution on the 1st of April next. The candidates must be either single persons, or if married without children. A stipend of £60 per annum is attached to the former office, and £50 to the latter, with apartments and rations. If a married couple be appointed, the salary for both will be £100. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Clerk, Mr. McKirroy, on or before the 3rd of March, at ten o'clock, A. M. Toronto, February 3rd, 1851.

NEW ACADEMY OF DRAWING.

MR. PRICE, Artist and Resident Teacher, has the honour to announce that his Drawing Classes are now being formed for the Season, ending the 11th of May, 1851. Gentlemen's Classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from a quarter to eight, until a quarter to ten p. m. Ladies' Class on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from half-past one till three p. m.

Terms for the Season—Four Dollars, (Half Payable in Advance.) Further particulars may be learned at Mr. Price's Studio, No. 5, King Street, over Mr. Paton's store. For all purposes of advertising efficiency and public security, Mr. Price has been kindly permitted to publish the following distinguished names as Patrons:

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Hon. J. B. Robinson. The Rev. J. McCaul, L.L.D. The Rev. H. J. Graesset, A.M. Mr. Price continues to give lessons in Drawing, Water Colour Paintings and Oils.

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

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.)

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Dool's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Caldwell, the Oculist.

Charges Moderate: References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Graesset, M.A., and Thomas Champion, Esq. Toronto, January 22nd, 1851.

The Churchman's Almanac,

FOR 1851, IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY, and can be had at "THE CHURCH" Office, or of the City Booksellers.

Price, Fourpence. "Church" Office, Toronto, December 24, 1850.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. A LARGE and beautiful assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services in Morocco, Vellum and Velvet, just received at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

No. 7, King Street West, October 16th, 1850.

October 16th, 1850.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

BEG to announce to the Inhabitants of CANADA WEST, that they have received their complete assortment of NEW GOODS.

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and a general assortment of Dry Goods purchased in the best British Markets for CASH, which enables them to dispose of them at prices much lower than ever before offered to the Canadian public.

Their Ready-Made Clothing.

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain by themselves, and Canadian Cloths from the best Factories in Canada, DEFY COMPETITION FOR DURABILITY, STYLE AND CHEAPNESS:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Etoffe over Coats, Men's Cassimere Trousers, Men's Vests, etc.

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Shirts, and Shirt fronts, Moleskins, Courderoys and Velveteens. Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS, Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well assorted Stock of those Goods required by THE PEOPLE:

Table listing various dry goods items and prices, including Saxony Wool Scarfs Shawls, 30,000 yards good Bonnet Ribbons, etc.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpaca, Cobourgs and Orleans Cloth, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Artificial Flowers, Caps Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Corsets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and Boas.

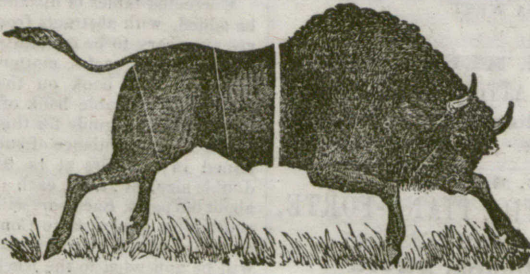
No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, November 20th, 1850.

18 1/2



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

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

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received at his FUR DEPOT, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDIAN CURIOSITIES from Loretto—consisting of Moccasins of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Stone Calumets, Bark-Pieces, &c. &c. Parties wishing to send presents to their friends in England, will do well to call while the selection is good.

Toronto, October 21, 1850.

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row.

13-1/2

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, Rector of Guelph, will have Vacancies for Two Pupils after the Christmas holidays. Guelph, December 23rd, 1850.

23-1/2

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENCELY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boat BELLS. An experience of more than twenty five years has given the manufacturer an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of metals, the heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones.

The principal Bells in all the cities of the United States (as well as in this city) have been supplied from this manufactory.—These Bells are warranted for one year. The following sizes on hand, with hangings, &c., complete.—397, 255, 138, 126, 100, 50. The Subscriber is also prepared to furnish Tower and Gallery CLOCKS. Any information required can be had on application to T. D. HARRIS.

4, St. James's Buildings King Street.

Toronto, October 10th, 1850.

12-1/2

TO BOOKBINDERS.

AN opening for a good General Bookbinder and with constant employment already provided and increasing business, May be obtained, on application to the Office of this "Church" Office. Toronto, December, 4, 1850.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBourg.

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

TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO

AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the BISHOP OF TORONTO having been indefatigable to obtain for the Inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is hereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. This it is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College a Full Length Portrait of his Lordship, to be painted by Salter, the well-known Painter of the Celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House," a facility for obtaining which is now afforded before his Lordship leaves London.

In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religious Education in the Province, have already forwarded instructions to Mr. Salter, and written to his Lordship on the subject. In the event of the subscriptions exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Painting Engraved, and to present each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of the work.

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

Toronto, December 29th, 1850.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850.

Shares, £12 10s. each.

No Fees charged on Entrance.

Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d. per Share. Management Fee 0s. 1d. " Transfer Fee 0s. 6d. "

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D.D., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. W. CAYLEY. S. B. HARMAN, Esq. The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq. P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Offices—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

CAUTION.

THE Inhabitants of Toronto are respectfully requested not to relieve Strangers, whose cases they are not acquainted with but refer them to the House of Industry for relief, there being many impostors in the City at present.

W. M. WESTMACOTT, Secretary. House of Industry. Toronto, December 6th 1850.

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.

21-1/2

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and

Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the

New Patent Cork Hat,

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

September 24th, 1850. JOHN SALT, Hatter. 9-1/2

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

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

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

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

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

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:—

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

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

Table with columns: Review/Magazine Name, Price per annum. Includes London Quarterly Review (\$3.00), Edinburgh Review (5.00), North British Review (7.00), Westminster Review (8.00), Blackwood's Magazine (3.00), Blackwood and three Reviews (9.00), Blackwood and the four Reviews (10.00), Farmer's Guide (5.00).

(Payments to be made in all cases in Advance.) Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par. Remittances and communications should be always, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 97, Fulton Street, New York, Entrance 54, Gold Street. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850.

21-1/2

"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 arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 5d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for 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, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Bradford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &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. P. W. Lees 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.