

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. 27.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 30, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCVIII.]

ENGLAND.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

SUBDIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

SIR,—The important letter of the Bishop of Toronto to the Council of the Colonial Bishops' Fund must command the serious attention of all members of the Church.

The rapid increase of population in Upper Canada, which doubles in less than ten years, and already amounts to 800,000, and which spreads over an extent of 12,000 miles, must evidently render the effectual supervision of the Diocese beyond the powers of any single man, much more of one whose days already number upwards of three-score years and ten.

The Province of Upper Canada is usually considered as the stronghold of the Church in North America, and so indeed it ought to be, but I fear that unless more vigorous efforts are made to secure the allegiance of the new immigrants, it will soon lose its character. The Bishop, I see, states in his letter that the members of the Church now form a fourth part of the population, but only four years ago they formed a third. (See the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1847.)

When, however, we see the good effects that have uniformly followed the sub-division of our large Dioceses into manageable districts, I think there can be no question as to the course which ought to be pursued with regard to the Diocese of Toronto. I would therefore most strongly urge not only that the Diocese shall be divided, but that an effort should at once be made to carry out the whole scheme proposed by the worthy Bishop.

He seems to think that at present there is but little chance of his fourth Diocese of St. Mary's being formed, but I would especially plead for it. It is to the back woods of this district that the numerous poor emigrants from England and Ireland are now beginning to bend their steps. It is therefore, I conceive, of the utmost importance that the Church should go out with them, and not have to commence its labours when a vast population has sunk into indifference and infidelity. It is also in this district that the important missions to the native Indians of Canada are carried on, and surely they must need continued Episcopal superintendence.

All this that I have now advanced will doubtless be most readily allowed. But the question will be asked, Where are the funds to come from with which the three new Bishoprics are to be endowed? To this question, therefore, I will now turn my attention; and first, I consider that as the Dioceses would not be of any very great extent, nor the duties at present particularly onerous, a rather smaller stipend might suffice than has usually been deemed necessary. I imagine therefore that £900 a-year for the two sees of Kingston and Chatham (or London, or whatever the name may be) and £600 for St. Mary's might be sufficient. In other words, that an annual amount of £2,400 would be required.

The present Ecclesiastical establishment of the Province consists of a Bishop who has a salary of £1,250 from the Clergy Reserves, and two Archdeacons of Kingston and Toronto, with £300 a-year. Now as the labours of the Bishop of Toronto would be most materially lessened if the whole arrangement should be carried out, I would suggest that he and the Bishop of Kingston might (for the present, at least,) personally undertake the duties of the respective Archdeacons; and thus £300 a-year of the Bishop of Toronto's stipend would be set at liberty for the endowment of the new sees, and £300 provided for the Bishop of Kingston.

As the Church Society of Upper Canada would doubtless receive a considerable augmentation to its funds through the labours of the new Bishops, I would suggest that at least £100 a year might be paid towards each of the four Bishoprics.

Something also might certainly be obtained from the Clergy Reserves. The present payment from that source to the Episcopal Fund is £1,250, but if this were raised to £2,000 it would give £250 a-year to each of the new sees. Thus, then, of the whole £2,400 required, £600 a-year might be derived from the annexation of the Archdeacons to the Bishoprics of Toronto and Kingston, £400 from the Church Society, £750 from the Clergy Reserves, leaving only £650 to be raised from private endowment.

For this purpose from £12,000 to £15,000 would probably suffice, or perhaps even less if we take into account the higher rate of interest which may be obtained in the Colonies. How easily this amount might here be obtained, the case of the Bishopric of Montreal sufficiently testifies. But I imagine that a considerable portion of the sum might, and consequently ought to be raised in the Province. The Colony has, during the present year, contributed £40,000* for the new Church University, and would doubtless give liberally for the extension of its Episcopate.

I have entered in this case minutely into details, because I feel sure that the immediate carrying out of Bishop Strachan's proposition is of vital importance to the Canadian Church, and I also think that it might easily be accomplished by the arrangements which I have here detailed. I also feel convinced that a similar plan might with the greatest advantage be adopted in many other of our Colonies.

At the present moment we require for the effectual government of the Colonial Church at least twenty additional Bishops; but if we are to wait until adequate endowments can be procured for each see, the erection of their sees will have to be postponed until double or treble the number are required. By raising, however, our Archdeacons to Bishoprics, requiring certain annual payments from the various Church Societies, and providing a small additional endowment, we might hope very shortly to have many of our most important Colonies duly supplied. In process of time the

* This includes the contributions made in England.—ED. CH.

BARRIEFIELD CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the Parochial Association, was held at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday evening last. The attendance was large, and all seemed deeply interested in the object of the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, Rev. H. Mulkins, Chaplain to the Penitentiary, Rev. Mr. Grieg, the Rev. Mr. Patterson, and Rev. T. W. Allen, severally addressed the meeting, in a very impressive manner, on the benefits already secured to the Church by the establishment of Parochial Church Associations throughout the Country, and the prospect of a still greater increase of blessings by a continuance of their operations.

The following report was then read and unanimously adopted:—

REPORT.

If past success be an indication of future prosperity, the Committee of this association call not only look back with thankfulness, but also look forward with hope. Though Church-members in this vicinity are neither numerous nor wealthy, yet our subscription list is by no means a short one; and though the amounts subscribed are not large, yet there seems to be a desire on the part of all to assist in the good work; some of their abundance contributing liberally; others who have but little, gladly giving of that little.

The amount subscribed last year was £15 6s. 6d., showing an increase over the preceding year of about £4. For this increase to our funds, the Society is indebted to the active exertions and earnest zeal of the Ladies who so kindly acted as collectors, and in that capacity visited every family in the neighbourhood attached to the Church.

Besides this association, other or sub-associations, have been formed in different parts of the Township, viz., one in connection with St. James' Church, Birmingham's, another in connection with the congregation at Franklin's School-house, and a third in connection with the congregation at McLean's School-house. At these several points subscriptions, very creditable in number and amount, were received. For instance, at St. James', £3 15s. 0d.; McLean's £4 0s. 0d.; and Franklin's £2 10s. 0d.; amounting in all to £10 5s. 0d. Of the three fourths reserved to be expended in the several localities where the money was raised, a part was appropriated to the travelling mission fund of this District, and with the residue a small but select Library was purchased for the use of each congregation. It is in contemplation to make additions to these libraries year by year, and so place within the reach of every member of the Church in the Township, standard works of an interesting and instructive character. Though not strictly belonging to the business of this meeting, the Committee cannot close without congratulating the congregation on the recent improvements effected both in the appearance and comfort of this Church. We now possess all that is requisite for decent performance of divine worship, if we except a font, and nearly all that may be desirable in the way of embellishment. In carrying out these improvements we are greatly indebted to the assistance of Christian friends; and perhaps no better or more suitable opportunity may offer than the present to make public acknowledgment of their kindness.

It would become an association so intimately connected with a church holding the faith of Christ in its purity, to meet without expressing its indignation at the recent aggressive and unscrupulous acts of the Bishop of Rome in our father-land. The ultimate object of the papacy is nothing less than the total subversion of our civil and religious institutions; and were it not for the obstacle which the Church of England presents to the machinations of the Romish Hierarchy, in all probability the daring scheme would be successful.

With unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God for granting to this association such a measure of success during its brief existence, the Committee would express a hope that the report of every succeeding year, will afford a substantial proof that it is carried forward by that heavenly influence from which alone all holy desires, all good counsels and all just works do proceed.—Chronicle and News.

LECTURES ON POPERY.

On Thursday evening last, the second of the series of Lectures on the points at issue between Protestantism and Popery, was delivered at St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, M.A., Rector of London. The subject—"The Rule of Faith—Tradition—the Bible, the Religion of Protestants." The Church was crowded,—not much less than one thousand persons were present—and well rewarded they were for their attendance. The Lecture was admirable in every sense; the Protestant Rule of Faith ably stated and eloquently defended against the objections of Romanists. The true value of Tradition, or the works of able and pious men of God from the olden time, strenuously vindicated, but jealously guarded against the shadow of approach to co-ordinate authority with the word of God as maintained by the council of Trent. Candid and fair and christian was the exhibition of the erroneous standard of Faith which Rome has imposed upon her children. We scarcely know whether to appreciate most, the skill and learning, or the true spirit of meekness exhibited by the Lecturer. Great must have been the interest in the subject when the attention of so large a congregation could be fixed for very nearly three hours. We entertain the hope that, if possible these Lectures may be published. The interest here is increasing rapidly, and we venture to predict that it will be sustained throughout. The next Lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening next, by the Rev. C. C. Brough, M.A. Subject, "Infallibility and Supremacy." The service will commence precisely at seven o'clock.

We understand that the good people of Simcoe have invited Mr. Bettridge and Mr. Cronyn to preach their Lectures next Thursday and Friday evenings, and that the invitation had been accepted. This is right; the whole population would soon receive the right lesson if such Lectures were preached through the length and breadth of the land.—British American.

declared, when his spiritual doctrine was made manifest. These let the reader study, and he will find that the Old and New Testament are not contrary one to the other. Even the disciple of Jesus in that fast in which he will shortly prepare himself, to celebrate the sufferings of his Redeemer, may derive instruction from the prophet, and learn from him what kind of fast God requires.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

We have been requested to insert the following notice of Scholarships for 1851, as a correction of the one inserted in this paper of January 9th, which was, through mistake, confounded with the scholarships of 1850.

SCHOLARSHIP'S IN DIVINITY.

In order to afford a more extended encouragement to candidates for Holy Orders, by ultimately increasing the number of Divinity Scholarships—an arrangement which renders necessary a proportional deduction from the annual amount of each—the following Scholarships, by direction of the Lord Bishop of Toronto will be open for competition, and awarded according to the results of an annual examination to be holden at Cobourg, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th August, 1851:—

- Two of £30 currency per annum each.
- Two of £25 do. do.
- Two of £20 do. do.

ALL of the above to bear date to the successful Candidates from the 1st October, following.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS will be tenable for not more than four years, and the age of the Candidate must not be under nineteen.

GENERAL PURPOSES' FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, towards the augmentation of the General Purposes' Fund of the Church Society, on the first Sunday after the Epiphany, January, 12, 1851:

Previously announced.....	£69 12 10
St. George's, Medonte.....	£0 16 4
Orillia.....	0 15 3
North Orillia.....	0 7 2
—per Rev. George Bourn.....	1 18 9
St. Stephen's, Vaughan, per C. W.....	0 12 0
St. John's, Maryburgh.....	£0 3 4½
St. Philip's, do.....	0 10 4½
—per Rev. J. R. Tooke.....	0 15 9
St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per C. W.....	1 16 3
St. James', Dundas.....	£2 6 3
S. John's, Ancaster.....	1 12 0
—per Rev. W. McMurray.....	3 18 3
St. Paul's, Adolphustown.....	£0 18 0
Fredericksburgh.....	0 7 0
—per Rev. J. A. Mulock.....	1 5 0
Church at Hillier, per Rev. R. G. Cox.....	1 0 0
St. Paul's, Newmarket.....	1 6 3
—per Rev. S. F. Ramsay.....	3 0 0
St. John's, Perth, per Rev. M. Harris.....	6 15 3
St. Mark's, Niagara, per Churchwardens.....	2 16 10
St. John's, Port Hope, per Rev. J. Shortt.....	£9 15 0
St. John's, Prescott.....	1 0 0
St. James's, Maitland.....	10 15 0
—per Churchwardens.....	1 15 0
Christ's Church, Amherstburgh per C. W.....	2 5 0
—per Delaware per C. W.....	2 5 0
St. Paul's, Chatham, per Churchwardens.....	6 5 0
Trinity Church, Toronto.....	6 5 0
—per Rev. R. Mitchel.....	£118 2 2

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

Toronto, January 29, 1851.

The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the following for Mission Fund:

Burford.....	£0 14 6
Norwich.....	0 6 1½
Weir's School-House.....	0 4 4½
—per Rev. A. St. G. Caulfeild.....	1 5 0

CHURCH SOCIETY MEETINGS AT KINGSTON.

The anniversary meetings of the Church Society in the city of Kingston and neighbourhood, were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. For the annexed report of that held in St. Paul's Church, we are indebted to the Argus.

FIRST REPORT OF THE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KINGSTON.

The Parochial Association of St. Paul's Church is not yet quite a year old, having been organized on the 12th of February, 1850. It has, however, already been productive of some good to the Church; and while we thank God for having prospered our past endeavours, we look forward with humble confidence for his blessing upon our future labours. Our Parochial Association has much to accomplish; our Pews are still unpainted; something remains to be paid upon the Organ, and a debt of more than thirty pounds has just been incurred for repairing the roof of the church. When all these liabilities shall have been met a more important object remains to be accomplished in the establishment of a school; a Church university and Church grammar schools are not enough; every congregation must have its youth instructed under the eye of its pastor. This would effectually arm them against Latitudinarianism on the one hand and Romanism on the other. Hoping great things from our own association, we rejoice in the continued prosperity of the Church and its Societies, both in England and the colonies, convinced that if churchmen are only true to themselves, God will so order the cause of this world, that no weapon formed against them shall prosper.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
Feb. 2	4TH SUN. AFT. EPIPH. AND PU. OF VM.	Isaiah 57	Mark 2
3		Exod. 12	Mark 3
4		Isaiah 13	1 Cor. 15
5		Isaiah 14	Mark 4
6		Isaiah 15	1 Cor. 16
7		Isaiah 16	Mark 5
8		Isaiah 17	2 Cor. 1
9		Isaiah 18	Mark 6
10		Isaiah 19	2 Cor. 2
11		Isaiah 20	Mark 7
12		Isaiah 21	2 Cor. 3
13		Isaiah 22	Mark 8
14		Isaiah 23	2 Cor. 4
15		Isaiah 24	Mark 9
16		Isaiah 25	2 Cor. 5

Churches	Clergy	Mats.	Even song.
St. James'	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	11 o'clock	3 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent, Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent, Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Incumbent, Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbent, Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 o'clock	6 o'clock

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.
RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
For the week ending Monday, February 3rd, 1851.

VISITORS:
THE PRINCIPAL,
Professor J. H. RICHARDSON, M.B., M.R.C.S.L.
CENSOR:
Rev. W. STENNETT, M.A., 1st Classical Master.
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

FEBRUARY 2ND, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(Isaiah lvii.)—In the first twelve verses of this chapter, and part of the thirteenth, the prophet displays the "many and great dangers," in which the Jews were set by reason of their frailty. They were insensibly to the lesson to be derived from the death of the righteous, and looked upon him as perishing unregarded, and involved in the same lot as the wicked. But the prophet reminds them, though man regard it not, and God both regards and cares for it, that the good were removed unto peace from the "evil to come."—And he then reproaches the Jews with the wickedness to which they were seduced by their idolatry and desertion of God; and solemnly cautions them of the vanity of those things in which they trusted. In the latter part of the 13th verse, and in the five following verses, the prophet presents them with glimpses of the salvation which should be offered to them that trust in God. He speaks of the removal of the "stumbling block out of the way of God's people"—of the reconciliation and comfort which should be held out to the humble and contrite. And lastly, he intimates, that this peace shall be manifested not only to the Jews, but also to them that were afar off—a peace from which only the obstinately wicked should be excluded. The warning conveyed to the Jews, not to continue in this trusting to their privileges, applies also to Christians.—When we have read these warnings of the prophet to his countrymen, we shall do well to study the like caution of St. Paul to us, in which he reminds us that if the natural branches were cut off through unbelief, we, who were only grafted in, cannot expect to escape a similar fate, if we be guilty of like presumption and perverseness.

EVENING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(Isaiah lviii.)—In this Lesson the Evangelical prophet is directed to be still more urgent to "cry aloud and spare not," to rebuke the Jews, as Jesus afterwards did the Pharisees, for their foolish reliance upon their fast and forms, while they disregarded those acts of mercy and goodness—those fruits of a lively faith, which their observances were intended to cherish. They made great professions, but their practice agreed not with those professions. The prophet describes to them what kind of a fast God required—such as Jesus more particularly

endowments would doubtless become of greater value if invested in land, and would probably before long be sufficient to support the Bishops without further stipend.

To return, however, to the Toronto question. It appears to me that if anything were done in the matter, in the way I have proposed, the full scheme of the Bishop ought to be carried out. For unless the Diocese of Toronto were really reduced to a manageable size, the Bishop could not be asked to dispense with the services of his Archdeacon, nor could the payments which I have calculated upon be expected from the Church Society and the Clergy Reserves, unless it were for the carrying out of some really great measure. I may add that, of course, the plan which I have sketched out goes upon the principle that the Archdeacons would be consecrated or otherwise provided for.

Apologising for the length of this communication, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W.

SUMMARY OF THE CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS.

Table with columns for DEACONS and PRIESTS, listing ordination counts for various dioceses like Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, etc.

* At the Ordination at Exeter Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, on Sunday week, a Wesleyan Minister was received, which is the second the Bishop has ordained in six months.

THE LATE REV. HENRY HANDLY NORRIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, the parish of South Hackney exhibited a scene of unusual and solemn interest, at the funeral of the Rev. Henry Handly Norris, a man whose name has been for nearly the last forty years another name for the love of truth, sincerity, zeal, charity, and Christian order, and who, by his unswerving integrity and constancy in the most trying times, sustained the cause of the Church of England, and confirmed the hearts of all who wished well to her cause.

He may indeed be regarded, in addition, to his more public labours for the general interests of the Church, as the founder of the parish of South Hackney. Inheriting from his father a private estate, which was enough to make him fully independent on any learned profession, he chose the life of a Clergyman from the purest of all motives, devoting his talents in early life to a most exact study of the varied sources of sacred learning. He was the learned possessor of a store of learned theology. His residence, a handsome enclosed mansion, in the southern district of the suburban village of Hackney, was from his early years the resort of the wise and good, who sought the advancement of the cause of sound religion and Christian education. Here, it is believed, was first planned the design of the National Society: here most of the Church's best Societies were benefited, and the cause of the Colonial Churches was fostered with untiring zeal.

But his immediate sphere of ministerial labour was around his own home. Something more than forty years since, when the interests of religion first seemed to require a Chapel of Ease to the old parochial Church of Hackney, he aided in the erection of the original Chapel of St. John's, and became the Minister of it on terms highly honourable to his own generous nature. He was not one of those indolent charitable persons who are content with merely giving their alms; but, while his labour was almost or altogether gratuitous, he was always a diligent parish Priest, and refused no active service for the honour of God, or benefit of his fellow-creatures. When at length the increase of the population of his district made a larger Church to be needed, though he was now a man in years, he did not rest till, by his own generous example and energetic persuasions, he had reared the present noble structure, which adorns the parish of South Hackney, at a cost, it is supposed, of full £16,000.

His death took place on the fourth of the present month, after a very short illness, of which he had the first warning only about a week before; up to which time he had scarcely any infirmity of mind or body though he had nearly completed his eightieth year. His last ministerial duties were in attendance on his friend, the late Bishop of Nova Scotia, and in performing the last duties at his grave.

At the funeral of the good Rector of South Hackney, the simplicity of his life was imitated in the simple arrangements made for carrying his body to the last earthly resting place. There was no plumed hearse, or parade of hired attendants, but the coffin was borne to the grave on the shoulders of such a number of bearers as are required whenever a portion of tenantless clay is to be laid with its kindred dust. The funeral array, except a few relations and friends, was composed only of those whose feelings towards the dead brought them to the place at the appointed hour, a large body of the London and Middlesex Clergy, and some from remote parts of the country, among whom might be observed Archdeacons Sinclair and Le Mesurier, the Revs. Ernest Hawkins, T. Bowdler, C. Parrisien, S. Everard, Robert Wilson, T. W. Goodchild, C. J. Heathcote, Byran King, C. Daniel, W. Scott, C. Gordon, C. Sparke, W. Lamb, B. Lockwood, W. West, and nearly all the Incumbents and Curates of the districts of Hackney and Bethnal green. The parishioners attended in as full a congregation as is usual on a Sunday, and the large Church was crowded throughout. The service was read by Archdeacon Churton, a nephew of the deceased by marriage; and the body was laid in a vault covered by a plain flat stone near the N. E. corner of the Church which is his best monument.

THE REV. DR. McNEILE AND THE ROMISH CONFESSORIAL.—(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)—Sir,—On Sunday last, the 8th inst., the Rev. Dr. McNeile, Canon of Chester, and Incumbent of St. Paul's, Liverpool, preached a Sermon on the difference between the "judgment of God and the judgment of

man." In the progress of this discourse the Rev. Gentleman referred to the "confessional" as an organ used for "man's judgment of his fellow-man." He described in glowing and impassioned terms its whole catalogue of abominations, and then demanded, in the name of justice and religion, the punishment of all Priests who wielded so fearful an organ of spiritual tyranny. There might be many modes of punishment suggested, but the only one effectual for the purpose was death. "Many good and tender hearted men," continued the Rev. Gentleman, "felt a prejudice against capital punishment; but let them remember that banishment would only be to spread to our colonies and to other climes the pestilential influence." This sentiment caused a marked sensation, and was much canvassed after the service. It is said that one gentleman wrote a letter immediately on reaching his house to demand a censure of the sentiment. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. did not preach, but after reading the Bible, he left his pew, and ascending the reading-desk, between the Curate and the Rev. Mr. Minton, he thus addressed the congregation:—"My Christian Friends, I generally address you from another place, but must make an exception on this occasion. I desire to withdraw the atrocious sentiment which I uttered in the morning. I have withdrawn it before God, and now withdraw it before you. Those who heard me in the morning will understand my meaning; those who were not here will please not to trouble themselves about it."

I do not record all this, Sir, to find fault with Dr. McNeile, his handsome apology disarms any severity of my criticism. But I mention it to show that extempore preaching is very dangerous [especially where the principles are unsound and the feeling uncontrolled, Ed. E. C.] since it leads so good a man to utter so fearful a sentiment; and I also mention it to caution our No-Popery friends to temper their zeal with discretion, since the Rev. Gentleman who has thus tripped falls no ordinary situation in men's minds. He is a Canon of the Church, and a member of the Council who, under the presidency of Lord Ashley, have assumed the responsibility of reforming the Church and promoting the (in their minds) purest worship of God. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, G.

Liverpool Dec. 12. A SIMPLE CURE FOR TRACTARIANISM.—TO JOHN BULL.—Dear John, if the Bishops would meet—decide upon what the meaning of the Rubric is—insist upon its being strictly carried out, as also upon Divine service being performed daily in every church, and the administration of the Holy Sacrament on each Sunday, there would, I think, be no further need of proceedings about Pope or Pusey, as the time and attention of the clergy would be taken up by essentials, and not devoted, as in many instances of late, to "mummeries."—Your constant reader, PRIAM.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

ADDRESS FROM THE SCOTCH BISHOPS.

The following replies have been sent to the address from the Scotch Bishops to the English Episcopate, which was published in this paper of the 9th January: To the Right Reverend Bishops Skinner, Terrot, Ewing, and Trower.

RIGHT REV. BRETHREN,—I beg to acknowledge the letter which you have addressed to me, and to thank you for the kindness and sympathy which it expresses on the subject of the aggression made upon the Church by the assignment of dioceses in England to Ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome.

The attempt alluded to in your address to establish an analogy between this foreign interference and the Episcopal Church in Scotland, can only be considered as indicating the absence of any real precedent or reasonable justification for the recent unwarrantable assumption of power, on the part of the Bishop of Rome.—I remain, Right Reverend Sirs, your faithful and affectionate brother, Addington, Dec. 11, 1850. J. B. CANTUAR.

From the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the same. Palace, Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1850.

RIGHT REV. BRETHREN,—Allow me to return you my most cordial and respectful thanks for the expression of your interest, under the circumstances of trouble in which our branch of the Church is placed at the present time.

It is, indeed, a season of much anxiety, fraught almost equally with the most opposite dangers. Amid these, it is an encouragement to have the sympathy of a Sister Church, holding in common with ourselves the pure principles of Scriptural truth; and which, together with these, has been enabled to maintain under almost unexampled difficulties, the Apostolic constitution of the catholic Church.

Again thanking you for the assurance of your desire to co-operate with us in maintaining against the aggressions and corruptions of Rome, our rightful independence, and the purity of our common reformed faith, and reciprocating every good wish,—I remain, Right Rev. Brethren, your faithful and affectionate Brother and Servant, E. SARUM.

From the Lord Bishop of Exeter to the same. Bishopstowe, Torquay, Dec. 19, 1850.

RIGHT REV. BRETHREN,—I have delayed acknowledging a copy which I received of your letter, dated "the Festival of St. Andrew," to the Archbishop and Bishops of the Church of England, because I expected that such a communication, on such an occasion, from the Primus and major part of the Bishops of Scotland, to the whole Episcopate of England, would have received an answer from the body thus corporately addressed.

Having, however, this day seen in one of the newspapers an answer to you from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and another from the Bishop of Salisbury, I conclude that, because it was not a synodical epistle, or for some other good reasons, it has been deemed most proper to address answers to you separately.

Yet I am myself unwilling to send to you the expression of my solitary feelings on this most interesting occasion. Permit me, therefore, to request that you will consider me as subscribing *ex animo* the excellent answer of the Bishop of Salisbury, who, in better terms than I could employ, has expressed the sentiments which your address could not fail to excite in me.

With fervent prayers to Almighty God that He will continue to bless with His especial protection your truly Apostolic branch of His Church upon earth. I am, Right Rev. Brethren, your affectionate brother and servant in the Lord, H. EXETER.

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus; the Bishop of Edinburgh; the Bishop of Argyll and Isles; and the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

From our English Files.

The discoveries which have been recently made in science, seem to justify the surmise of the celebrated poet-philosopher Goethe, that there lies concealed in the bosom of Nature a specific cure for every disease incident to humanity. Only the other day, the application of chloroform and ether in annulling the sense of pain was made known, and the medical journals now announce a curious discovery, made by Dr. Turnbull, of London, of an agent which has a remarkable power over the eye. This physician observed that persons who are short sighted close partially the eyelids to bring distinct objects within the range of vision, and that in such cases the pupil of the eye is very much dilated. It then occurred to him that if we could find any means of acting upon the iris so as to cause it to contract, the rays of light would be concentrated, and so lengthened as to bring the distant image within the focus of vision. After trying a variety of substances he found that concentrated tincture of ginger rubbed over the forehead stimulates the iris to contract, and concentrated tincture of pepper produces the same effect, and in a more remarkable degree. Upon this principle Dr. Turnbull has founded a plan of treatment which it is said permanently removes short-sightedness.

Jenny Lind was thirty years of age on the 6th of October. She was born in the year 1820. The Musical World states that she will sing in London again in June, not under the auspices of Barnum.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington has at length convinced the government of the absolute necessity of balloting the militia, and that we shall have a new Militia Act, and also a bill for enlisting seamen, introduced next session.

The Tablet of last week announces that Viscount Campden and his lady have been received at Paris, into the Romish communion. It also mentions that two of "her Majesty's clergy" have been received at Rome—Mr. Henn, a nephew of the Irish barrister, and the Rev. R. J. Butler, formerly of Brasenose College, Oxford.

There is some talk of the Crystal Palace being lighted by the electric light, which would certainly, if found effective, be an arrangement appropriate to that novel structure.—Architect.

M. Alexandre Fragonard, the eminent French painter and sculptor, has just died.

Powdered charcoal, placed around rose-bushes and other flowers, has the effect of adding greatly to the flower.

The Ancient Independent Odd Fellows of Cambridge have constructed a hearse for funerals, so as not to require a horse. It is impelled by four or six persons, who officiate as bearers, and is let to the public at six shillings each funeral.

EFFECTS OF MASKING.—TWO CHILDREN TERRIFIED TO DEATH.—About three weeks since two children, belonging to a man named Brown, formerly a waiter at the Globe Hotel, Exmouth, the one four and the other a few years older, were sent by the mother, who keeps a mangle, after a basket of clothes, and were met on the way by some boys, one of whom had on a most hideous looking mask. The boy, seeing the children frightened, ran after them, repeating some gibberish, which frightened them more, and having followed them until they turned the corner of the street, transferred the mask to another boy, who managed again to come in contact with the poor children, who returned home instantly, when their parents seeing them so pale and trembling very much, inquired what the matter was, which they explained as well as they could.—The shock, however, was so great that they never recovered it; their health declined daily. The one died three weeks after, and the other died on Wednesday last. Each of them in his illness often exclaimed, "He is coming," "I see him," "There he is," with other like expressions.—Exeter Gazette.

As soon as the Protestant Meetings are over, it is expected that the Romanists will begin their movement against the Papal brief. The Romish Priests and Laity are by no means gratified at being placed so completely in the power of Dr. Wiseman and his colleagues.

Colonial.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.

SIR,—I beg leave to address you, and through you the inhabitants generally, upon a subject of very considerable importance. Among the many faults which have been attributed to me by my political opponents during a period of upwards of fourteen years service as a member of the Legislature, I have not been charged, I believe, at any time with unnecessarily desiring to change existing institutions, or of advocating alterations in them without offering sufficient reasons for the course I purposed to pursue,—sufficient, at least in the honest convictions of my own mind. My disposition has ever been to conserve, and my inclination to improve, so far as my humble abilities would enable me. In this spirit, then, I beg to bring under the notice of the public a proposition I intend to bring before Parliament, having for its object a change in the constitution of the University of Toronto, by means of which, I think, great public advantages will be experienced; and I trust what I propose will be fully and freely discussed upon its merits, without personalities of any kind whatever. This institution, as at present constituted, I really and sincerely believe, will never answer the objects contemplated by the Act under which its proceedings are now being carried on—and organised as it is, will never in my opinion, confer upon the Province the benefits which the inhabitants have a right to expect from it.

Should the expectations of the framers of the Act, 12 Vic. chap. 82, be so far realized as to see the present incorporated Colleges in Upper Canada affiliated with this University, and on the terms and conditions contained in that Act (which I believe to be totally out of the question,) what progress will even then have been made towards giving satisfaction to the people at large? The very act of affiliation on the part of any incorporated College calls upon it to surrender some of the most valuable of its chartered rights, without being offered in return any equivalent whatever—except, indeed, it may be the privilege of appointing one member to a seat in the Senate. Besides in the event of all the incorporated Colleges, affiliating, the young men who are now being educated in them, if they desire to take any other degree than that of Divinity, must of necessity repair to the University of Toronto, at very serious expense, and in many instances at great inconvenience, there to remain several years before they can obtain the degrees they seek for.—This will be felt to be a very great hardship upon those residing in the outer counties of the Province, and will amount in many instances, to a

prohibition against the attainment of academical degrees or University honours of any kind. The plan I propose is to avoid this inconvenience, and to extend the right to the different educational institutions throughout the country, whether incorporated or not, to prepare young men to take their degrees in the University, and to put it in their power, if they choose to exert themselves, to participate in its endowment, which was intended for the benefit of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. The Bill I propose (by the 18th clause) clearly shows to what institutions its benefits are proposed to be extended. It comprehends all those that are incorporated within her Majesty's dominions, and also such others, corporate or unincorporated, as now are, or shall hereafter be established for the purpose of education within the same, as the Governor shall from time to time prescribe under his hand and seal at arms.

It is objected to this arrangement that all the colleges in which the youth of the country will be educated will be denominational institutions only and not like the plan of the London University, where there is a college established in connection with it, called "University College," which is not denominational or sectarian, but is open to all, without distinction; for which reason it is said, the public are satisfied with the University there, being an examining institution, and not an institution for instruction. The University of Toronto will by the proposed change be placed in the very same situation with that of London. To answer the object and use of "University College," as regards the London University, we shall have Upper Canada College here, to answer the same purpose as regards the University of Toronto. Each will stand in the same relative position to their respective Universities. In each all classes may meet on common grounds, without reference to religious faith, and Upper Canada College is now respectably endowed.

The 19th clause is applicable to the Medical Department alone, and is equally liberal with the 18th—and will prove equally extensive in its operation. It is said that though the plan of the London University is adapted to the state of learning in England it by no means follows that Canada is in a condition to adopt it. In my humble judgment it is impossible to conceive a country to which the system I propose is better adapted, than to Upper Canada. Here, political and religious liberty prevail to the fullest extent, and any advantage extended to one class of the population over another, would be at once resisted, and if we can judge from past experience, with every chance of success. It is said that the advanced position of learning and science in England entitles them to be trusted with confidence in their examinations for honours and degrees. If in our infantile state, as regards education we, cannot command the services of a sufficient number of educated men among ourselves who are capable of giving our youth such an education as to enable them to compete for University honours—What is to prevent us obtaining them from England, Ireland, or Scotland? Persons may be taught and information may be imparted as well in this portion of the globe as in Great Britain, and so long as we have the means placed at our disposal of securing the services of able men, our proficiency in science and learning will proceed by a similar gradation with that of England. As respects the Professors at present employed in the University, they have it in their power, if they prefer it, to engage in some of the collegiate institutions of the country; but in preparing the proposed bill I felt it to be my duty if they did not desire it, or could not take that course, to provide for them in such a manner as that they should suffer no injustice in any way—leaving it of course to the Senate of the University hereafter, to make any other arrangement they think proper.

By the plan I propose, examiners must be appointed, and they must be men of ability and superior attainments, and if the present professors are not employed in that capacity, other persons will be. If then the professors be employed as examiners, it is said they will not for some time to come, have anything to do, to occupy their time. This is a mistake; for it will be collected that there are now a number of young men who have matriculated in the University, and who have a right to expect the education they contracted for, and the bill I propose provides that special regulations may be made with regard to the examination of students who have matriculated in the present University, and with regard to the completion by them of the prescribed course of instruction, and it further provides that the examiners may be required to give instruction and lectures to the said students during such times as may be deemed requisite to afford them a fair opportunity of taking one degree after the bill I propose passes; but no examiner being now a professor or lecturer, is to be entitled to any pay or allowance beyond that which he receives as examiner for the performance of any such duty. It appears to me to be very desirable that young men contending for University honours should be examined as to their proficiency by others than those from whom they received their instruction. It must have the effect, I think, of giving a higher standard of value to the degrees conferred—a principal object sought to be obtained by the proposed measure—for in the bill itself it is provided that the regulations to be made with respect to the literary and scientific attainments of persons obtaining degrees or certificates of proficiency, and the examinations to be gone through, shall, in so far as circumstances will permit, be similar to those in force for like purposes in the University of London to the end that the standard of qualification in the University of Toronto may not be inferior to that adopted for a like degree, certificate, or honour in the University of London.

It seems to be apprehended by some, that in the event of the proposed change taking place, that the number of those who are likely for a long time to come, to present themselves for examination will be small. Of course it will require some time to bring the change about; but not longer than will be required to educate those young men who have already matriculated and are now pursuing their studies in the University, particularly of King's College, when established, Queen's College, Victoria College, Regiopolis College, Upper Canada College, Knox's College—the colleges in Lower Canada and in the Lower Provinces, and in the medical schools, should at once, as I trust they will, turn their attention to educating young men with the view of graduating in the University of Toronto; and should this happily come to pass and the time arrive when any young man who may have been educated in any recognised college or school whether incorporated or unincorporated, whether medical or otherwise, can present himself to compete for the highest honours in the gift of the University, no matter what her religious faith may be, it will be a desirable state of things and one which the country cannot but highly appreciate.

The present income of the University, beyond what will be necessary for its own support (say about £4000 per annum) may be estimated now at £6000 per annum, and this sum must continue with proper management materially to increase every year, till the lands are all disposed of and the rents collected. The amount, as it

increases, the bill proposes to divide among the different educational institutions in Upper Canada, without regard to denominational or sectarian considerations, but according to the numbers they may respectively educate, and who may take degrees in the University. For instance, if a £100 be given for each person who takes a degree, and one institution educates in one year ten young men, who take their degrees, that college or school will be entitled to receive the sum of £1000 and so on, more or less. This, in my opinion, will create a most wholesome rivalry among the educational institutions of the Province—and the greater the number of young men any college or school educates who shall take degrees, the higher will be the character of the institution, and the greater will be the extent it will share in the public endowment. In this way no favour or affection is shown—but every one is placed upon a fair and equal footing. The prizes are open for competition to all.

Permit me to call particular attention to the preamble of the bill, and to the 11th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 33d, 34th, and 36th sections. Like the London University, I propose, as I have already said, that this shall be solely a body for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in literature, science and art, by the pursuit of such a course of education as the bill contemplates, and of rewarding them by academical degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honour proportioned thereto; and not a body as at present, for erecting additional buildings, as the present one will answer all the purposes required. In this manner also the objection to its Godless character, which is a formidable one indeed, is got rid of—and, like the London University, the bill requires that it shall dictate the course of study to be pursued, and that it shall publish, in an intelligible form, from time to time, the nature, extent, and description of examinations which the respective applicants for degrees or certificates of proficiency will have to undergo. The financial affairs of both of the University and of Upper Canada College, I propose shall continue under the able management of the present Endowment Board, according to the provisions of the new act now in force, and under which it was appointed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY SHERWOOD.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

PROPOSED BY THE HON. HENRY SHERWOOD.

As Act to amend the Charter of the University of Toronto. Whereas the enactments hereinafter repealed or amended, originated in the earnest desire of the Legislature to meet the wishes of the people of this Province, by so constituting the University therein mentioned as to afford to all denominations and classes of Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction, the means of obtaining a liberal education therein, but they have failed to effect the end intended, inasmuch as no college or educational institution has under them become, as desired, any desire to become, affiliated to the said University, and many parents and others are deterred by the expense and other causes from sending their youth under their charge and care to reside in a large and distant city, or, from conscientious scruples, object to allow them to be educated in any Institution where they cannot receive religious instruction from teachers of their own faith; and whereas, many persons do and will therefore prosecute and complete their studies in other institutions in divers part of this Province, to whom it is expedient to afford such facilities, and on whom it is just to confer such distinctions and rewards as may incline them to persevere in these their laudable pursuits; and experience has shown that the principles embodied in Her Majesty's Royal Charter to the University of London, in England, are well adapted to remove the difficulties and to promote the attainment of the objects aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted, &c.: And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that—

I. The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 43rd sections of the Act passed in the 12th year of Her Majesty's reign, and intitled, "An Act," &c. (12 Vict. c. 82.)—and the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session held in the 13th and 14th years of Her Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act," &c. (13 and 14 Vict. c. 49.)—and so much of any other part of either of the said Acts or of the Charter referred to in the Act first mentioned, as may be inconsistent with this Act, shall be repealed; and so much of the said Charter as shall not be inconsistent with this Act, or with those provisions of the said Acts which are not hereby repealed, shall remain in force, and if repealed by the Act first mentioned, shall be revived.

II. The University established by the said Charter and mentioned in the said Acts, shall henceforth be called "The University of Toronto," and shall continue to be a body corporate, with such powers and privileges as are conferred upon it by those portions of the said Charter and Acts which remain in force after the passing of this Act, or by this Act; and neither such change of name nor anything in this Act shall be constituted to make the said University a new corporation, or to cause any action, suit or proceeding, in law or in equity, to which the said University may be a party, to abate cease or be discontinued, but the same may be continued, upon the suggestion of the passing of this Act, by, against or with regard to the said University, by the corporate name hereby assigned to it.

III. Whenever in those portions of either of the said Acts or of the said Charter, which will be in force after the passing of this Act, the University or Corporation of "The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto," or of "King's College," is mentioned or referred to, "The University of Toronto" shall hereafter be understood to be intended; and whenever the Caput of the University is mentioned the word "Officers," whenever it occurs in the same, shall include any Examiners or other Officers to be appointed under this Act: but there shall be no Professorship or other Teachership in the said University; and the mention of any Officer or Office in the said University, unless the Senate shall see fit.

IV. The 46th, 47th, and 48th sections of the Act first mentioned shall have no effect after the passing of this Act, except as to things done under them before that time and not inconsistent with this Act. V. The said University and Corporation, by the name herein assigned to it, shall hereafter consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, (who shall be a learned officer,) and such number of Fellows as the Governor of this Province shall from time to time appoint under his hand and seal at arms, and as shall be appointed by the Senate under the power hereinafter contained.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University; and the first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall be appointed by the Governor in the manner aforesaid: but no Minister, Ecclesiastic or Religious Teacher, or any denomination or persuasion shall be appointed Chancellor at any time.

VII. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chancellor of the said University, either by death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor may, in the manner aforesaid, nominate a fit and proper person to be Chancellor instead of the Chancellor occasioning such vacancy.

VIII. The office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University, shall, whenever any vacancy shall occur after the first appointment to the said office, be an annual one; and the members of the Senate shall, at a meeting to be holden by them for that on some day within fifteen days after such vacancy shall be known to them, and of which due notice shall be given, elect some one of the Fellows of the said University to be Vice-Chancellor, and to hold his office for one year from the time of his election; and the members of the Senate shall, at a meeting to be holden for that purpose on some day within a month before the expiration of the tenure of the said office, of which meeting due notice shall be given, elect some one of the Fellows of the said University to be Vice-Chancellor, and so from time to time annually; or, in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such Vice-Chancellor after the first, before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other of the said Fellows to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation, or avoidance shall happen.

IX. If at any time, by death or otherwise the number of the said Fellows shall be reduced below the number of , exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then and in such case, and as often as the same shall happen, the members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a meeting to be holden for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given, elect or more fit and proper persons to be Fellows in addition to the then remaining Fellows, to the end that by means of such election the number of Fellows of the said University may be completed, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said University; but no person shall be appointed or elected a Fellow who shall not be a subject of Her Majesty.

X. The Governor of this Province shall be (as heretofore) the Visitor of the said University on behalf of Her Majesty, with the powers vested in him as such Visitor by the Act first mentioned.

XI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall (subject to the provisions of the said Act relative to the Endowment Board and the duties assigned to it, and to the other unrepealed provisions of the said Act, and to those of this Act relative to the income and property of the said University), have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property thereof; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act or by any unrepealed enactment of the said Acts, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to pass such statutes and to act in such manner as to them shall appear best calculated to promote the purposes of the said University; and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any statutes and regulations, so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of Upper Canada, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act, or to the unrepealed enactments of the Acts aforesaid, touching the examination for Degrees, or for Certificates of proficiency, and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University or the property thereof; and all such statutes and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons being Members or Officers thereof, and all candidates for Degrees or Certificates of proficiency to be conferred by the said University, a certified copy of such statutes and regulations being deposited with the Provincial Secretary within ten days after the passing thereof, to be laid before the Visitor of the said University, who may at any time within two years after the same shall have been left with the said Secretary, disallow the same, and any By-law or regulation so disallowed shall be null and void from the time when the disallowance thereof shall be signified to the said University.

XII. In addition to the power of conferring Degrees in Arts and Faculties vested in the said University, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to grant Certificates of proficiency in such branches of knowledge as they shall from time to time, by regulations to be made in that behalf, determine.

XIII. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, shall be decided by the majority of the members present; and the chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

XIV. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows, at least, shall be present at the time of such decision.

XV. At every meeting of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman, or, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the members present or the major part of them.

XVI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time and as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and Servants of the said University.

XVII. Once at least in every year, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall cause to be held an examination of the Candidates for Matriculation and for Degrees or for Certificates of proficiency as aforesaid; and at every such examination the Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and at every such examination the Candidates shall be examined in as many branches of general knowledge as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall consider the most fitting subjects of such examination.

XVIII. And in order to extend the benefits of Colleges and Establishments already instituted in this Province for the promotion of literature, science and art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purposes with the said University,—all persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of Toronto, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows that such persons have in any of the Institutions hereinafter mentioned, completed such course of instruction as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall, as to the said respective Institutions, by regulations to be made as aforesaid, from time to time, determine; and the Institutions in which such course of instruction may be completed shall be those hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

All Universities and Colleges in Upper or Lower Canada, or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, empowered to grant Degrees in the Arts and Faculties.

Upper Canada College, and all other incorporated Colleges in Upper Canada.

All Colleges and Educational Institutions in connection with the University of London, in England, and also such other Institutions, corporate or unincorporated, as now are or shall hereafter be established for the purposes of education, within this Province, or elsewhere within Her Majesty's Dominions, as the Governor of this Province shall from time to time prescribe to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, under his Hand and Seal at Arms.

XIX. And for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical education in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy,—the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall from time to time report to the Governor of this Province through the Provincial Secretary, what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools, whether corporate or incorporated, in this Province, from which, either singly or jointly with other Medical Institutions and Schools in this Province or in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, or in Foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, to admit Candidates for the Medical Degrees, and on approval of such Report by the Governor, shall admit all persons as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine to be conferred by the said University, on satisfying the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows that such Candidate has therein completed the course of instruction which they shall by regulations in that behalf determine; and it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, to vary, alter and amend any such Reports, by striking out any of the said Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereto.

XX. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power after examination to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy; and such reasonable fees shall be charged to the candidates for Degrees or Certificates of proficiency as aforesaid, as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall by Regulations or By-laws in that behalf from time to time determine.

XXI. At the conclusion of every Examination of Candidates for Degrees, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall deem to be entitled to any of the said Degrees, and the departments of knowledge in which his efficiency shall have been evinced, and also his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and he shall receive from the Chancellor a certificate under the seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

XXII. At the conclusion of every Examination of Candidates for Certificates of proficiency, as aforesaid, the Examiners shall, under such regulations as shall be made by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, in that behalf, classify such Candidates according to their degree of proficiency, and declare such relative proficiency either by certificate to be granted to them respectively, under the Seal of the University, or in and by published lists of the Candidates to whom such Certificates shall have been granted.

XXIII. The regulations to be made with respect to the literary and scientific attainments of persons obtaining Degrees or Certificates of proficiency, and their examination shall, in so far as circumstances will, in the opinion of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, permit, be similar to those in force for like purposes in the University of London, to the end that the standard of qualification in the University of Toronto may not be inferior to that adopted for a like Degree, Certificate, or Honour in the University of London.

XXIV. The Examiners may be required to take the following oath of office before the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor:—"I swear that I will perform my duty of Examiner without fear, favour, affection, or partiality towards any Candidate, and that I will not knowingly allow to any Candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all. So help me God."

XXV. The present Statutes of the said University shall continue in force, in so far as they shall not be repugnant to or inconsistent with this Act, until they shall be repealed or altered in the manner hereby provided, by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, whose duty it shall be, so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, to revive all the Statutes and Regulations of the said University, so as to make them harmonize with the provisions of this Act.

XXVI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows may make such special regulations as to them shall seem just, with regard to the examination of Students who have matriculated in the said University before the passing of this Act, and with regard to the completion by them of the prescribed course of instruction, but in so far only as relates to the first Degree to be taken by any such Student after the passing of this Act, after which they shall be subject to the same regulations as other Candidates.

XXVII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, may grant one Degree in Divinity to any person who without this Act would, under the Act first mentioned, have been entitled to obtain such Degrees, and may make such regulations as to them may seem just, with regard to the examination of such persons and the conditions upon which such Degrees shall be obtained; but no other Degree in Divinity shall be conferred by the said University.

XXVIII. Until it shall be otherwise ordered by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, the pre-

sent Professors and Lecturers of the said University shall, upon the passing of this Act, and by virtue thereof, be respectively examiners in the same branches of knowledge in which they are now such Professors and Lecturers, and with the same salaries as they now enjoy, and the other Officers and Servants of the said University shall in like manner continue to hold their offices, salaries and emoluments until it be otherwise ordered as aforesaid.

XXIX. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows may authorize and require any of the Examiners to give instruction and lectures to the Students now matriculated in the said University, during such time as may, in the opinion of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, be requisite to afford to such Students a fair opportunity of taking one degree after the passing of this Act; but no such Examiner being now a Professor or Lecturer in the said University, shall receive for such instruction or lectures any allowance beyond his present salary.

XXX. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall regulate the expenses of the said University, with as strict a regard to economy as may be consistent with its thorough efficiency, and shall endeavour so to fix the salaries and allowances of the Examiners and Officers hereafter to be appointed, as that the same be respectively fairly proportioned to the extent and importance of the duties assigned to them; and all such salaries and allowances shall be fixed by Statute, and no sum exceeding £100 currency, shall be expended or the expenditure thereof authorized, except by Statute.

XXXI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows may grant Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and Rewards to persons who shall distinguish themselves at their examination, but the sum to be expended for such purposes in any one year shall not exceed £500; and such Scholarships shall be of the nature and extent of those next mentioned; and all such Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and Rewards shall be granted according to regulations previously made and published.

XXXII. The Scholarships provided for in the fifth section of the Act first mentioned, shall hereafter be held to be Scholarships in any of the Institutions in Upper Canada in which the course of instruction prescribed by the regulations of the University, may be gone through and completed; and to each of such Scholarships an annual stipend shall be attached payable (out of the University funds, or by any County as the case may be) for such periods and on such conditions as shall be fixed by the regulations to be made in that behalf; and to any Scholarships granted under this or the next preceding section, there shall also be attached the title of "University Scholar."

XXXIII. There shall be paid out of the Income Fund of the said University, the sum hereinafter mentioned to the Institution in Upper Canada, (except Upper Canada College which is already endowed out of the Public Lands of that portion of the Province,) in which any person who shall take a Degree in the said University, shall have gone through and completed the course of instruction required by the University in order to enable him to take such Degree, that is to say,—If such person take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the sum of £50; Master of Arts, the sum of £75; Bachelor of Laws, the sum £50; Doctor of Laws, the sum of £75; Bachelor of Medicine, the sum of £50; Doctor of Medicine, the sum of £75; to which sums 25 per cent shall be added if the person obtaining such Degree shall at the same time take honours; and a reasonable sum to be fixed by Statute may in like manner be paid to the Institution in Upper Canada in which any person who shall obtain a Certificate of proficiency shall have gone through and completed the course of instruction required by the regulations to be made in that behalf.

XXXIV. The expenditure authorised by the three next preceding sections shall form part of the sixth charge of the Income Fund of the of the said University, and the order of precedence in which any of them shall be paid, if the amount of the said Fund be not in any year sufficient to meet the whole, may be fixed by Statute, or it may be provided that in such case a proportionate amount only shall be paid on account of the whole or of any portion of such expenditure.

XXXV. No Professorships or Fellowships in the said University shall be founded under the sixth and seventh sections of the Act secondly above mentioned, and the Scholarships therein referred to, shall hereafter be held to be such Scholarships as are herein before mentioned.

XXXVI. The constitution and duties of the Endowment Board shall not be affected by this Act, except that the member thereof appointed by the Caput of the said University shall go out of office on the passing of this act, and shall be replaced by a member who shall be appointed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the said University, and who shall hold his office during their pleasure, as shall also the other member appointed by the Senate.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening the 23rd instant, J. D. Ridout, Esq., V. P., in the chair. After the transaction of the usual routine business, and the admission of a considerable number of new members, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, resulting in the appointment of the following gentlemen:—

- President—J. D. Ridout, Esq.
- First Vice-President—S. Thompson, Esq.
- Second Do.—George Eishop, Esq.
- Third Do.—G. A. Barber, Esq.
- Chaplains—The Rev. Dr. Beaven—The Rev. H. Scadding.
- Treasurer—H. Rowsell, Esq.
- Secretary—F. W. Cumberland, Esq.
- Committee of Management—J. W. Brent, F. W. Coate, George Brooke, William Wakefield and J. T. Matthews, Esqs.

It was then moved by G. A. Barber, seconded by F. W. Coate, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Society be given to the President and other office-bearers of the Society, for their zealous efforts in forwarding its interests during the past twelvemonths.

Moved by G. A. Barber, seconded by Wm. Atkinson, and

Resolved,—That for the purpose of furthering the desirable end of efficiently re-organizing the St. George's Society of Toronto, now so auspiciously commenced, each member present be invited and requested to use his personal endeavours to add to the number of the Society, so as not only to bring the Englishmen of the City into more friendly intercourse, but to extend the operations of the Society as a benevolent association.

Moved by G. A. Barber, seconded by Wm. Atkinson, and

Resolved,—That it is desirable to celebrate the ensuing St. George's Day in a manner becoming the anni-

versary, and that a Committee of five persons (three to form a quorum,) be forthwith nominated, for the purpose of considering how the same can be best accomplished, to report at an adjourned general meeting to be held 20th February.

Moved by G. A. Barber, seconded by G. Bishop, and Resolved,—That the President, the 3rd Vice-President, the Secretary, and Messrs. Pell and Matthews, form said Committee.

Moved by G. A. Barber, seconded by G. P. Ridout, and

Resolved,—That for the purpose of directing the attention of our fellow countrymen to the steps now taken towards re-organizing and extending the St. George's Society of Toronto, the proceedings of this meeting (certified by the President and Secretary,) be supplied to the several city newspapers for publication. This meeting then adjourned to the 20th Feb. next.

J. D. RIDOUT, President.
F. CUMBERLAND, Secretary.

TORONTO WINTER ASSIZES.—On Tuesday, Andrew Schenck, Adam Float, and Charles Stephens, were tried for assaulting Mr. Ross Keele with intent to Murder. The two former were acquitted, and Stephens found guilty of a common assault.

Mr. Jackes was yesterday re-elected Warden of the County Council, by a majority of 25 to 8.

LAKE ERIE OPEN!—Buffalo, and nearly all the Ports on Lake Erie are open for navigation! The steamer *Hendrick Hudson* was advertised to leave Buffalo for Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Detroit on Saturday last.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

ELECTIONEERING IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.—One of the racy things of the day, in the Electioneering line, by the bye, is the Inspector's canvass in Oxford. He is actually circulating his lithographed frontispiece for the special delectation of the doubtful voters. Oxford has shown strong symptoms of repentance for its radical sins; but what voter would refuse to lapse again into the broad way when presented with such a splendid bribe—a true portrait of the hyena, showing him under the influence of his last electioneering grin? We are not aware of the artist's name, but the subject should have been managed by Landseer, to have done it complete justice.—*Huron Loyalist*.

A Meeting has been held at Brantford to consider a proposition made by the inhabitants of Buffalo to construct a railway from Buffalo to Brantford. The *Courier* says:—"The present intention we believe is, to form a Company under the provision of the general act, and proceed with the work at once, and vigorously, and if the Great Western Railway does not pass through Brantford, to connect with that Railway at Woodstock, thus supplying the fertile and populous township of Burford with a line. This course if it has to be adopted, will take the New York travel from the Great Western at Woodstock, one half the distance to Detroit. In either case the line via, Hornellsville, will be fifty-one miles shorter, than via Hamilton and Albany." A resolution was passed pledging the inhabitants of Brantford to raise £25,000 towards the construction of the said road, without any delay.

THE POST-OFFICE.—We are authorised to state, that a dispatch has been received from the Imperial Government, communicating to his Excellency the Governor-General, her Majesty's assent in council, to the Post-office act passed by the Canadian Legislature, at its last session. There is every reason to believe that the new arrangement will soon go into operation.—*Globe*.

THE HAMILTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. The works of this company being now near completion, the directors have informed the shareholders and the public, that they will be ready to supply gas to consumers on the first day of February next.

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.—The general meeting of the shareholders of the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company was held on the 22nd instant, at the Town-hall in Bytown. The Secretary having read the proceedings of the provisional committee; the election of directors was proceeded with, and following gentlemen were elected:—Alfred Hooker, J. S. Merwin, Wm. Patrick, John Moran, Alpheus Jones, Esqrs.—*Prescott*. John McKinnon, Joseph Aumond, Charles Sparrow, Nicholas Sparks, D. McLaghlin, Esqrs.—*Bytown*. John Egan, Esq.—*Aylmer*. Joseph Bower, Esq.—*Kemptville*. J. S. Archibald, Esq.—*Heck's Corners*.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.—At the meeting of the School Trustees for this city, on Wednesday last, the following resolution was carried:—

Whereas various applications having been made to this Board for the establishment of several exclusively Roman Catholic Schools in this city, the board referred the matter to the Hon. the Attorney General for Canada West for his opinion upon the law in this particular, and he having stated in his written reply to this board of January 3, 1851, that the true meaning of the law could not be ascertained without a judicial decision being taken upon it:—

Resolved,—That this Board, not seeing any necessity for establishing said separate schools, and being also of opinion that it never could have been contemplated by Parliament to tax the Protestant community for the support of schools wherein the doctrine of the Roman Catholic faith are exclusively taught, do not feel it incumbent upon them to comply with the said applications.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.—Mr. Hincks has returned unsuccessful after his humiliating and lugubrious trip to Washington. Reciprocity is not yet obtained, nor will it be till our government act the part of independent men. If we can legislate so as to render it an advantage to Brother Jonathan to give us reciprocity, and an injury to him to withhold it, then we shall obtain it, and not till then. We shall never get it by humble and unmanly supplication. It will be a matter of "calculation" at Washington—an affair of dollars and cents—and not of courtesy and concession. This latter course is contrary to all the previous and present policy of the States. Number one is always, and rightly, first studied by the Senators of America.—*London Times*.

APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 25th January, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

James Macdonald, of Picton, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward, in place of Owen McMahon, Esquire, deceased.

John B. Williams, of Chatham, Gentlemen, to be Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the County of Kent.

Alpheus Spencer St. John, of St. Catharines, Gentleman, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

James Armstrong, of the Kennebec Road, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to grant a License to David Dulmage Wright of Markham, Gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Upper Canada.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1851.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at St. Catharines, the 9th day of December, 1850, and from thence continued by adjournment until the 19th day of the same month, of which Major Flavian Boutillier of the 4th Battalion of St. Hyacinthe was President. Captain Charles Tetro of the 4th Battalion of St. Hyacinthe was brought to trial on the following charges, viz.:

For having conducted himself in a disgraceful and scandalous manner, unworthy of a Gentleman and of an Officer of Her Majesty's Militia Force, in having appeared, on Saturday, the 2nd day of November last, before an Ordinary Court Martial, of the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of St. Hyacinthe, assembled and held in the public room of the Parsonage of St. Cesaire, in the County of St. Hyacinthe, District of Montreal, in a state of intoxication, being thereby unable to conduct several prosecutions which he had brought before the said Court Martial against Militia Men of his Company, for a violation of the Statute 9th Victoria, Cap. 28, and that to the great prejudice of Her Majesty's Militia Service in this Province.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence as well on behalf of the Crown, as on behalf of the Defendant, is of opinion that the accused Charles Tetro, Captain attached to the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of St. Hyacinthe, is guilty of the charges laid against him.

SENTENCE.

The Court having found the accused guilty as is here above specified, awards and orders that the said Charles Tetro, Captain attached to the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of St. Hyacinthe, be dismissed from the Service.

His Excellency the Governor-General approves of the above Sentence and directs, that Captain Charles Tetro be dismissed from the Militia Service of this Province.

The Court Martial of which Major Flavian Boutillier of the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of Hyacinthe is President is dissolved.

Approved ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. DE SALABERRY, Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Adjt. General Militia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "Castigator" in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Letters received to Wednesday Jan., 29th, 1851:—D. Perry, Churchville, rem.; Wm. Harvey, Esq., Farmersville; J. A. Nelles, Esq., Grimsby, rem.; W. J. Imbach, Esq., Port Maitland; Rev. G. Bourn; W. Watkins, Blenheim, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1851.

THE HON. H. SHERWOOD'S UNIVERSITY BILL.

In another portion of our sheet, will be found Mr. Sherwood's proposed Bill to amend the Charter of the Toronto University, together with a letter from that gentleman to the *British Colonist* explanatory of the same.

We have not as yet been able to give this document that attention which we are inclined to believe it is entitled to, and therefore cannot at present express a definite opinion upon its merits. So far as we can judge, however, from a somewhat hurried perusal, it is worthy of the grave consideration of all who have at heart the educational interests of this Province.

The principle upon which Mr. Sherwood has acted in framing his Bill, appears to harmonize with a suggestion thrown out by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in his Pastoral Letter, which recently appeared in our columns. The following is the passage to which we more particularly refer:—

"If instead of the foolish act of last Session, a measure had been passed on the model of the London University, and then sent home to be converted into a Royal Charter, that its degrees might extend through all the dominions of the Crown, and not be confined to the Province, as those conferred by the Toronto University, a substantial good would have been effected. In such case Queen's College, Victoria College, Knox's College, Regiopolis College, &c. &c., on being affiliated could send up their students with certificates of proficiency, for degrees, and if such proficiency was confirmed by examination, the degrees requested would, as a matter of course be conferred. Moreover, as such a University would cost little or nothing to keep it up, and as that little, viz., a trifle to the examiners, and a competent salary to the Registrar, would be more than defrayed by a very moderate fee upon each degree, the whole of the endowment of King's College, instead of being wasted as it seems likely to be on the present Mammoth Institution, might be divided among these existing Colleges, and such others as may hereafter spring up, in proportion to the members of the denominations to which they respectively belong. Thus, instead of harassing and insulting these Colleges with the mockery of the present proposed affiliation, which offers them bread, and gives them a stone, they would receive the most substantial advantages. Some such measure must be adopted sooner or later, for Toronto University as at present constituted and managed, can never stand."

CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

We resume and conclude the remarks on this head which we commenced last week.

Without doing the slightest injustice to Upper Canada College, "Delta" sees very clearly, as every Churchman, or at least every contributor to the Church University, must see, that its connexion with a government hostile to the Church, and the unlimited liberalism of its arrangements, shuts it out from all pretensions to be a Church Grammar School.

The literary reputation of Upper Canada College is admitted to be high, and we should be sorry to hear any one speak disparagingly of it in that point of view. With its extraordinary worldly advantages, its ample endowments, its numerous staff of masters, it would have been strange if Upper Canada College, had not achieved a respectable standing and reputation. But even that reputation, we have good reason for believing, is by no means unattainable, even with pecuniary advantages greatly inferior. Recent examinations in the University of Toronto testify that some of the District Grammar Schools, with resources considerably inferior, have not feared to intrepidly enter the lists with this formidable competitor, and with success fully sufficient to show, that, in this Province, we have no such thing as one institution possessing a monopoly of University honours and scholastic respectability. And this emboldens us to assure ourselves, that, notwithstanding the comparative poverty of our Church Grammar Schools, they will be found, on the whole, to be not poor in learning, and to afford as ready and as promising a step to University distinctions as any seminaries in the land.

"Holy Scripture is read and committed to memory, at Upper Canada College;" this, or something tantamount to it, has been again and again reiterated, as if nothing more than this statement were requisite to establish the religious character of the Institution. This, apparently, has been held to prove so much, that we should hardly be surprised to hear it again repeated by some few, to prove, in their estimation, that, although Church Grammar Schools may with profit be founded elsewhere, we need no such thing in Toronto: Upper Canada College will be all that the Church requires. From that Institution alone (no matter how close its connexion with the University of Toronto), an abundant supply of well-trained, thoroughly-disciplined young Churchmen will be most disinterestedly poured into the bosom of our Church University! But for what purpose, let us inquire, is Holy Scripture made a subject of study at Upper Canada College? and what may we conceive to be (generally) the effect of Holy Scripture, studied under the restrictions with which it is trammelled in that Institution? The purpose,—for little more than mere literary criticism: the general effect,—emulation to gain—a prize. No distinctive doctrine can be pointed out or expounded; nothing offensive even to the Romanist or the Unitarian must be uttered. If any such interpretation of Scripture is attempted, it is irregularly attempted, and the rules of the College are transgressed. "The labours of the day at Upper Canada College are opened and closed with prayer." Prayer, by usage and sufferance, we presume, not by statute: prayer upon which we are not aware that there is any authority to enforce attendance, if objected to. It is gratifying, however, to see at a large public school this homage retained to the God "who hath made the hearing ear and the seeing eye." But we want something more than this. He must have but a very poor acquaintance with the native thoughtlessness of the youthful mind, who could imagine that the devotions of five minutes are enough to give it decided religious principles,—devotions, at the opening of school, when boys are full of their work, and perhaps of terror at the prospect of chastisement for delinquency; and at the close of school, when they are eager to escape from what the most of them consider a species of imprisonment!

It is not to be expected, at least at the outset, that our Church University will be able to hold out to her youthful nurseries—her rising Church Grammar Schools—the same amount of encouragement which the University of Toronto, with its comparatively princely revenues, finds it easy to extend. But much may be done even towards this very desirable end,—university scholarship's we think, are by no means beyond our reach. If only each town in which the Bishop of Toronto may sanction or cause the erection of a church grammar school, should contribute to the prosperity of its own school (supposing it could do no more), by supporting, through annual Church offerings or otherwise, one or more scholarships, the thing would be done. But we are only throwing out the idea of the moment, and taking, perhaps a liberty in thus entering—prematurely as some might imagine—into details. If so, we have done it from the deep interest which we feel in the establishment and success of these Grammar Schools, and must beg pardon, fully convinced as we are, that all such arrangements are in good hands, and engage the unwearied observation of a wise and indefatigable man. The Bishop of To-

ronto, we feel, is not likely to overlook a step apparently so essential to the success of the University as the establishment of Church Grammar Schools, and whatsoever is needful to be done, and can be done, to open and invigorate those tributary streams, will be done by him. He who has so strenuously laboured to secure to the youth of seventeen or eighteen the inestimable blessing of pursuing literature in the spirit of the Church, and climbing the heights of science by the paths which holy men have trod, is not the man to forget the responsibility attaching to the difficulties surrounding, and the solemn results depending upon, the education of the boy.

LIBERALISM THE HANDMAID TO POPERY.

Some time ago the Rev. T. W. Marshall, a Clergyman in full orders, abandoned the Church of England, and became "reconciled" to the Romish Schism. After taking this step the pervert, as we learn from the *Western Luminary*, was, by the administration of Lord John Russell, appointed to an inspectorship of schools under the significant title and style of "T. W. Marshall, Esquire!"

Who can pretend wonder at the audacities of the mock Archbishop of Westminster, after the marked and obsequious recognition of Rome's exclusive claims to Catholicity, implied in the above quoted announcement? By no possibility could the Orders of the Anglican Communion have been more thoroughly and contemptuously ignored by the usurping Italian Prelate than they were on this occasion by the constitutional advisers of her Majesty, the temporal Head of the Church, thus insulted and un-Churched! Well might Cardinal Wiseman express his astonishment at the fear-dictated, eleventh-hour protest of the bewildered Premier, against pretensions far less sweeping than what had been officially recognized in the columns of the *London Gazette*!

There is every reason to believe that when Parliament assembles, and the late unparalleled aggression comes fairly before that body, many corresponding instances of time-serving, traitorous turpitude will be brought in array against Lord John, and his unprincipled confederates. Good cause have they to shrink, as it is currently reported they do, from the coming investigation into their stewardship! Happy, thrice happy, would it have been for Great Britain, had the inquest taken place long years ago, ere Jesuitism had so bewitched and cozened our pliant rulers with her sorceries! But, "better late than never!"

MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

The *Montreal Herald* [which has a strong long-ling after annexation] takes us somewhat sharply to task for certain strictures upon the morality of General Washington, contained in a late number of the *Canadian Colloquies*.

Our contemporary frankly concedes that for McKenzie, and the "riots" got up by that wretched man, there cannot be the shadow of an excuse. If we understand the *Herald*, he regards that personage and his doings precisely as we do; and could have seen the penalties of "Pit and Gibbet" inflicted upon him without ruth or pity. The sentence of our contemporary upon the traitor would unquestionably have been, "a short shrift, and a long cord!"

Emphatically, however, does the *Herald* object to our placing the first President of the United States of America, in the same dock, with the less fortunate insurgent of Toronto.

Now, with all respect to our contemporary, we confess our inability to discover the steps by which he has contrived to come to such a conclusion.

In deciding upon the question at issue, we can as Christians, have nothing whatever to do with results, however popular, or humanly speaking salutary, as justifying the means by which they were brought about. The word of God is the record to which we are confined, and out of which we dare not travel. If there we cannot find material for our cause, we must needs abandon it at once and for ever.

But, for the sake of argument, let us glance for a moment at the *Peelite* or expediency view of the matter in question.

According to our humble understanding of the history of the disputes between the revolted Colonies of British North America and the Mother Country, McKenzie had grounds for raising the standard of rebellion equally legitimate (in a popular point of view) with those which actuated the signers of the "Declaration of Independence." To the lawless democrat such a question as the Clergy Reserves furnished a bone of contention quite as tempting as did the Stamp Act, or a trifling impost upon tea!

Nay, more. If Washington and the seditious Canadian printer stood at the same bar, awaiting our verdict upon their respective crimes, we, as Jurymen, could with much greater cordiality recommend the latter to mercy than the former.

McKenzie, though possessing some natural shrewdness, was but a half-educated man. He was moreover a Dissenter, and the native of a town (Dundee) notoriously Radical and disaffected. In such circumstances the poor sinner had every temptation to enact the traitor, and trample upon the injunctions of his God.

How stood the case with George Washington? He was a gentleman both by birth and education, and a member of the Reformed Anglican Church. In addition to all this, he held a military commission from the Sovereign, against whom he recently "lifted up the beel."

The Rev. S. Givins requests that all Letters and Papers for him, may be addressed to Oakville.

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Ch.]

To the Editor of the Church.

Scarboro, January 27, 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—As many of the country clergy, who certainly do not abound in this world's wealth, might be very materially assisted by their parishioners, were the mode of doing so suggested to them, I think it may perhaps be of use to mention a circumstance which occurred in this parish a day or two since.

My object in doing so, is not for the purpose of acknowledging the kind act that was performed—for few of those who were concerned in it will see this letter, and there are simpler and at the same time more effective modes of rendering my acknowledgements, than through the columns of a newspaper—but I do so in the hope that their zeal may provoke others to acts of similar kindness.

For the last three years, the congregation of St. Paul's church, in this township, in addition to their contribution to the clergyman's income, have, solely at the promptings of their own kindly feelings, presented their pastor with a very substantial New Year's gift, in the shape of a couple of sleigh loads, consisting of oats, flour, hams, and other good things for the benefit of his horses and himself. Although I was quite unconscious of their intention until the present was brought to my own door, yet I was afterwards informed of their mode of proceeding; which it may be as well to mention for the information of those who may be inclined to do likewise.

It was simply this: Having talked over the matter among themselves, two of the parishioners volunteered to turn out with their horses and sleighs and one passing through the settlement in one direction and the other in another, collected at the houses of the others such offerings as they were inclined to make, and by the time they had completed their respective rounds, the various contributions had reached an aggregate which had the double effect of causing one's heart to glow with gratitude at such unmistakable evidence of a kindly regard, and of relieving a somewhat slender purse from a very unpleasant strain.

I am encouraged to make this matter known from the fact that the knowledge of it has already produced a good effect. The congregation of St. Jude's, another of my churches, having heard of the kindly doings of their brethren of St. Paul's, were this year induced to follow their good example, and by the friendly efforts of these congregations, and without any influence beyond their own good feeling I have a stock of oats laid in for the winter as well as many other things conducive both to comfort and economy.

In addition to the pecuniary worth of such a gift, every one must acknowledge that it derives a double value from the feelings from which it springs, and such things cannot take place in a parish without tending to produce and sustain a warm and cordial feeling between the Pastor and the Flock.

I remain very truly yours, W. STEWART DARLING.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

New York, 10 A.M., Jan. 25.

The Arctic arrived at Halifax, brings Liverpool dates to the 11th instant. She has 25 passengers. The America reached Liverpool on the 7th.

Formal notice has been given that the Bank of England will not further advance the rates of interest; the effect has been, with the payment of dividends, to make the money market easier. The last report gives the amount of bullion in the Bank at a trifle less than £14,100,000. English securities have been well supported, and there has been an increased demand for American Stocks. United States sixes 1863, 108 a 108 1/2; New York State sixes, 1858 and 60, 95 a 96; New York do. sixes, 1865, 105 a 105 1/2; Boston, 1858 and 62, 92 1/2 a 93; Pennsylvania fives 84 a 85; Massachusetts fives, 105 a 107; Maryland fives 89.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.—With the exception of the resignation, en masse, of the French Cabinet, the political news is of little interest. There was much excitement in Paris. The German difficulties remain unsettled.

FRANCE.—Great excitement has prevailed at Paris during the week, in consequence of the resignation of the Ministry. This was—first, by the open hostility of the President towards Changarnier, who, in defiance of the earnest protestation of the Ministry, was given permission, by a decided majority, to justify his conduct before the Assembly. Both the right and the left warmly applauded the General when the Ministry abruptly withdrew, and with equal abruptness resigned in a body. The President experienced great difficulty in the formation of a new Cabinet. M. Barrot having refused office, a decree, signed by the Ministers of the Interior and of War is published, revoking the decree by which the National Guard and the troops of the first division were united when under one command. The effect of this decree is to abolish the post heretofore held by General Changarnier. General Perrot takes command of the National Guard, and the troops of the first Division are to be commanded by General De Hilliers. He

entered upon his duty by a general order to the army of Paris, in which he explains the object of his mission, and states that he will maintain the discipline which his predecessor has established. He also states that he will uphold the authority established by the constitution, and give his energetic support to the execution of the laws.

A P.S. to the despatch, under date 7 o'clock, states that a motion had been made in the Assembly, that the members should retire to their Bureaus until the preparation of resolutions, expressive of the sense of the Legislature in regard to the recent events, which motion carried against the active Ministry, by a vote of 350 to 253. Great confusion is stated to have prevailed in the Assembly upon the declaration of the vote.

In regard to the German question, though there are many probable and improbable rumours, nothing is actually known. The tone of triumph which pervades the bearing of Prince Schwartzemberg, and the growing hostility of the Chambers at Berlin, which meet on the 2nd inst., are also named as evidence of an unsatisfactory state of the negotiation. At the latest dates, 7th inst., Prince Schwartzemberg's mission from Vienna is said to have failed of its intended object.—The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have agreed to meet at Dresden about the middle of the month.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Hampshire Chronicle states that the Dean of Salisbury has liberally undertaken to complete the works at the Cathedral at his own expense. A local paper also observes that the works at Wells Cathedral are to be resumed forthwith, the necessary funds having been provided by the Dean and other dignitaries of the Church.

The Bishop of Durham has presented £1,000 towards the erection of a new church at Blyth, Northumberland, provided that £4,000 more are subscribed for the purpose.—Carlisle Patriot.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LEEDS.—This church, which was built and founded some few years ago by an unknown person, who contributed the requisite funds through the Rev. Dr. Pusey, has always been noted for the semi-Romish practices carried on within its precincts. On more than one occasion has the attention of the Bishop of Ripon been called to these practices, and it is understood that his Lordship has, at different times, gently demonstrated against them; but it appears that they have continued, in spite of what his Lordship has done, and in opposition to the general opinion of the members, lay and clerical of the Church of England in Leeds. A few days ago the Bishop, accompanied by Rural Dean (the Rev. Dr. Hooke), and his secretary (Mr. E. J. Teal), attended at the Leeds parish church to investigate the truth of certain charges brought against the Rev. Mr. Minister, the vicar of St. Saviour's, and his two curates (the Rev. Mr. Beckett and the Rev. Mr. Rooke), with reference to the doctrines preached and the ceremonies observed at that church. The charges were made by the Rev. B. Crosswaite, vicar of St. Andrew's, the Rev. James Fawcett, Incumbent of St. Mark's Woodhouse, and the Rev. W. Randall, Incumbent of All Saints Church. Evidence was adduced, and the witnesses cross-examined by the persons accused. The Bishop sifted the evidence with his usual patience, and promised to give his judgment after due consideration. His Lordship has not delivered any judgment as yet on the doctrines preached or the ceremonies observed in St. Saviour's, but we understand that he had addressed three letters to the Rev. Mr. Rooke, and the Rev. Mr. Beckett, and the Rev. Mr. Minister respectively. Mr. Rooke, we are informed, was not licensed by the Bishop but has been accustomed to officiate at St. Saviour's for some time. The Bishop desires Mr. Rooke to desist from all ministerial offices, not only in St. Saviour's parish but in any part of his Lordship's diocese, for having neglected certain express directions given by his Lordship previously communicated to the Vicar of St. Saviour's, touching confession. The Rev. Mr. Beckett is a licensed curate of St. Saviour's Church, and the Bishop has given him notice that he shall revoke his license in the course of ten days from his Lordship's letter, unless he can show cause to the contrary, because it appeared that Mr. Rooke, who was then a deacon, having required a married woman, who was a candidate for confirmation, to go for confession to him (Mr. Beckett) as a priest, he received that woman to confession under these circumstances, and adopted the objectionable form of questioning which is employed in the Romish confessional. The Bishop has communicated the substance of these notices to the Rev. Mr. Minister, informing him that this is but the first step in those measures which his Lordship will think it necessary to take with respect to St. Saviour's Church.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. MR. BENNETT.—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.—On Saturday the preliminary proceedings for depriving Mr. Bennett of the incumbency of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and the chapelry of St. Barnabas, Picnic, were commenced on behalf of the Bishop of London. It will be recollected that Mr. Bennett, in his letter to the Bishop of London, stated that "if his lordship would not allow him time to make the desired alteration in his mode of conducting the services at his churches he had no alternative but to place his living into his lordship's hands." This part of his letter the bishop considered as a formal resignation, and intimated to Mr. Bennett that he accepted the resignation. A few days afterwards the bishop made arrangements for the future performance of the services in the churches and informed Mr. Bennett of the nature of them. The rev. gentleman then declared that he had not resigned at all, and, moreover, that it was not his intention to do so. The bishop informed him that he had resigned, and that he should, therefore, insist on his giving up the two churches. Mr. Bennett, however, stoutly refuses to do so, and the matter is now to be brought into the ecclesiastical court; and, from the nature of the evidence which will be brought forward, it is likely to be some years before it is finally settled, as Mr. Bennett and his friends are determined to appeal to every court open to them, should the bishop succeed in the first instance. Several of the most eminent ecclesiastical lawyers who have been consulted on the matter maintain that Mr. Bennett cannot be said to have resigned until he executes the formal deed required in such cases, a course which he is not likely now to adopt. The proceedings taken by the Bishop of London are under the 3d and 4th Vict., cap. 85, sections 3 and 4, which are as follows:—

"And be it enacted, that in every case of any clerk in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, who may be charged with any offence against the laws ecclesiastical, or concerning whom there may exist scandal or evil report, or concerning whom there may be the said laws, it shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese, within which the offence is alleged or reported to have been committed, on the application of any party complaining thereof, or, if he shall think fit, of his own mere motive, to issue a commission under his hand and

seal to five persons, of whom one shall be his vicar-general, or an archdeacon or rural dean within the Diocese, for the purpose of making inquiry as to the grounds of such charge or report. * * * * * That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any three of them, to examine upon oath all witnesses who shall be tendered to them for examination, as well of any party alleging the truth of the charge or report as of the party accused, and to all witnesses whom they may deem it necessary to summon for the purpose of fully prosecuting the inquiry and ascertaining whether there be sufficient prima facie ground for instituting further proceedings. * * * * * And when such preliminary proceedings shall have closed, one of the commissioners shall openly and publicly declare the opinion of the majority of the commissioners present at such inquiry, whether there be sufficient grounds for further proceedings." Should the commissioners decide that there is ground for further proceedings, the bishop may, with the consent of Mr. Bennett, pronounce sentence at once, but as Mr. Bennett will not submit to this course, the matter will have to go before the Arches Court. In the meantime the services at St. Paul's and St. Barnabas's will be performed by the curates. Both the churches of St. Paul and St. Barnabas were built and endowed by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, the former of which is worth £1,000 a year, and the latter £350.—Sunday paper.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND MR. BENNETT.—An address has been presented to the Bishop of London, signed by a large number of the Rev. Mr. Bennett's congregation, some parishioners and some non-parishioners, entreating the Bishop to reconsider his decision respecting Mr. Bennett's offer of resignation. The Bishop, in his answer, stated that he was under the painful necessity of adhering to that decision. The Globe mentions that the Bishop was so deeply affected at the interview with the parishioners, that he "burst into tears." An "esteemed" correspondent of the Spectator says—"I have been an inhabitant of Belgrave for many years. I can bear witness to the despair with which formerly any benevolent person, anxious to better the condition of the labouring classes in the neighbourhood, soon gave up the task. Mr. Bennett came among us; from that moment a gradual but wonderful change has taken place in their social and moral condition throughout his parish. Many a family which was living in vice and misery, has been reclaimed; Christian truth and morality have taken a deep hold of the poor; the Church of St. Barnabas, up to this unhappy time, has been filled with lowly but glad worshippers."

The English Churchman states that there is serious dissension in the Cabinet on the Papal affair, and that Lords Grey and Clarendon, Sir Geo. Grey and Sir Charles Wood, are about to resign, and are only waiting till the present excitement has somewhat subsided. Also, that "it is asserted in quarters entitled to credit, that Mr. R. Shiel has received instructions to submit to Pius IX. terms of conciliation which it may possibly be in the power of His Holiness to adopt, without altogether retreating from the position he has assumed, and without confessing much more than over-hastiness in his recent appointments." It will be observed that Mr. Shiel is a Roman Catholic, recently appointed as Minister to Tuscany, with a view to such services as the present; and it appears that it is by his means the intriguing Premier hopes to wriggle out of the scrape in which he finds himself. We apprehend that any secret tampering with the Pope on the part of this zealous Protestant, will but accelerate his downfall from the post he unworthily occupies.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE PAPISTS.—The following is the style in which a correspondent of the Tablet expresses himself on the subject of Lord John Russell's policy:—"Ours are the Bishops fresh from the crucible of a persecution of three hundred years, who know how to crush the petty tyranny of a petty governor. Catholic Ireland must resent this insult of the most contemptible of bigots. It is not enough that his name shall go down damned to future generations, but even the present, I trust in God, shall witness his degradation and his shame. The Bishops of Ireland, I am confident, will speak out. Every diocese must record their sense of his infamy, and vow his political destruction at the next election. I trust that Dunganon will set a glorious example—such as to convince the Whig chief of the intensity of his folly."

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The permanent public opening of the new line of tubes for the down line from London to Dublin has taken place, the great structure being now, in all important respects, made complete. On the day of opening, Captain Simmons, the Government inspector, went over it early in the morning, and instituted, in conjunction with the engineers, a long series of experiments. The first experiment consisted in passing two locomotive engines through the tube, and resting them at interval in the centre of the sections.

At nine o'clock, a train of twenty-eight waggons and two locomotives, with 280 tons of coal, was drawn into all four of the tubes, the deflections were ascertained to be exactly three-fourths of an inch under this load. After repetitions of these experimental ordeals, which occupied several hours, the train of 280 tons, with its two locomotives, was taken about a mile distant from the tube, and then suddenly shot through it with the greatest attainable rapidity; and the result was, that the deflection of this immense velocity of load, was sensibly less than when the load was allowed to remain at rest on the tube. It is stated that the heaviest gales through the Straits do not produce so much motion over the extent of either tube as the pressure against the side of the tubes of ten men; and that the pressure of ten men keeping time with the vibrations produces an oscillation of one inch and a quarter, the tube itself making sixty-seven double vibrations per minute.

The strongest gusts of wind that have swept up the channel during the late stormy weather, do not cause such a vibration of more than a quarter of an inch.—The broadside of a storm causes an oscillation of less than an inch; but when the two tubes are braced together by frames, which is now being done, these motions, it is expected, will cease. The action of the sun at midday does not move them more than a quarter or three-eighths of an inch. The daily expansion and contraction of the tubes varies from half an inch to three inches, attaining either the maximum or minimum about three o'clock A. M. and P. M.—London Paper.

Professor Forbes states that the Irish to be the taller on the average than either the English or the Scotch. Having measured a thousand of each nation, —English, Irish, and Scotch,—he gives the following as the average height of each:—English 68 1/2 inches; Scotch, 64 1/2 inches; Irish, 70 inches; and the age of each twenty-one years.

United States.

We are sorry to learn (from the Ep. Recorder) that Bishop Meade's residence, at Millwood, Va., was entirely consumed on the seventh instant. The fire occurred in the day time. All the Bishop's books and papers were saved.—Calencian.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The House of Representatives have passed a Postage Bill, which embraces the following provisions: A uniform rate of three cents on letters weighing not over half an ounce. No diminution in the existing mail service and compensation to postmasters. On printed matter, not over two ounces, one cent postage; bound book, not over thirty ounces, to be mailed. On newspapers, in the State where printed, only half the foregoing rates—no postage when mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within thirty miles. A deduction of fifty per cent. on magazines, when prepaid. A three cent coinage; and stamps, as now, to be sold at post-offices; forgery of them being punishable with fine and imprisonment. An appropriation of \$1,500,000, to meet any deficiency in the revenue. Letters uncalled for at the end of two weeks, to be advertised once only. Suitable places to be provided in cities or towns, for the deposit of letters, to be collected and delivered by carriers, at one and two cents each.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan., 29, 1851.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Peas, Rye, Flour, Do. fine (in Bags), Market Flour, Do. (in Bags), Oatmeal, Beet, Do. per 100 lbs., Do. per 100 lbs., Mutton per lb., Bacon, Hams, Potatoes, Butter, Do. salt, do., Cheese, Lard, Apples, Eggs, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, Lamb, Fowls, Straw, Hay, Fire Wood, Bread, and Coals per ton.

NOTICE.

Parochial Meetings in connection with the Prince Edward District Branch of the Church Society, will be held (D. V.) at the following places: Carrying Place, January 29, 11 A.M.; Radnorville, " 29, 6 P.M.; Hillier (Christ Church), February 12, 6 P.M.; Gerows Settlement, " 13, 6 P.M.; Marysburgh (St. John's Church), " 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 CRONYN, Secretary. London, 27th January, 1851.

The annual meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society will be held at Kingston, on Thursday, Feb. 6th, at 7 o'clock, P.M. Reports are requested from the Parochial Associations in the District. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Jan., 7th 1851.

Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society. Parochial Meetings of the aforesaid District Branch are further appointed as follows:—

Table listing parochial meetings for Perrytown, Hope, Cavan, St. Paul's, Cavan, St. John's, Percy, Seymour, Colborne, Grafton, and Cobourg, with dates and times.

Meeting Wednesday, " 12, 7 P.M. The Clergy and Laity of the District generally, and of neighbouring Districts, are respectfully requested to give their attendance and aid. JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary. Port Hope, January 15, 1851.

To the Members of the Johnstown Deanery Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

You are hereby notified that the usual yearly meeting of this Society, will be held at Cornwall, on Thursday the 13th February. The Secretaries of the Parochial Societies are requested to send in their reports as soon as possible, to the undersigned. E. J. BOSWELL, Secretary, J. D. B. C. S. Jan. 11, 1851.

Gore and Wellington Church Society. Parochial meetings of the above Association will be held as follows:—

Table listing parochial meetings for Galt, Paris, Brantford, Ancaster, Dundas, Stoney Creek, Wellington Square, Oakville, Elora, and Guelph, with dates and times.

Annual meeting at Hamilton, Thursday, 13th March, 7, P.M. J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Sec.

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

VISITATION OF THE SICK.

"Bear our heavenly Father's correction; there should be no greater comfort to Christian persons, than to be made like unto Christ, by suffering patiently adversities, troubles, and sickness."—Order for Visitation of the Sick.

Sermons in sickness heaven can preach, When pangs and penalties may teach What custom rarely sees,— That health is mercy next to grace, And should inspire a sinful race The God of health to please.

Strange, if our hearts be so accursed, That nothing, save a gift reversed, Can make them prize their good: Blessings look dim which seem to stay, But brighten, when they wing away From souls who Christ withstood.

So is it with the fields of youth, The shrines of tenderness and truth And all fresh boyhood proved; When we survey the scene no more, Or, dream to life the dead of yore Whom once we fondly loved.

Oft does the inward blush arise To think, how calmly we could prize Redundant mercies, then! We marvel, why our love was cold, And boyishly our past behold Now we are wither'd men.

Parental bowers of peace and home, And lanes our truant steps did roam, Make landscapes in our souls; While votive tear-drops Truth can shed O'er imaged graves, where sleep the dead Whose eyes our hearts control.

Thus longs atoning love in vain The past should o'er the present reign, That what was once, might be; But youth, and all young hours possess'd, In thine abyssal darkness rest Thou pall'd eternity!

And thus, in sickness when we lie With languid pulse, and fever'd eye, Pining, and pale, and lone; While throes of secret anguish burn,— Love, through each throb, would have us learn The truths we ought to own.

Remember'd blessings round us throng We valued not, when health bloom'd strong, Which challenge holy tears; And, if chance gleams of skyey blue Our half-unblinded window through Confront our pallid fears,—

How does the distant landscape seem Apparell'd by poetic dream, Till fancy yearns for fields, Brooklet and forest, bank and wood, And each green shrine where solitude Religious silence yields.

But, what transcends the all of this,— On the sad couch of pain we miss Christ's hallow'd courts of grace; Where litanies divinely call From blending souls, which prostrate fall, For God's uplifted face.

Not seldom hath the sainted chime Of sabbath-bells become sublime, Yet mild, and melancholy, When pensive Languor, far away, Has heard their ebbing dream-tones play, In sickness, sad and lowly.

Like Zion's harping saint it cries,¹ "To thee, oh Lord! my spirit flies, And faint before the shrine My kneeling heart would humbly pour The chanted praise I hymn'd before, In courts of grace divine."

But, sacred Mother, bring release; Come, lift the latch, and with soft "Peace!"² Enter the sick man's room; O'er that pale brow thy cross did seal Shed the soft dew of balm that heal, And light each haunted gloom.

Far better thus with Thee to hie And hear a saintly mourner sigh, Than run where feasting reign; Wisdom, beyond the schools to reach, Thy heaven-breathed words of solace preach To hearts subdued by pain.

Counsels divine, in tone serene, Varied with grave rebukes between, Thine Office now imparts; And there beside yon dying bed The Body and the Blood are spread, Which feed our famish'd hearts.

Lord Jesus, Thou art present here Entempled³ in each awful prayer; The room our altar is; Angel and saint we realise, And vision with prophetic eyes⁴ Scenes of seraphic bliss.

Go, man of pleasure, sensual thing! Whose life-bout is to laugh and sing; Be ours the chamber lone Where prayer and musing sickness meet, And find before the Mercy-Seat, What health has never known.

Here may authentic priests O Lord, Thy grace dispense, and soothing word, Like almoners for heaven; And teach oblivious hearts a lore Thy peerless martyrs taught of yore When conscience heard, "forgiven."

If health have joy, the sick partake This boon divine,—for Thy dear sake To suffer, not complain; And, ere the sun of life go down, Beyond their cross to see the crown Of kings, with Thee who reign⁴.

THE COMMON PLACE BOOK.

JUDGE NOTHING BEFORE THE TIME.

It is well to lose no occasion of reminding ourselves to avoid the grievous sin, which is so common and so heinous, of judging others. How perfectly vain, as well as wicked, is it to pretend to do so! Can we look into one another's hearts? Can we tell what one another's difficulties or aids may be? Can we know what passes in secret; either the secret intercourse of a penitent with his God, or the hidden backslidings of the unhappy hypocrite? We cannot pretend to do this; and yet do we presume to pass our sentence as to the state in which some fellow-sinner may be in the sight of the heart-searching God! The time is coming when all will be brought to light; all that is hidden be made known; all hearts laid open, even as they are now open in his sight—wait for that day!—Bishop Trower.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

In the persecutions in the primitive church, the martyrs who were hurried to tumultuary executions, and could not be heard for the noise, in excusing themselves of treason and sedition, and crimes imputed to them to make their cause odious, did use, in the sight of the people, (who might see a gesture, though they could not have a protestation,) to sign themselves with the sign of the cross, to let them know for what profession they died. So that the sign of the cross was in that time, and abridgment and a catechism of the whole christian religion.—Dr. Donne.

LOVE AND OBEDIENCE.

These two are inseparable. No keeping the commandments without love; no love without keeping them. Try then the one by the other—the sincerity of your obedience by examining the spring of it, whether it arises from love; and try the reality of your love, whether it be active and fruitful in obedience.—Archbishop Leighton.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain, While I look upward to this. It would seem As if God poured thee from His "hollow hand." And hung His bow upon thine awful front; And spoke in that loud voice which seemed to him Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake, "The sound of many waters;" and had bade Thy flood to chronicle the ages back, And notch His centuries in the eternal rocks, Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we, That hear the question of that voice sublime? Oh! what are all the notes that ever rung From war's vain trumpet, by thy thundering side! Yea, what is all the riot man can make In his short life, to thy unceasing roar! And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him Who drowned a world, and heaped the waters far Above its loftiest mountains?—a light wave, That breaks, and whispers of its Maker's might. Brainard.

THE SUBTILTY OF SATAN.

An enemy before he besiegeth a city, surroundeth it a distance, to see where the wall is weakest, best to be battered; lowest, easiest to be scaled; ditch narrowest, to be bridged; shallowest to be waded over; what place is not regularly fortified, where he may approach with least danger, and assault with most advantage. So satan walketh about, surveying all the powers of our souls, where he may most successfully lay his temptations: as whether our understanding are easier corrupted with error, or our fancies with levity, or our wills with forwardness, or our affections with excess.—Fuller.

HERBERT'S HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE.

The Eternal Lover of mankind made them happy in each other's mutual affections and compliance; so happy that there never was any opposition betwixt them, unless it was a contest which should most incline to a compliance with the other's desires. And though this begot, and continued in them, such a mutual love, and joy, and content, as was no way defective; yet this mutual contest, and love, and joy, did receive a daily augmentation, by such daily obligingness to each other, as still added such new affluences to the former fulness of these divine souls, as was only improvable in heaven, where they now enjoy it.—Walton.

FALSE SECURITY.

A young man was relating to an experienced Christian, that he felt none of those temptations of which true Christians complain, and that he had never experienced any inward combat in his soul. The aged christian replied, "The reason is this,—you are yet like a house of which neither the door nor the windows can shut, and where everything can enter unperceived and without any obstacle. Had the house but a door, and it were constantly shut to evil thoughts and everything wrong, you would see with what fury it would be assailed by those external enemies who would force the entrance.—Feuille Religieuse.

"HE WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD."

This is the pattern for every christian. He is a counterfeit one who does not strive to imitate it. The strength, the alacrity, the joy of the soul is connected with this imitation. Religious people are heavy and moping, and cast down, principally because they are idle and selfish. The active, benevolent spirit of watching for opportunities to do essential service to our fellow-creatures, they often feel no more than the profane. What, then, avail notions and doctrines, believed to no good purpose?—Venn.

WHAT IS HEAVEN?

What is heaven?—Answer, mourner,— Nay: thy bitter tears reply, Heaven is where the dear and lovely Never suffer, never die: Heaven is where, with glad rejoicing, Sons of earth each other greet; Where, amid celestial glory, The long separated meet.

What is heaven?—Answer, sinner, Groaning 'neath guilt's heavy load: Heaven is where all crime hath vanished, Washed away in Jesus' blood; Heaven is where upbraiding conscience Tellethe not of bygone sin: Perfect peace around pervadeth, Perfect purity within.

What is heaven?—Answer, spirit, Disencumbered of thy clay; From thine ever radiant mansion, From those realms of brightest day, Thou art whispering,—yes: I hear thee, "Heaven, my home, my joy, my rest, Heaven is our Immanuel's presence, With his smiles and favour blest.

"When from death's brief sleep I wakened, And looking round with glad surprise, Oh! I read the first sweet welcome, In my Saviour's loving eyes. And, to my first eager questions, From His lips the answer came, 'Thou in yonder world hast conquered, Borne the cross, despised the shame:—

"Thou art saved by my atonement, By my Spirit's work made pure, Lo! thine heritage is certain, And thy portion is secure." Christian,—heaven, for which thou longest,— Heaven, thy promised, sure reward, Is to be, rejoicing ever, And 'for ever with the Lord.'—Anon.

INGRATITUDE FOR BENEFITS?

In turning God's benefits into occasions of sin, unthankful man imitates the earth from whence he was taken, for that makes use of the heat of the sun to send up vapours that obscure the beams of light he communicates to it.—Bishop Hopkins.

POWER OF HABIT.

The diminutive chain of habit is scarcely heavy enough to be felt, till it is too strong to be broken. Dr. Johnson.

MISSION TO RUPERT'S LAND.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

Wrawby Vicarage, Glandford Brigg, Nov. 25, 1850.

Sir,—I send you some particulars relating to the Mission in Rupert's Land, which, if you think sufficiently interesting to your readers, perhaps you will have the kindness to insert in the Colonial Church Chronicle. As the Mission was founded by my father when he was Chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company, it is natural that I should feel deeply interested in its progress; and I can hardly doubt but that the following circumstances will also prove of great interest to all who read your Chronicle. One thing, the great importance of native agency, will be clearly proved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. R. WEST.

In order that the following letter, lately received from Mr. Henry Budd, a native schoolmaster in Rupert's Land, may be read with the greater interest, it is necessary to state a few circumstances relating to his personal history.

In the year 1820, the Rev. John West went out from England as Chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company, being the first clergyman employed by them in that capacity. His instructions were to reside at the Red River Settlement, as the chaplain of the company; and at the same time he was to avail himself of any opening that might occur for the instruction and religious benefit of the native Indians of that remote region. Upon landing at York Fort, in Hudson's Bay, he visited several native Indians. What then happened will be best related in an extract from his own Journal.

"I was told of difficulties, and some impossibilities, in the way of teaching them christianity, or the first rudiments of settled and civilized life; but with a combination of opposing circumstances, I determined not to be intimidated, nor to 'confer with flesh and blood,' but to put my hand immediately to the plough, in the attempt to break in upon this heathen wilderness. If little hope could be cherished of the adult Indian in his wandering and unsettled habits of life, it appeared to me that a wide and most extensive field presented itself for cultivation in the instruction of the native children. With the aid of an interpreter I spoke to an Indian, called Withawecappoo, about taking two of his boys to the Red River Colony with me to educate and maintain. He yielded to my request, and I shall never forget the affectionate manner in which he brought the eldest boy in his arms, and placed him in the canoe, on the morning of my departure from York Factory. His two wives accompanied him to the water's edge: and while they stood gazing on us, as the canoe was paddled from the shore, I considered that I bore a pledge from the Indian, that many more children might be found, if an establishment were formed by British Christian sympathy and liberality for their education and support."

Here was the first little beginnings, which even now is remarkably bringing forth good fruit.—

These two little boys were indeed the pledge of a future harvest. They were baptized with the names of James Hope and Henry Budd.

Mr. West resided about three years at the Red River; he succeeded in building, partly with his own hands, a church and school, which are now replaced by more substantial ones. Many Indian children were sent to the school, some from chiefs at a distance perhaps of 1,000 miles. The Indian boys Mr. West instructed chiefly himself, although he had brought a schoolmaster with him. In the course of time Henry Budd had improved so greatly in learning, &c., that he was employed as a catechist and schoolmaster; and in the year 1840 he began his labours in that capacity at Cumberland station, where there was a favourable opening for another Mission to the native Indians, about 500 miles from Red River. Here Henry Budd laboured with great zeal for two years amongst his native countrymen, the Cree Indians.

When the station had been in existence for two years, the Rev. J. Smithurst, the missionary of the Red River, was anxious to visit it, with a view to strengthen Mr. Budd's hands, and to baptize such as might be ready to receive that sacrament. This desire was increased by his receiving a request, through Mr. Budd, from the Indians of that district earnestly desiring him to visit them. As the journey occupied twenty-six days, Mr. Smithurst's joy may be imagined, when the guide made the pleasing announcement, "Mr. Budd's place is just behind that point of wood." A few minutes brought him within sight of the infant mission establishment, which he thus describes:—"The school-house in the centre, Mr. Budd's house on the south side, and the children's house on the north, appeared respectable buildings, and struck me as reflecting very great credit on Mr. Budd's industry. Our boat was soon observed, and the children flocked down to the beach to welcome our arrival. The appearance was highly satisfactory, considering the short time which has intervened since they were taken from their native woods. Notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances under which we arrived, and a deluge of rain, the first impression upon my mind was so pleasing, that I quite forgot the tediousness of twenty-six days' travelling through a solitary wilderness."

The school was found to contain thirty-one Indian children, all neat and clean; an examination it appeared that they had made very good progress in learning. There were but few adult Indians at the station when Mr. Smithurst arrived, as they were necessarily absent at a fishing place about a day's journey off, but he was informed that they would not fail to reach the station on Saturday, according to their regular custom. Accordingly on that day he writes:—

"In the afternoon, a whole fleet of canoes made their appearance, and formed a most pleasing scene. The party consisting of from sixty to seventy persons, pitched their tents alongside the mission establishment, in order to attend the services of the Lord's-day. This was, indeed, one of the most cheering sights I ever witnessed, and called forth feelings of the deepest gratitude to God."

Up to a late hour on Saturday evening, Mr. Smithurst was engaged in examining the candidates for Baptism individually. He reported the result of the examination as "highly satisfactory."

The next day, June 26th, 1842, was a memorable day in the annals of this mission. Mr. Smithurst had the privilege of admitting into the Church of Christ, by Baptism, eighty-five Indians, of whom thirty-eight were adults, and the remaining forty-seven their children.

Such was the progress made by Mr. Henry Budd, at Cumberland in 1842. There he continued his labours for the period of ten years altogether, an ordained Missionary having been resident there with him during the latter part of that period.

The most interesting progress has indeed been now made, both there and throughout the Mission in Rupert's Land: so much so, that a Bishop was sent out in the year 1849 to reside at Red River. Accounts have already been received from the Bishop. He has visited Cumberland station, and has been so well pleased with all that he has seen there, that he has taken Mr. Henry Budd with him to the Red River, that he might prepare him for receiving Holy Orders. It was intended that Mr. Henry Budd should receive Holy Orders at this Christmas just passed. The Bishop in a letter begged the prayers of us all on that day for this first-fruit of the North American Indians.

When it is considered that Rupert's Land is as large as Russia, inhabited by many tribes of Indians, who seem peculiarly open to instruction, nothing, perhaps, can exaggerate the importance of the Mission at Red River, situated as it is, almost in the very heart of Rupert's Land, 1,200 miles from the one coast of America, and 2,500 from the other. But without a native Ministry the attempt appears hopeless.

Mr. Henry Budd will, after his ordination, proceed to organize another Mission among the Indians. If an establishment were formed at Red River for the training of a native Ministry, we might hope to see many whole tribes soon brought into the fold of Christ our Saviour. This, it is

¹ Psalm lxxxiv. 2. ² "The minister of the parish coming into the sick man's house, shall say, 'Peace be to this house!'"—Order for Visitation of the Sick. ³ "Inhabited."

⁴ 1 Tim. ii. 12. Rev. i. 5, 6.

believed, it is the intention of the Bishop to form. The following letter has lately been received from Mr. Henry Budd. It is addressed to the Rev. Henry Budd, Rector of White Rooting, Essex; after whom, in memory of the warm interest taken by him in the Red River Mission, Mr. West baptized that native Indian.

Red River Academy, Aug. 3d, 1850. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The time is now come round when I usually think of you, and I cannot let this favourable opportunity pass without sending you a memorial of my remembrance of you, though it is only in the shape of a letter. You will easily see by the date that I am now at Red River, with the Bishop. The Bishop of Rupert's Land has made a Missionary tour to the Cumberland Station, and has consecrated our church there, the burying-ground also; confirmed us, and 110 of our Christian Indians. I cannot tell you how much I rejoiced to see him, and I bless God that He has in mercy sent such a man as the Bishop is, to my country. I have come here with him from Cumberland, and arrived here with him on the 22d of last month. I left Mr. and Mrs. Hunter both in good health, and my family too were in good health when I left them. I have brought my oldest boy (Henry) with me to the Bishop's school. He is a stout boy, very willing to learn, and he knows a good deal too in English; and the Bishop it to see what he is to make of him.

After reading and studying Divinity for a season, with a view to Ordination, then, please God, I go back again to my family and my people at Cumberland; and after assisting the Rev. Mr. Hunter with the Indian translation in Cree, of the Scriptures, for a season or two, then, please God, I will go on further to the interior, and encounter, through God's grace, the strongholds of Satan, and endeavour, through the grace of God, to bring my poor deluded countrymen to the knowledge of the truth. I always think that it is time that I should do something, while in perfect health and strength, to make manifest my gratitude and love to that God, who, I can truly say, has been so good to me all my life; and also as being the only way I can show my gratitude to our good Society, in being the instrument, under God, of instructing me, and bringing me to a true knowledge of Christ and His great salvation. For I fancy I have done but little yet for Christ. What signifies the little I have already done at Cumberland in establishing the Mission there? Methinks it is only but a handful to what I ought to do. And yet it has cost me ten years of incessant labour, through thick and thin, through good report and evil report: and by the grace of God alone, we have succeeded in our object in a great measure. Our church, which is a very neat one, is just about being finished; which we expect will accommodate our congregation at Cumberland for twenty years to come. A substantial and very neat parsonage is quite completed, and a new large school-house is being erected, so that Station is about finished, and we must now turn our thoughts about establishing another further on. May God give us grace to go and be His faithful ambassadors in beseeching the heathen in 'Christ's stead to be reconciled to God!' and may He still own and bless my poor labours to the glory of His grace. It is not without a sense of my own insufficiency, weakness, and many infirmities, that I look forward to what is before me. I have often alleged my own unworthiness of being promoted a step higher in the Church of God; but here, and all the Clergy in this country, seem unanimously to recommend it. Let me ask you to pray for me, that should it please God that I take Ordination vows upon me, I may be faithful in discharging my own conscience, and also in dispensing faithfully the word of life to my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh. With regard to my family, of which you kindly requested me to give you information, we have now at Cumberland Station one little boy, named John. He reads in any part of the Scriptures, repeats the Church Catechism quite perfectly, says the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England very well, knows his arithmetical tables, and writes a little. Our oldest boy (Henry) is here, at the Bishop's school. He is just at his twelfth year, 9th of this month: he is of a far stronger constitution; and we have also four little girls; the eldest reads the Bible well, and can repeat the Catechism perfectly; Elizabeth, the next, reads the miracles of our Saviour.

"Give my respectful regards to all your children. May God be your support in your declining years, and your exceeding great reward hereafter!" "I am, dear Rev. Sir, Your humble Servant, HENRY BUDD."

It is right to add that this Mission in Rupert's Land has been supported chiefly by the Church Missionary Society. There are now 7 Missionary stations, 17 Schools, 602 scholars, 464 communicants, and 1,649 attendants on public worship.

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, 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

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; showing 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 economical 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 the 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

WANTED. A MARRIED MAN, with the best Testimonials and references as to character and ability who has been accustomed to teaching for a number of years, is desirous of obtaining the charge of a School either in Town or Country, where his services may be required. His wife having likewise had experience in teaching would also assist, or separately take charge of a female or junior school. Apply if by letter (post-paid) to the Office of this paper. Toronto, June 26th, 1850. 48-1f

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

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. 5 King Street West, October 16th, 1850. 12-1f

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

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

The Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENCHELY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boats 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. 12-1f

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. MACGEORGE, MRS. W. H. PATERSON, DR. BARNHART, " BIDEALL, " B. SWITZER, " McMASTER, " RUTLEDGE, " STUDDART, J. STREET, " 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



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL 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 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 him 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 BATHLES.

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 Canadas.

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 realising 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, 300 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

EQUITABLE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, AGENT TORONTO. Office: New Market Buildings. Office Hours, From 10, A. M., to 5, P. M. Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-2m

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, Merchandise, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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

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

BIRTH.

At Churchville, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Daniel Perry of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. George's Church, St. Catharines, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. R. Shanklin, Mr. E. W. Nickerson, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Cassidy both of Grantham.

DIED.

Of Cholera at Sacramento City, California, 3rd Nov. last, Mr. Walter Sumner of Grimsby, aged 33, and at the same place on the 26th of same month, his brother Cyrus Sumner, Esquire, of Beamsville, both of the Niagara District, C. W., aged 43. Their many virtues endeared them to all acquaintances. Their sisters and only surviving brother while called to mourn so deeply the loss of those most dear, still have cause to be thankful, knowing that during their illness they had every attention and comfort. "It is the Lord let Him do as seemeth Him good."

At Port Stanley, on Saturday the 18th instant, at the residence of his brother, Charles Hale, Esq., eldest son of the late Vicissimus Hale, Esq., Jude, in the Hon. East India Company service, aged 38.

On Friday the 23rd instant, in the township of Grantham, Ann, relict of Mr. Harman Hosteter, in the 93rd year of her age.

In Montreal, on the 20th inst., William Maitland, Esq., aged 97.

At Grosvenor-square, London, on the 16th ult., General Sir William Lumley, G. C. B., and K. C. B., aged 82 years, formerly governor of Bermuda.

On Wednesday, 18th Dec., at Stapleford-hall, Col. Beresford, aged 74 years.

New Advertisements.

BE NOT DECEIVED!

Remember, Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the original and only genuine

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This article was originally prepared by Williams & Co., of Philadelphia. Now that this preparation is so well known, there will be, and now are, found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious and perhaps poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the GENUINE BALSAM. We raise no false alarms. We advise the public of the schemes, that their health may not be trifled with, nor ourselves plundered of our rights.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

this disease it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES!

after known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

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, LL.D.
The Rev. H. J. Grasset, 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. 27-1f

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,

(LATE OF FORT ERIE.)

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

Charges Moderate:

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A., and Thomas Champion, Esq. Toronto, January 22nd, 1851. 36-1f

ORGAN FOR SALE.

A TWO STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case..... 8 feet. Width of "..... 5 " Depth of "..... 3 1/2 "

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.

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.

A LADY will be happy to engage in a Family as Resident Governess, where the usual branches of a solid English Education would be required. Address, X. Y. Z., Office of THE CHURCH. December 31st, 1850. 23-4in

LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce, that they purpose re-opening their Seminary after the Christmas Vacation, on JANUARY the 6th, when the Classes will be resumed.

36, Wellington Street West. Toronto, December 30th, 1850. 23-5in

F. B. BEDDOME,

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

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, will have their business attended to with despatch. Books and other Goods received on consignment, and sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE.

Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot. N. B.—The most respectable references given if required. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

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, Combedroys 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 and prices, including 500 Saxony Wool Scarfs Shawls, 30,000 yards good Bonnet Ribbons, 3,000 Gala Plaids, etc.

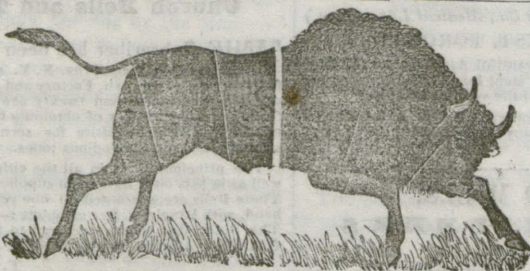
Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans Cloth, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Artificial Flowers, Caps Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Corsets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and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

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, November 20th, 1850.



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 Lorrette—consisting of Moccasins of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Stone Calumets, Bark-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.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, Rector of Guelph, will have Vacancies for Two Pupils after the Christmas holidays. Guelph, December 23rd, 1850. 23-1f

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 Archdeacon 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.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

WILL re-assemble after the Christmas Vacation on MONDAY, the 6th of January, 1851.

The Resident School House,

For the reception of Boys whose parents live at a distance, forms an integral part of the establishment, and all its arrangements, are under the control of the College Council. THE RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE has been pronounced by every person who has visited it, as worthy of the entire confidence of the community. F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal, U. C. C.

Upper Canada College, Toronto, December 30th, 1850. 23-4in

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

COURSES of Lectures on the various branches of Medical Science, will be delivered in this Institution, during the ensuing Academical Session, by the following gentlemen:—

- Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by Ed. Hodder, M. C. and Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., England.
Anatomy and Physiology, Norman Bethune, B. A., M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., England.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, Jas. Bovell, M. D., Licentiate Roy. Coll. Phys. London.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wm. Hallowell, M. D. Mem. Roy. Coll. Sur., Edinburgh.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, R. Melville, M. D.
Medical Jurisprudence, Francis Badgley, M. D., late Lect. on Med. Jurisp. in the University McGill College.
Practical Anatomy, under the superintendance of the Lecturer on Anatomy.
Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered to, and obstetrical cases provided for those Students who avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Toronto Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital.
The Lecturers will illustrate their respective subjects by suitable Preparations, Diagrams, and Plates.
A choice and extensive Library will be at the disposal of the Students, under certain regulations.
Further information may be obtained, on application to any of the Lecturers.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D., Secretary.

17, Bay-street, Toronto, October 22nd, 1850. 12-1f

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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. 41-1f

CAUTION.

THE Inhabitants of Toronto are respectfully requested not to relieve Strangers, whose cases they are not acquainted with, but refer them to the Home of Industry for relief, there being many impostors in the City at present. W. M. WESTMACOTT, Secretary. House of Industry. Toronto, December 6th 1850. 23-1f

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c.

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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. 21-1f

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and

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

New Patent Cork Hat,

Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter. September 24th, 1850. 9-1f

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold Street New York, continue 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.

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THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-1f

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