

# 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. 17.]

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 21, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCXCVIII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Nov. 21.	20th SUND. AFT. TRIN. { M. Prov. 17, John 16. E. " 19, Philem.	
M	" 25.	{ M. Isaiah 4, John 17. E. " 5, Heb. 1.	
T	" 26.	{ M. " 6, John 18. E. " 7, Heb. 2.	
W	" 27.	{ M. " 8, John 19. E. " 9, Heb. 3.	
T	" 28.	{ M. " 10, John 20. E. " 11, Heb. 4.	
F	" 29.	{ M. " 12, John 21. E. " 13, Heb. 5.	
S	" 30.	St. ANDREW. { M. Prov. 20, Acts 1. E. " 21, Heb. 6.	
P	Dec. 1.	1st SUND. IN ADVENT. { M. Isaiah 1, Acts 2. E. " 2, Heb. 7.	

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.  
For the week ending November 25th, 1850.  
VISITORS:  
THE PRINCIPAL—Prof. RICHARDSON, M.B., M.R.C.S.L.  
CENSOR:  
Rev. G. MAYNARD, M.A., Mathematical Master.  
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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## TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

NOVEMBER 24, 1850.

BEING THE SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE EASTER.

If there be any more Sundays before Advent Sunday, the Service of some of those Sundays that were omitted after the Epiphany shall be taken in to supply so many as are here wanting. And if there be fewer the overplus may be omitted: Provided that this last Collect, Epistle, and Gospel shall always be used upon the Sunday next before Advent, Rubric at the end of the Service, for the 25th Sunday after Trinity.

Behold, the days are come, saith the Lord, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign, and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth. In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely; and this is His Name whereby he shall be called, THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS. Therefore behold, the days are come, saith the Lord, that they shall no more say, The Lord liveth, which brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but, The Lord liveth, which brought up, and which led the seed of the house of Israel out of the north-country, and from all countries whither I had driven them; and they shall dwell in their own land.

The passage chosen for to-day's Gospel concludes with a remarkable acknowledgment by "those men who had seen the miracle" of the loaves, that He who wrought it was indeed "that Prophet which should come into the world."

It is in connexion with this confession that our Church has appointed for the Epistle one of the great prophecies of Messiah's coming; in order that we may have in one view, the source from whence so general an expectation of His advent had been derived, and also the acknowledgment that this general expectation had been realized. Our Church, having first brought before us the prophecy, then shows us how the miracles of our Blessed Saviour drew from those who witnessed them the confession that in Him the prophecy was fulfilled. Thus would she prepare our minds for the approach of that holy season, when the recollection of His first coming so naturally reminds us of the wisdom of preparing for His second. Our Church would to-day "stir us up" to renewed thought upon that solemn judgment, which we must then undergo.

This prophecy of Jeremiah is one of those which chiefly served to keep alive in men's minds from age to age the belief that a great Prophet should come into the world to confer on God's people such blessings as they had never before received. No words could more highly raise their expectations, or more accurately describe the Messiah's dignity and office, than those which the Prophet uses.

"Behold, (he says) the days are come;" speaking of the event as near at hand, though many hundred years had to pass before it should take place. Thus did the Church of old look for, and hasten

unto the coming of that day; and thus should we be "looking for, and hastening unto the coming of that other day of God," which is still to be regarded as "at hand," though it may not dawn for many generations. "One day is, with the Lord," we are told, "as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."

Describing the Messiah under the well-known emblem of "a Branch," the prophet intimates the stem from which this Branch should spring. "The Lord saith, I will raise unto David a Branch;" showing that He was to be "of the house and lineage of David." This emblem of a Branch is probably used to intimate the growth of Messiah's kingdom and the dignity of His Person. Unmarked and little valued on first shooting from its stem, this Branch was to attain such height and breadth, that all the nations of the earth would rest under its shadow. And the perfect holiness of the Messiah's character is expressed by calling it "a righteous Branch." His people are elsewhere called "trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord;" but He alone, of all the sons of Adam, is truly "righteous;" even as He is called "Jesus Christ the righteous, who is the propitiation for our sins."

Secondly, His offices were to be those of a king and judge. "A king shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth." And the effects of His reign were to be such, that "in His days Judah should be saved, and Israel dwell safely." The blessings of His reign would be such as even to dim the brightness of that great deliverance which had been wrought for their fathers in Egypt. "Even that which was made glorious would have no glory in this respect, by reason of the glory that excelleth." Men would cease to dwell in memory on that great instance of God's mercy, having so far nobler an instance of it to commemorate.

We are fully authorized to apply all this to the Christian Church, which we know to be the Israel of God, and which the Lord Jesus reigneth as King and Shepherd. Under his protection we may "dwell safely," and in this "day" of grace, we may "be saved," if we neglect not so great salvation. And, assuredly, the day is coming, when He shall "judge the world with righteousness, and minister true judgment unto the people."

But, thirdly, the most remarkable part of the prophecy is "The Name, by which He shall be called." "This is the Name by which He shall be called, THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS;" that is, Jehovah our Righteousness; for the word "LORD" stands for Jehovah, wherever it is printed, as in this place, in large characters. Now "Jehovah" is the incommunicable Name of God; and, therefore, this Name, thus applied to the Messiah, declares to us His essential Godhead; while the latter part of His Name, "Our Righteousness," intimates that being born of David's seed, and thus becoming man, He should work out for us a perfect righteousness; by which repenting sinners might be justified before God. In like manner the Apostle tells us, that "Christ has made unto us Righteousness." His righteousness it is, which merits for us what in ourselves we could never deserve; and His presence in our hearts it is, which quickens us to a new and holy life, so that "the righteousness of the law may be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."

Well may the prophet say, "The days come when it shall no more be said, The Lord liveth, which brought up the children of Israel out of Egypt." The memory of that redemption shall be lost in this far mightier deliverance to accomplish which God has become the Son of man; yea, (which is more than even that stupendous fact,) "He hath been made sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him." "The Lord liveth," who by so wondrous a descent "has visited and redeemed His people, and hath raised up an horn of salvation for us in the house of His servant David."

Surely the first duty suggested to us by this passage, is that of praise and thanksgiving for this unspeakable gift. The next is, to receive this Blessed Visitor to our fallen world in all His gracious offices and in His Divine as well as human character: adoring Him as God: obeying Him as king; believing that He shall come to be our judge; and in expectation of that awful judgment, depending singly on His mediation for pardon and acceptance.

May His righteousness be both imputed to us for our justification, and also wrought in our hearts daily by His Holy Spirit; so that He may live in us, and we may live by the faith of Him, who thus loved us, and gave Himself for us!

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO

#### LAYING THE CHIEF CORNER STONE OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Yesterday, the 20th inst., the Corner Stone of St. James's Cathedral, was laid by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

There was Divine Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, at one o'clock, when for the Psalms and Lessons for the day, the following were used:

PSALMS lxxx, cii.

First Lesson..... MALACHI iii.

Instead of the Magnificat, PSALM cxxxii. was sung.

Second Lesson... MATTHEW xxvi. v. 6 to 14.

Instead of the Nunc Dimittis, PSALM lxxviii. was sung.

A Sermon from 2 Samuel chapter vi., verse 12, was preached by the Bishop. And a collection made on behalf of the Building Fund.

After Service, the procession was formed at the North side of the Church, and proceeded thence down Yonge-street and along King-street to the site of the new Cathedral in the following order. G. T. Denison, Esq., kindly acting as Marshal:—

Church Beadles (Two and Two)

Sexton and Head Beadle.

Sunday-School Children.

Deacons.

(In Surplices and Hoods.)

Priests.

(In Surplices, Scarfs, and Hoods.)

Parish Clerk.

Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,

Churchwarden

Bearing the Bottle.

T. D. Harris, Esq.,

Churchwarden.

Bearing the Brass Plate.

Choir.

Organist.

Rector of St. James's Church.

Bishop's Chaplains.

Vergers.

LORD BISHOP.

Fred. Cumberland, Esq.,

Architect,

with the Trowel.

J. P. Ridout, Esq.,

Architect,

with the Plans.

Building Committee.

Mr. Metcalf,

Contractor,

With the Plumb.

Mr. Forbes,

Contractor,

With the Mallet.

Officers and Members of the Church Society.

Congregation, on Foot.

Carriages.

On the arrival at the Stone the gentlemen forming the procession, arranged themselves on the platform, when the Service was commenced, the Ven. Archdeacon of York reading the versicles and prayers.

At the laying of the Stone, Lewis Moffatt Esq. handed to the Bishop the bottle which had been hermetically sealed by Mr. Hooper, which his Lordship inserted in the place prepared for it. The space not occupied by the bottle having been filled with pulverized charcoal, T. D. Harris, Esq., handed the plate which had been taken from the Corner Stone of the burnt Church, to his Lordship who laid it over the cavity.

The inscription on the new plate was then read by Thos. Champion, Not. Pub., Acting Registrar, and the plate handed to the Bishop who laid it on the stone, after which it was cemented into its place. The Trowel was then handed by F. Cumberland, Esq., and after spreading the mortar the Stone was lowered to its place. Thos. Ridout, Esq., then gave the Mallet and Plumb to the Bishop, who having tried the Stone pronounced the words as in the following service.

The Choir under the leading of J. P. Clarke, then sang the Anthem composed for the occasion.

The concluding prayers were said by the Rector.

The Hymn was then sung which was generally joined in by the Crowd present.

After which his Lordship the Bishop blessed the people.

Contents of the Bottle inserted in the Cavity of the Stone.

Toronto Patriot of April 12, 1849, containing an account of the Fire on the 7th April, by which the Church was destroyed.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Vestry of St. James's Church to report on the Rebuilding of the Church. Toronto, 1849.

Second Report of the Committee appointed by the Vestry of St. James's Church, to report on the Rebuilding of the Church. Toronto, 1849.

Resolutions and Amendments, to be submitted to the Vestry of St. James's Church, at the Meeting to be held on Friday, December 14. 1849.

Thoughts on the Rebuilding of the Cathedral Church of St. James. By the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Printed for private circulation only. 1850.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Primary Visitation, held on the 9th September, 1841. By the Right Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Visitation in June, MDCCLXVIII. By JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

The First General Report of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for the Year ending on the 7th June, 1843.

Second Report of The Church Society.

The Constitution of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto adopted at the meeting of the Society held on the twenty-third day of October, 1844, and sanctioned by the Lord Bishop, as the Act of Incorporation direct.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto for the year ending on 31st March, 1850.

The Churchman's Pocket Almanac for the year of our Lord, 1850.

Scobie's Almanack, 1851.

The Church Newspaper, of Nov. 14, 1850, containing an account of the introductory Lectures of the Medical Faculty of the Church University.

The inside sheet of the Church Newspaper of Nov., 21, 1850.

List of persons engaged in The Church printing office.

Order of Services for the day.

Order of Procession for the day.

Conditions, &c., of Competition Designs of St. James's Church, Toronto.

A Lithograph of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, destroyed by Fire, on the morning of the 8th April, 1849.

The following Coins, &c. taken from the Old Stone:—

British Shilling, Geo. IV, 1829.

" Sovereign, Wm. IV, 1831.

" Farthing, Wm. IV, 1831.

Coronation Medal, William and Adelaide, Sept. 8, 1831.

And in addition,

Coronation Medal, Victoria, June 20, 1837. Given by J. Marling, Esq.

Medal struck on the Marriage of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, Feb. 10, 1840. Given by Thos. Wheeler.

Bronze Medalion of His Excellency Lord Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General, executed by Mr. Thos. Wheeler.

COPPER COINS— $\frac{1}{2}$  Geo. IV. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.; 1d., do.

"  $\frac{1}{2}$  Wm. IV. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.; 1d., do.

"  $\frac{1}{2}$  Vic. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.; 1d., do.

Montreal Bank, 1d., Habitan; do. Building

"  $\frac{1}{2}$  Habitan; do. Building

SILVER COINS—Crown Vic. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.; Florin, do.; 1s. do

6d., do.; 4d., do.; 3d., do.; 2d., do.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., do.

GOLD COIN—Sovereign Vic.  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.

A halfpenny token, silver in the centre, with copper rim: Vic. Given by Mr. John Hogg.

A parchment roll on which was engrossed the following inscription, being a copy of that engraved on the Brass Plate:—

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

THIS CORNER-STONE OF

The Cathedral Church of St. James,

IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, COUNTY OF YORK, CANADA

WEST.

WAS LAID ON THE 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEAR

OF OUR LORD MDCCCL.

AND IN THE FOURTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND

JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., LL.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE REVEREND HENRY JAMES GRASSETT, M.A.,

RECTOR OF THE PARISH.

THE REVEREND EDMUND BALDWIN, M.A.,

ASSISTANT MINISTER.

THOMAS DENNIE HARRIS AND LEWIS MOFFATT,

CHURCHWARDENS.

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, JAMES BROWNE, AND

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, ALEXANDER DIXON,

WITH THE RECTOR AND CHURCHWARDENS, BEING THE

COMMITTEE FOR THE ERECTION OF THE CHURCH.

FREDERICK W. CUMBERLAND, AND THOS. RIDOUT,

ARCHITECTS.

METCALF, WILSON, AND FORBES,

BUILDERS.

THIS CHURCH HAVING BEEN DESTROYED BY FIRE ON

THE 6TH DAY OF JAN., 1839, AND AGAIN ON THE

7TH DAY OF APRIL, 1849, WAS RE-BUILT BY THE

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CON-

GREGATION, ASSISTED BY A GRANT

OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

STERLING FROM

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

"EXCEPT THE LORD BUILD THE HOUSE, THEIR LABOUR

IS BUT LOST THAT BUILD IT."

Services performed at the Laying of the Stone.

Minister—O Lord open Thou our lips.

Answer—And our mouth shall shew forth Thy praise.

Minister—Glory be to the Father and to the Son: and

to the Holy Ghost;

Answer—As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever

shall be: world without end. Amen.

Let us pray.

OUR FATHER, which art in heaven, Hallowed be

Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in

earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily

bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive

them that trespass against us. And lead us not into tempta-

tion; But deliver us from evil: For Thine is the king-

dom, The power, and the glory, For ever and ever.—

Amen.

COLLECTS.

PREVENT us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy

most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual

help; that in all our works begun, continued, and ended

in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy Name, and finally by

Thy mercy obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ

our Lord. Amen.

O ALMIGHTY God, who hast built Thy Church upon

the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ

himself being the head corner-stone: Grant us so to be

joined together in unity of spirit by their doctrine,

that we may be made an holy temple acceptable unto

Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

STIR up, we beseech Thee, O Lord, the wills of Thy

faithful people; that they, plentifully bringing forth

the fruit of good works, may of Thee be plentifully re-

warded; Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A prayer for Unity.

O GOD the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only

Saviour, the Prince of Peace; Give us grace seriously

to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our un-

happy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice,

Spirit, and one Hope of our Calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, and one God and Father of us all, so we may henceforth be all of one heart, and of one soul, united in one holy bond of Truth and Peace, of Faith and Charity, and may with one mind and with one mouth glorify Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

During which will be read these sentences:

Except the LORD build the house, their labour is but lost that build it.—Psalm cxxvii, 1.

Her foundations are upon the holy hills; the LORD loveth the gates of Sion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.—Psalm lxxxvii, 1.

He shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with shoutings, crying Grace, Grace unto it.—Zech. iv.

THE STONE BEING LAID.

This Corner Stone of the Foundation we lay in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and may God Almighty grant that the building thus begun in His Name may be happily carried on to its complete termination, without injury or accident, let or hindrance; and that when completed it may be consecrated and set apart for Him and His services, to the honour of His Name, and the salvation of the souls of men, from generation to generation through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is JESUS CHRIST," who is "GOD over all, blessed through evermore;" and "in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins." Amen.

ANTHEM.

From Psalm cxxxix, verse 1.

Being the words sang together by course, in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord, on the laying of the Foundation Stone of the second Temple.—(See Ezra III, verse 11.)

O GIVE thanks unto the Lord; for He is gracious: and His mercy endureth for ever.

Let us pray.

I.

O LORD JESU CHRIST, Son of the living God, who art very God Almighty, the Brightness and Image of the Eternal Father, and Life Eternal, who art the Corner Stone, cut out of the Mountain without hands, and our unchangeable Foundation: Confirm Thou this Stone now laid in Thy Name; and do Thou, who art the Beginning and the Ending, by whom in the beginning God the Father created all things, vouchsafe to be the beginning, and the increase and the ending of this work, which we this day begin to the honour and glory of Thy Name, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Spirit, One God, world without end. Amen.

II.

GRANT, O Lord, that all who with ready minds shall have given help to the building of this Thy Holy House, may obtain health in body and soul through Jesus Christ our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

III.

O LORD God Almighty, who hast put into the hearts of men wisdom and understanding in all manner of workmanship, grant to all who shall be employed in this holy work, a spirit worthy of Thy service; that having Thee ever before their eyes, they may so order themselves in all blameless conversation, that with clean hands and pure hearts, minds occupied in salutary meditation, they may worship, through Jesus Christ our Lord and only Saviour. Amen.

IV.

O ETERNAL God, mighty in power, and of Majesty incomprehensible, whom the Heaven of heavens cannot contain, much less the walls of Temples made with hands, and who hast yet been graciously pleased to promise Thy especial presence wheresoever two or three of Thy faithful servants shall assemble in Thy Name to offer up their praises and supplications unto Thee; vouchsafe, O Lord, to be present with us who are here gathered together with all humility and readiness of heart, and have laid the Foundation Stone of this building, which we desire to erect to the honour of Thy Name, beseeching Thee that it may be separated from all unhallowed, ordinary, and common uses, and dedicated to Thy service, for reading and preaching Thy Holy Word, for celebrating Thy Holy Sacraments, for offering to Thy Glorious Majesty the sacrifices of praise and thanksgiving, for blessing Thy people in Thy Name, and for the performance of all other Holy Offices. Accept, O Lord, this service at our hands, and bless it with such success as may tend most to Thy glory and to the happiness of Thy people, both temporal and spiritual, through Jesus Christ our Blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

HYMN.

CHRIST is our Corner Stone,  
On Him alone we build:  
With His true Saints alone  
The courts of Heaven are fill'd.  
On His great love  
Our hopes we place,  
Of present grace  
And joys above.

Here, gracious God, do Thou  
For evermore draw nigh;  
Accept each faithful vow,  
And mark each suppliant sigh.  
In copious shower  
On all who pray  
Each holy day,  
Thy blessings pour.

Here may we gain from Heaven  
The grace which we implore,  
And may that grace, once given,  
Be with us evermore,  
Until that day  
When all the blest,  
To endless rest  
Are call'd away.

Praise to the God of Heaven!  
Praise to His only Son!  
And praise to Him be given  
Who joins them both in One;  
The Holy Dove,  
Who makes us meet  
For the blest seat  
Of God above!

THE BENEDICTION.

THE peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.

DIocese OF MONTREAL.

FORMATION OF A DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

A Meeting was held at the National School House, Montreal, at the close of the proceedings of the Central Board of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, on the 10th October, at which it was resolved to establish a Church Society for the Diocese of Montreal, and a Committee was appointed to frame a Constitution and By-Laws, and to report to a future meeting.

We give below an account, taken from a Montreal paper, of a subsequent meeting, held on the 30th Oct.

The Constitution and By-Laws adopted are, in most respects, the same as those of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1850.

In accordance with the Bishop's Circular of October 11, a general meeting of the Diocese, was held this day at the National School, Montreal.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal in the chair.

After prayer, the Bishop addressed the meeting on unity and energy of action, and then called upon the Secretary to read the resolution and circular upon which the Meeting was called.

The Report was read and received. It was then

Resolved.—That a General Meeting of the members of the Church in this Diocese be held in this city, on the day fixed for the Annual Meeting of the Society, for the purpose of fully organizing the Society by the appointment of a Central Board, and such officers of the Society as are usually appointed at the general annual meetings of the Diocese of Quebec, and that the clergy present be requested to use their best endeavours to procure subscribers to the Society, previous to the said general meeting, and that the clergy who are not present be requested by circular to do the same.

Resolved.—That a subscription list be now opened to afford to persons present an opportunity of subscribing to this society, and of thereby becoming members thereof, in accordance with the 7th clause of the By-Laws recently adopted.

Resolved.—That the President, Dr. Bethune, Dr. Adamson, Rev. C. Bancroft, Dr. Holmes, Col. Wilgress E. L. Montzambert, Esq., Rev. W. Bond, to be a Committee to prepare resolutions and nominate the movers and seconders thereof, and to make such other preparations as may be required for the general meeting to be held on the third Tuesday in January next.

After the benediction the meeting separated.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT COTEAU DU LAC.—This ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, on the 24th October. His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Armine Mountain, acting Chaplain for the occasion, had arrived on the preceding evening at the house of the Missionary, the Rev. J. Mountain. The morning was not propitious, as it rained heavily all the early part of the day; but nevertheless a large proportion of the members of the congregation were present, some of them coming from considerable distances. The Incumbent, with several of the leading inhabitants, met the Bishop at the Church door and presented the petition for the consecration of the Church, which was read by the Rev. H. Patton. The Bishop then said, "Sirs, is this your desire?" and the minister and the people replying, it is, his Lordship said, in the Name of God, let us begin. A procession was then formed, and the Bishop and Clergy walked on. After the Bishop had taken his seat within the chancel rails, the deed of conveyance of the site was presented by the donor. The Rev. J. Mountain at the same time presented, on behalf of Mrs. Mountain of Cornwall, C. W., a flagon for the Holy Communion; and the Rev. A. W. Mountain, on behalf of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a set of books for the performance of Divine Service, the Church not having been yet used for Public Worship. The usual prayers having been offered by the Bishop, the sentence of consecration was read by the acting Chaplain, and signed by his Lordship. The service was then proceeded with, Morning Prayer being said by the Rev. J. Mountain, and the Revs. H. Patton, and A. Mountain reading the lessons, and Epistle and Gospel. The sermon was preached by the Bishop from Acts VII, "Sirs, ye are brethren."

The church which is built of brick, with stone copings, is 56 feet long by 32 wide, exclusive of the chancel, and will accommodate about 300 worshippers. It is surmounted by a tower and spire, and altogether exhibits signs of a marked endeavour to improve upon the architectural style and general appearance of the churches heretofore erected in Canada. In this respect, however, the Clergy labour under great disadvantages, in consequence of their being no good models already existing in the diocese to which they can refer, nor any architects who have made this branch of their profession their peculiar study; but we trust that this is a deficiency that will before any long time be supplied, and that there will be erected in different parts of the country, a few churches which shall display some little true taste and knowledge of the principles of the art, and shall enable those in church building to erect, at little or no additional expenditure of money, structures that shall not only accommodate a given number of worshippers, but at the same time shall approve themselves in every way worthy of the purpose for which they are intended.

The internal arrangements of the church at Coteau du Lac are, in most respects, particularly good, and elicited his Lordship's approbation. The whole building gives evidence of a desire for the celebration of divine worship in a reverent and seemly manner. This is the first church consecrated by the Bishop of Montreal, but we understand that there are several others in the diocese very nearly ready for the performance of that ceremony, and we trust that their number, as well as that of the clergy, may increase rapidly under his Lordship's administration.

His Lordship returned to Montreal on Friday the 25th.—Partly from the Montreal Gazette.

DIocese OF QUEBEC.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

The Bishops of Quebec and Montreal met at the College from their respective Sees, to attend a Meeting of the Corporation, which was held on Saturday the 5th of October. The other members of the Corporation present were—the Rev. Principal Nicholls, M.A., Professor Miles, M.A. Vice Principal, the Rev. Professor Hellmuth, and Professor Chapman, B.A., constituting the College Council.—Col. Morris, the Rev. L. Doolittle (College Bursar), Rev. C. P. Reid, G. F. Bowen and Hollis Smith, Esquires, Trustees. The Hon. E. Hale, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Corporation, was absent at Boston, and the Rev. C. Jackson, the remaining Trustee, was too ill to at-

tend. The sitting occupied the greater part of the day, and matters of considerable importance to the temporal interests of the Institution were discussed and disposed of.

Their Lordships the Bishops were both guests at the Principal's Lodge, and this having been the first visit of the Bishop of Montreal to the College, the Students were all introduced to him in form.

On Sunday the 6th the Bishop of Quebec administered the Holy Communion and preached at Sherbrooke in the morning, and preached at Lennoxville in the afternoon. The Bishop of Montreal, in like manner, administered the Communion at Lennoxville, where he also preached, as well as in the evening at Sherbrooke, where his Lordship passed the night at the residence of the Rev. Professor Hellmuth, Incumbent of the place. On Monday the 7th, both prelates set out for Montreal, in order to attend the meeting of the Central Board of the Incorporated Church Society.

The Rev. Thomas Pennefather, B.A., has been appointed to the charge of Bourg Louis and St. Catherine's, taken off from the Mission of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec.

The Revs. F. de Lamare and F. A. Smith have arrived at their respective destinations in the District of Gaspé, where they were received with demonstrations of great kindness and respect. A new Church is about to be erected at Malbaie, in the mission of Mr. Smith.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Central Board, held on the 10th Oct. 1850, it was

Resolved.—That whereas a Committee was appointed by the Central Board of the Church Society, in the month of May last, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a respectable Female School for the Diocese of Quebec, the primary object being the education of the daughters of the Clergy, the said Committee being directed to report to the next sitting of the Board;—and whereas, the Committee having done so in the month of July last, and their Report having been adopted, which was in favour of establishing such a school, it may be considered that their functions ceased, and that they are no longer a Committee,—a Committee be named by their Lordships the Bishops of Quebec and Montreal, to carry out the object contemplated by the Board, first, with respect to the locality where the said school shall be established; and secondly, to devise measures for raising the necessary means for effecting the same.

DIocese OF MELBOURNE.

PORTLAND.—The Bishop of Melbourne arrived here on Friday, March 1st, and remained till the following Friday. Since his Lordship's visit last year the Church ground has been enclosed, and the school-room neatly ceiled and whitewashed; so that it now forms a very suitable place for Divine Service, except that it is much too small for the wants of the people, many of whom are unable to obtain seats in it. There was also in operation a well attended and well-managed day-school, and a good Sunday-school.

THE WANNON.—From Portland the Bishop returned to Mr. E. Henty's station on the Wannan. Here he met a few of the settlers in that neighbourhood, who have long been anxious to obtain a resident Clergyman among them. The Bishop undertook to place one there, at the earliest possible opportunity, if they would guarantee the sum of £150 per annum, to be paid by Mr. Henty on Sunday Divine Service was performed at Henty's wool-shed, which had been most conveniently fitted up for a temporary church. The congregation consisted of between thirty and forty persons, of whom seven afterwards received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

MOUNT ROUSE.—On Monday the Bishop resumed his journey, and on Saturday he reached Mr. Montgomery's station, at Mount Rouse, where he spent the next day, holding Divine Service in the verandah, and administering the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The following week he returned to Melbourne, having, through the good providence of God, accomplished, with Mrs. Perry, a journey of more than a thousand miles, with only one slight accident.

CONFIRMATION.—On Wednesday, March 28th, the ordinance of Confirmation was administered by the Bishop in the Cathedral Church of St. James, Melbourne, to seventeen males and twenty-eight females.

DIocese OF CAPETOWN.

STATE OF THE DIOCESE.—Our readers will peruse with much pleasure the following testimony from a lay member of the Church to the improvement effected under Bishop Gray. It occurs in a letter dated Graham's Town, May 28, 1850:—

"You may judge of the improvement that has already taken place by the following statistics. Throughout the Diocese we now have twenty-two Parsons in the West Province, and sixteen in the East Province, besides several Catechists; and three Parsons at Natal, and four at St. Helena; nearly three times as many as there were throughout the whole Diocese before the appointment of the Bishop. In this town we have daily Service, and a weekly Offertory which produces £300 a year, on an average. We have a Collegiate Institution set going in Capetown, and a neat little Church Magazine, published monthly. We have a good school building here; but sadly want a staff of masters, permanently attached to it. The moral tone of this town is particularly improved; open and heinous sin, heretofore so common, is not now, at all events, so notorious. We are fairly started now, but our hands want strengthening very much, even yet. Our staff is not sufficiently strong; there are many outlying places to which Clergy should be appointed, independently of the Orange River Sovereignty and the heathen in all parts. The Bishop has already written for one Clergyman for Bloem Fontein, the capital of the Orange River Sovereignty. But what will one man be in a large territory equal to Ireland, with its population scattered in all directions? Opposition of Non-conformists is getting vigorous; and they are not only trying to hinder and annoy by every possible means, but they are doing their utmost to pre-occupy vacant posts. Emigration appears to keep on steadily here. We want a great many handicrafts yet,—carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, labourers, shepherds servants."

DIocese OF VICTORIA.

HONG KONG.—The Church of England Anglo Chinese School has recently been transferred by the Rev. V. Stanton to the Bishop of Victoria. Mr. Stanton in a final Report gives the following history of the School:—

"The plan of the institution was formed during my last visit to England; and in 1843, previous to leaving,

I collected money from my friends there, as far as could be done in a private form. For their security and the security of future subscribers I vested this money and the contemplated buildings and other property of the School, in the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Harrowby (then Viscount Sandon, M. P.), Lord Ashley, M. P., and Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M. P.

"The execution of my long cherished design was much retarded. In the first place, delay arose in the allocation of a site; then, in my severe sickness and subsequent protracted debility; and lastly, after the building was ready and my health in some measure restored, I found great difficulty in procuring a suitable Assistant.

"However, in the Autumn of 1848, Mr. James Summers arrived from England, and immediately devoted himself to the study of the Chinese language, in which he has ever since been making rapid progress. In the Spring of 1849, a class of seven boys was received from the Morrison Education Society, and later in the year other boys were collected together, from the neighbourhood, raising the number to thirty-four, their present amount. These boys are now distributed into three classes, and their studies about equally divided between English and Chinese."

UNITED STATES.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Christ Church, Cincinnati, Oct. 7, 8 P.M.

The Bishop of North Carolina, in the Chair. A Resolution of the Bishop of Tennessee, laid on the table, on the 5th instant, was called up and amended by the insertion of a preamble. Its object was in view of the indebtedness of the Treasury to the amount of \$15,000, to discontinue the appropriation of \$1,000 to the Bishop of Illinois.

The Bishop of Maine moved to strike out so much of the preamble as related to the Bishop of Illinois, and insert, instead thereof, a Resolution calling on the members of the Board, and especially the Bishops, to "use every exertion in their power, with a view to such contributions in proportion to the wealth and number of the Parishes in their several Dioceses, as shall be sufficient, before the next annual meeting in July, to discharge the present indebtedness, and fully to sustain the appropriations for the year."

The motion to "strike out" prevailed, and the Board then adjourned to attend the public missionary meeting in this Church, on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., and to transact business after its conclusion.

October 9, 7 1/2 P.M.

The public meeting was held: the Bishop of Illinois presided. After singing the 103d hymn, and prayers by the presiding Bishop, Addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Ohio, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, Louisiana, and Illinois.

A collection was made amounting to \$257.41. After the 107th hymn, the meeting was closed with prayers by the Presiding Officer.

The public meeting having ended, and the Bishop of Illinois having retired, the Bishop of New Jersey took the chair at the request of the Senior Bishop present.

A public meeting was ordered for Friday evening next, and a Committee appointed to prepare resolutions for the same. The Bishops of Western New York, Pennsylvania, and Maine, were appointed.

The Board then adjourned to attend the same.

The Board attended the public meeting. The Bishop of North Carolina, the Senior Bishop, presided.

The 52nd Psalm was sung and prayers offered. Addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Pennsylvania, New York, and Indiana, and Rev. Messrs. Atkinson, Jacob L. Clark, McCoy, Townsend (Fort Smith, Ark.) and Giltett, of Houston, Texas.

The collection amounted to \$86.60. After the 105th hymn, and the benediction by the Bishop presiding, the meeting was dismissed.

The Board then met for business. The list of the Board elected for the next three years by the General Convention, was read.

Resolutions for the publication of the proceedings and the payment of the expenses of meeting, were adopted.

The Domestic Committee was re-appointed.

The Bishop of Maine had permission to withdraw his amendment offered at the meeting of 7th October.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson then offered the following Resolutions, to be laid on the table for future consideration:

- Resolved.—That there ought to be raised in the ensuing year, for the service of the Domestic Branch of the Board of Missions of this Church, and for coming years, not less than \$60,000.
- Resolved.—That a similar amount or more, should be raised for the service of the Foreign Department of said Board.
- Resolved.—That the Bishops of this Church be earnestly requested to take upon themselves the charge, in their respective Dioceses, of urging upon the flocks committed to their care by personal appeal, or otherwise, to every parish in the same, the duty of sustaining this resolution.
- Resolved.—That the respective Committees of the Board of Missions be enjoined to bring before the Church, through the Spirit of Missions or otherwise, the most general missionary intelligence as to the Missions of the Church of England, as well as of our branch of the Church.
- Resolved.—That the Foreign Committee be instructed to renew the mission to the decayed Churches in Asia Minor, in the manner they shall deem the most likely to accomplish the best results, and that the late Missionary Bishop to Turkey, be requested to submit his views on the subject.

On motion, the Foreign Committee was directed to pay the last named Bishop's salary to the first of Oct. instant.

Adjourned to meet on the 14th inst., at five o'clock. October 14, 5 P.M.

Quorum not present. Adjourned to meet on the 15th at eight A.M.

October 15, 8 A.M.

The Board met; present, eight Bishops, three clerical and three lay members.

The Bishop of North Carolina presided. The resolutions of Dr. Atkinson were taken up. The Bishop of South Carolina moved the following preamble to the first:

Whereas, in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the number of congregations is not less than 1,700, and the number of Dioceses twenty-nine; and therefore if each congregation (the larger according to their abundance, and the smaller according to their means) contribute forty dollars on an average, and if each Diocese contributed according to

the number of its parishes on an average, the sum of \$2,100, the amount would be above \$60,000. Therefore Resolved, &c.

The Resolution thus amended was adopted, and the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Resolutions were also adopted. On motion of the Bishop of New Jersey, it was Resolved.—That it be respectfully recommended to the House of Bishops to nominate at their present session a Presbyter to be the Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at Cape Palmas, and the parts adjacent, on the west coast of Africa.

The Rev. Jon Payne was accordingly nominated and elected.

On motion of Mr. R. H. Gardiner, a resolution was adopted, stating the inconvenience and suffering sustained by the Missionaries of this Board from the irregularity of the payment of their salaries, and directing that certain legacies be invested in public stocks, and specially reserved for the purpose of equalizing the payments of them; and to be pledged as security for temporary loans, whenever there are not sufficient funds in the Treasury for the payment of the salaries.

After reading the minutes, the Board adjourned sine die. We are informed on good authority that great difficulty at times was experienced in getting a quorum, and that the business of the Board was necessarily hurried through in consequence of the pressure of business in the General Convention. And yet certain agitators among us wish to add a Triennial Meeting of the Trustees of the Seminary at the same time and place, by way of heightening the confusion!

Communications.

[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.

To the Right Reverend and Honourable, the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

MY LORD,—I take the earliest opportunity of offering my hearty congratulations upon your safe return to your Diocese.

I have looked forward to this event with much anxiety, being desirous, with numerous other members of our Church, both Clerical and Lay, in all parts of the Province, to be favoured with your determination respecting the calling together a convocation of the Clergy and Laity of our Church, within your Diocese, at an early period, with a view to deliberate upon the fittest means for the establishment, under legitimate authority, of a form of Church government in the same, which shall unite her members in promoting and securing her efficiency, and for the maintenance of her discipline, and also obtaining that additional Episcopal supervision, upon which, under Divine favour, the prosperity of our Church essentially rests.

Your Lordship is of course aware that at the request of the venerable the Archdeacons of Kingston and of York, and upon the grounds of your absence from the Diocese, I forbore bringing the subject under the notice of the Legislature, in its last Session, as I was about to do, on pressing solicitations from every quarter of the Province, and in complying at once with this request, I solicited the venerable Archdeacons to urge upon your attention, whilst in England, the advancement of what was so generally required.

I do not now enter on the necessity which exists for the adoption of this measure; I can add nothing to what you have so ably and conclusively set forth, when Archdeacon of York, in favour of its being done; I will merely observe, that if in the then comparative infancy of our Colonial Church, you, with so many of the Clergy, advocated its necessity; how much more must it be needed, when her members amount, as you have stated, to 200,000 persons, distributed over a vast territory, every where sensible of their rapidly accumulating spiritual wants; of the need of extending sound religious instruction; and especially desirous of thorough Episcopal supervision.

The communications I have received on this subject from all parts of Canada, urging me to redeem the pledge I had given to bring it before the Legislature, and the expression of public opinion on every side, which is altogether in its favour, lead me to hope, that both Clergy and Laity may look with confidence to your Lordship to complete and carry out that which originated with yourself; which all consider indispensable to the stability of our Church in this Province, and which cannot be delayed without injury to her best and dearest interests.

I request an answer at your Lordship's earliest convenience, for the information of all those on whose behalf I have ventured again to address you.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
your faithful servant,  
(Signed) P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

REPLY.  
Toronto, Nov. 8th, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the fifth instant, and to thank you for your kind congratulations on my safe return.

The subject to which you desire to draw my attention are of a very grave and important character, and require to be approached with much caution and serious reflection.

You are aware, no doubt, that the Colonial Church is part and parcel of the Church of England—as much so as the Diocese of London and Winchester, and that in the present state of the law it is not in the power of the Bishop to assemble his Clergy in Convocation without special permission from the Crown—and if it were assembled it would not perhaps prove satisfactory, as the Convocations in our Church have been always confined to the Clergy.

At the same time, I am sensible that the present state of the Colonial Church is in some respects deficient, arising chiefly from its rapid extension and increasing wants—nor am I indisposed to consider, what steps may be safely taken to remedy such deficiencies.

But I am not prepared to suggest any without much further inquiry from my Clergy—the annals and laws of the Church, and also reference to my brother Prelates of Canada East.

In the mean time, I regret the movement which has been so irregularly made during my absence in England, and more especially as the subject of Convocation was fully noticed in my first Charge, which was delivered on the ninth September, 1841.

In labouring to obtain what may be wise and good, we must proceed in harmony and good faith among ourselves, and on the principles which have directed the Synods and Convocations of former ages.

Above all, we must respect the law as it now stands, and the acknowledged Prerogative of the Crown—and

if they interfere with the natural and Divine action of the Church, we must seek for their modification on that behalf, by humble and respectful representations to the powers which can award relief.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your faithful servant,  
(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.  
The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere.

SECULAR EDUCATION.  
To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR.—If knowledge of the world, make men rogues, may Juba ever live in ignorance—are the words and doubtless the sentiments of Addison, one of the purest and chastest of our British Classics, whose death was a beautiful commentary on a Christian life. "Inextinguishable is the light of knowledge, and it is not to be extinguished by the flames of error, but by the flames of ignorance." But worse than that, Secular instruction only would lead the mind of uneducated youth, to form the worst possible idea of Divinity itself. What can be gained from a knowledge of the whole Heathen Mythology, respecting Juno, Venus, Mars, &c. &c., called Gods or Goddesses, who are described with all the passion of the human mind? Can any thing good or great be obtained by these fables?—and still this is the kind of knowledge that is to supersede the sublimity of the Scripture, by Secular instruction—it is like feeding a hungry famished youth upon bon's' bones. Such paltry divinities, cannot be associated with cause and effect, as in a thunder storm, the idea of Jupiter and his bolts is ridiculous—the deep reverberating peal and vivid flash of lightning obliges the mind to attribute this convulsion of the elements to a far mightier power to all the trumpety Gods and Goddesses of antiquity. It is not for me to deride the beauties of ancient poets as Homer, Virgil, &c.—the only surprise is that they abound in such beauties as they do, with such imperfect notions of the great first cause, and instead of drawing their imagery from Allegorical Deities, whose virtue was in revenge and sensual pleasure—they had been favored, as we are, with the revealed word of God, to draw from nature and truth, how far superior their productions would have been, and instead of fables to amuse the fancy, they had the parables of our Saviour to instruct the mind, and prove the folly of Secular instruction, when not based on a religious foundation.

Toronto, Nov. 15th, 1850. S. L.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Dates from Liverpool October 30th, London 29th, Paris 30th

The Collins steamer *Atlantic* reached her wharf, at the foot of Canal-st. to day at about one o'clock, making the passage from Liverpool in twelve days and twenty-two hours, having left Liverpool at 3 p. m. Oct. 30.

The political intelligence from England is not important. The re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England is yet the all engrossing topic. The Conservative Press and Bishop of London are loud in denunciation. The Government, it is said, will not interfere. Cardinal Wiseman has issued his first pastoral. The document contains nothing new.

The preparations for the Great Exhibition are progressing rapidly. The Palace of Glass is being raised with miraculous quickness.

Murders and burglaries are of the most frequent occurrence.

Nothing has yet transpired as to the result of the course which the three Great Powers have taken in reference to the Danish dispute. From France we hear of a great conspiracy, including most if not all the Provinces of both East and West, accompanied by rumours of mischief to pay at Paris and elsewhere. M. Gent, a member of the National Assembly, has been arrested at Lyons on account of this conspiracy. The whole story may be true, but it is also possible that it is an invention of the Police preparatory to the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and designed to bring the members of that body to the proper frame of mind with reference to the schemes of Louis Napoleon.

The organs of the Government deny that France has proposed, conjointly with Russia, to invade Prussia, provided the last named power will not help Denmark to put down Schleswig-Holstein.

Gen. Cavaignac is said to have declared himself in private conversation in favour of prolonging the term of the President. Doubtful.

The principal news from Germany is that Prussian troops have entered the Electorate of Hesse, marching upon the roads which they have a right to use according to the treaties of 1815. It is said that they do not intend to remain there, but are merely marching through; but this may be so or not, according to circumstances. We do not see that any Austrian or Bavarian forces have made a similar movement, though there is talk of their intention to do so.

The Elector of Hesse still retains his obnoxious ministers; he has also gone a step beyond his former exploits, by dismissing all the officials connected with the financial administration of the Electorate. This is the punishment for their recusancy.

The Berlin Papers state that dispatches have been received from Warsaw, intimating that the Emperor of Russia will be satisfied with nothing but the implicit recognition of the Diet at Frankfurt.

It is reported that the Berlin Cabinet recommends the Duchies to negotiate for peace. From Vienna we learn in relation to the Cassel dispute, that the Exchange was in a panic—Lloyd informs the public, on semi-official authority, that a Bavarian and Austrian battalion was to cross the Hessian frontier yesterday.

The *Munich Gazette*, an official paper, states the Austrian troops in the Tyrol have received orders to take the field.

In Schleswig-Holstein there has been a skirmish near Rendsburg, but no decisive fighting. A few squadrons of Danish cavalry were beaten back by the Holsteiners, the latter losing seven killed. It is thought that the Danish forces are preparing for some important movement.

From Denmark we learn that a cessation of hostilities had been come to, and that matters would be settled by arbitration.

From Italy, Spain, and Portugal we have no intelligence of moment.

One of the regiments destined for Cuba had revolted but the mutiny was easily suppressed.

The difference between the Cabinets of Lisbon and England are becoming more serious in appearance.

Colonial.

We copy from the *Colonist* the following letter from the Hon. Captain Macaulay, formerly of this city, but now in England. It was addressed to His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and published by his permission. Although there are some few points in the letter from which we are inclined to differ,—such as the possibility of making this city a depot for smelting the copper ore—its general tenor is most admirable, and entitles the writer to the thanks of every inhabitant of Toronto.—*Patriot*.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Porchester House, Bayswater, London, 25th October, 1850.

MY DEAR LORD,—Knowing how greatly your Lordship is interested in the welfare of the City of Toronto, I feel that I need not offer any apology for addressing you on the subject of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad. When the Toronto journals announced, that a majority of the City Council, ignorant of, or lacking the moral courage to perform their duty, and determined to submit a very important question for popular decision, I did imagine that the indignant citizens would call on that majority to resign an office, for the due performance of which they had pronounced themselves incapable; but I was not prepared for what did occur. I did not imagine that the intelligent citizens of Toronto would be so blind to their own interest, as to fall into the snare prepared for them by a majority of the City Corporation, whose only object evidently was, to evade a responsibility they had not the courage to encounter. Strange as it will hereafter appear, it is nevertheless true, that a large majority, composed chiefly of the industrial classes, deliberately committed the suicidal act of voting against the construction of a Railroad, to connect their city with the waters of Lake Huron. Did it never occur to these ill-advised and unfortunate people, that they were the individuals who were about to benefit by the construction of this Railroad from its very commencement? Did no one tell the carpenters, joiners, sawyers, blacksmiths, carters, and day labourers, that they were certain to be benefitted, whether the Railroad turned out to be a good speculation or not? Was the fact, that the proportion of the taxes, required to be paid by them, in order to pay the interest on the city debentures proposed to be issued, would be but a small matter compared to the advantage of constant employment, during the whole time the Railroad was constructing, not clearly pointed out?—or if pointed out, were they so hoodwinked by prejudice, as to be unable to see anything in this Railroad to their advantage? Surely they did not imagine that the members of the learned professions, and principal landed proprietors, were about to desert their desks and studies, and turn operatives, to prevent their reaping all the advantages consequent on the construction of the Railroad! But supposing the Railroad were completed, would the advantages offered by it no longer be shared by the industrial classes? I trow not! The proposed line of Railroad runs, for the most part, through land yet uncleared. The land will not be cleared as in other less favoured localities—there will be no logging and burning of the fallen timber—no labour of an unproductive character. Every tree felled will be converted either into firewood, staves, shingles or lumber. The diminished cost of the first article alone will repay to the citizens of Toronto, a sum, nearly, if not quite equivalent to the additional taxes they will be called on to pay.

It is said that there is great store of mineral wealth on the shores of Lake Superior. If so, by what route would the ores of that region reach a market? Would they be sent by water, down Lakes Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and the Welland Canal? Certainly not. If there were a Railroad from Toronto to Penetanguishene—I say Penetanguishene—because I have heard that Nottawasaga Bay has been talked of as a better point for a terminus. I have examined that bay with a view to determine the question. In my opinion it is totally unfit in its present state; and I scarcely think it would be possible to make a harbour at the mouth of the Nottawasaga river closed as that is by a sand bar which rarely has more than four feet water on it. The merits of the harbour of Penetanguishene are well and generally known. But to return to the Railroad; if, as is stated Lake Superior is rich in ores. Toronto is geographically placed in a most favourable position; for there the coals of the Ohio can be most easily brought to meet the ores of Lake Superior. Those ores smelted on the island, or on the line of the Railroad, will be alone a source of great commercial enterprise, by which Toronto must benefit in no small degree. I cannot suppose that these and many other advantages which the City would derive from the construction of the proposed Railroad have not already been frequently pressed upon the notice of the citizens; that they should have been unregarded is what astonished me. Perhaps they thought that the advocates of this Railroad were moved only by interested motives! To a certain extent that is true, for every inhabitant of Toronto is interested, not merely in having the proposed line of Railroad constructed, but also in having that work commenced with the least possible delay. I confess, also, that I feel interested in the question, for having a perfect recollection of the site of the present city before a single tree was cut down, excepting in that part called the garrison, I would not willingly, in my old age behold the decadence of a city which has hitherto so greatly prospered.—At the same time I may observe, that nothing connected with the railroad would grieve me more than it should pass through any portion of my city property; and as I never had, since the question of this railroad was first mooted, in 1836 (I think), more than two lots of wild land within thirty miles of the proposed line, I presume that no one will accuse me of being an interested advocate of the measure, excepting only for the reasons before stated. I fear I have already trespassed too much on your Lordship's time; I cannot, however, conclude without expressing a hope that the citizens of Toronto may recover their senses, and not throw away the favourable opportunity which now offers, of establishing on a sure basis, the prosperity of their hitherto highly-favoured city.

I am, my dear Lord,  
Very respectfully yours,  
J. S. MACAULAY.

ASPHALTUM AND IRON IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—It may not be known to all that the substance called asphaltum has been found abundantly in the Province of New Brunswick.—This mineral is thought by some to be hardened bitumen petroleum containing similar properties in many respects to these liquid substances, and is often used in the arts for paint, varnish, &c., &c. Dr. Gesner, the geologist who has examined the locality, finds an ex-

tensive bed of it, and has also ascertained by experiment that it is an excellent material from which to make carburetted hydrogen gas, such as is used for lighting cities, factories, &c. When the railroads now in contemplation through that Province shall have been finished, this will become an article of export from thence. This formation is connected with the coal formation of that section of the country.—*North American*.

COMMERCIAL EFFECT OF THE OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.—To induce shipment by this new canal the companies have fixed a low tariff of freights on produce, under which flour is taken from Ogdensburgh to Boston for sixty cents. The first effect of this is now being developed here by the shipment North, of 1000 barrels of flour from the Ontario Mill, sold yesterday to a Boston dealer, to go by the Ogdensburgh Railroad.—*Kingston Whig*.

The inhabitants of Kingston have subscribed £10,000 to the stock of the Kingston and Prescott Railway, which, with the £15,000 taken by the Municipality, will make £25,000.

STEAM DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.—It is understood that two of the principal mercantile firms of Montreal have offered to take stock to the amount of near £40,000 in the projected line of steamships between this port and Liverpool.—*British Whig*.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE OTTAWA.—It is the intention of Government to proceed immediately with the surveys in the neighbouring County of Renfrew. This is a step very much needed—in fact these surveys should have been made years ago. The numerous, and we may add, very respectable settlers in that county, who have hitherto had to bear up against the iniquity of squatters, have been subject to great annoyance hitherto, in consequence of the culpable tediousness of Government in not having these surveys made, as they should have been done a dozen years ago. In connection with this, we understand also, that Government intend opening a road from Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, to the Ottawa, the distance at the highest points not being greatly over 100 miles.—*Bytown Gazette*.

BONDED GOODS via NEW YORK.—The United States authority have, it seems, made a new regulation as to goods passing from foreign countries, through the United States into Canada. Heretofore bonds were given at New York or other ports, that the goods were for foreign consumption, and they passed through by canal in charge of the Customs Department, and were delivered at Oswego or other inland ports, without payment of any charge beyond one per cent, for the expenses resulting to the department. Now, it appears, the whole American duty must be paid in cash, at the Atlantic ports, by the Canadian importer; and it will be refunded to him on proof of its re-shipment at the inland port—less 2½ per cent. on the duty paid, to cover expenses.—*Globe*.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LONGEVITY.—Died, on the 28th of August last, at the Muncey Town Settlement, Peter Sumer, at the very advanced age of one hundred and fourteen years, one of the oldest men, probably, on this continent. He had served throughout the revolutionary war, and captured three prisoners, whom he delivered up to the British. He was also in the last American war. Up to the time of his death, he retained his mental as well as bodily faculty; his figure was as straight and erect as at any period almost of his life. From his good health, up to the time of his death, we have no reason to believe that he died of old age; but he was seized with an attack of cholera, which terminated his existence. The information may be relied on as authentic, as the circumstance was communicated to us by the Rev. Mr. Sickles, Wesleyan minister, who is himself one of the Oneida tribe, and was an eye witness to this very extraordinary fact.—*London (C.W.) Times*.

The coloured people of London having taken offence at the performance of the *Ethiopian Serenaders*, made an attack on them as they were returning from one of their performances. Three of the offenders were committed to take their trial for the assault.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.—We lately noticed that certain shipowners in Philadelphia were advertising "cheap passages" (\$100 to go and return) for intending visitors to the great national Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London in July next, and we are glad to see, by an advertisement in the last *Witness*, that our shipowners are not behind our drab-coated friends in the South, either in enterprise or liberality. Mr. James R. Orr states he is ready to grant passages to or from Liverpool or Glasgow, during the whole of next season, on board of any of his "line of Traders"—Montreal to either place for \$40, and for passage both ways \$75. Mr. Orr's ships are too well known to require our saying any thing in their favour; but one of them, the *America*, we may mention, is a splendid ship now building by the well known firm, Messrs. Scott and Sons, of Greenock.—*Montreal Herald*.

We understand that Mr. McCutcheon, yesterday, completed the sale to the Government of a pasture field about seven acres, on the west side of Church street, being part of the property of the Hon. Peter McGill, and intended for the new Normal School and Botanical Gardens, for the sum of £4500 cash.—*Colonist*.

A correspondent of the *Barrie Magnet* complains, that although the township of Essa is now "settled" for more than a quarter of a century, and is within forty miles of Toronto, there is no Post Office within seven miles of it.

The remains of the celebrated Indian Chief and renowned warrior *Thayendenaga* together with those of his son Captain John Brant, will be exhumed and re-interred in the new tomb constructed for their reception at the Mohawk village, on the twenty-fifth instant. "Arrangements have been made by the Committee to have the ceremony conducted on a scale and in a manner befitting the occasion. There will be a general attendance of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, and we doubt not, also, a large concourse of spectators from Brantford and the neighbourhood."—*British American*.

CORPORATION OF TORONTO.—The Council, last night, voted debentures to the amount of £2361, for raising the lower or vegetable market to the level of Front street, and roofing the same; and £600 for the erection of a new Weigh-house, to contain an additional pair of scales for weighing wheat, &c. They further authorized the purchase of stoves and gas fittings, &c., for the St. Lawrence, and the offering a premium of £11 10s. for the best Hall, lighting the

Arcade and Market with gas, the purchase of a clock to be placed in the cupola of the same build—design for converting the front of the City Hall into shops, and ventilating the basement so as to make it suitable for a Police Station and Lock-up-house. A resolution, granting three rooms on the first floor of the St. Lawrence Hall, to the Athenaeum, and for the use of the Commercial News Room and Board of Trade, at an annual rent of fifty pounds, was agreed to unanimously; also, a resolution authorizing the Market Block Committee to treat for the renting of a room in the building of R. Brewer, Esq., seventy-five feet by twenty-five, immediately adjoining the St. Lawrence Hall, for the purpose of a supper room at public assemblies, and to afford additional means of escape from the Hall in case of accident by fire.—*Daily Patriot*.

On Thursday last, some excitement was caused among the coloured population, who were holding a "Convention" at Sandwich, where came a Southerner, in search of one of his slaves. Upon his object being known, he was with difficulty rescued from the fury of the blacks, by some gentlemen of Sandwich, who lodged him in gaol for safety. The next morning he was carried off in a buggy, amidst the hoots of about 300 sons and daughters of Africa. May this be a warning to slave-catchers not to intrude themselves into Canada.—*Amherstburg Courier*.

Mr. Cameron, who so effectually defended the Brantford Orangemen, has refused to receive any remuneration for his services.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—We wish to point out to the notice of the public the Prospectus of the Canadian Journal, of which it is proposed to issue the first number about the beginning of January. This journal will be devoted to the extension of science and the promotion of every department of practical utility. It will be under the charge of a Committee of gentlemen, who have promised their assistance *gratuitously*, and whose names form an ample guarantee that the proposed objects of the journal shall be legitimately carried out. It is highly desirable that every one in this community should do what he can in support of this very important periodical, which, at the low price of 1s. 3d., or 12s. 6d., for the year, promises to diffuse scientific and artistic information through the length and breadth of the province.—There is no class in the community but must derive advantage from it, from the most accomplished man of science to the humblest artisan. None are too wise, to learn—none too humble to contribute. We strongly recommend it to the artisan and mechanic, as being likely, with the *Canadian Agriculturist*, both to please and instruct—affording amusement during the long winter evenings, and other leisure hours—and as being in perfect consistency with those works which inculcate instruction of a higher and holier character. If the latter teach us so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom—the former we, sincerely hope, will teach us to look through nature up to nature's God.—*Patriot*.

The Municipal Council of the County of Oxford has resolved to take stock to the amount of £28,000 in the Great Western Railroad.

A new Steamer to take the place of the *Sovereign* in Mr. Bethune's line, has been contracted for by parties in Kingston.

#### THE ASSIZES.

Saturday, Nov. 16, 1850.

On the opening of the Court George Lay was placed at the bar on the third indictment against him, viz: for robbing Colonel Antrobus. Mr. Skelton then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner, stating that Lay had already pleaded "not guilty" to this charge; but as there had been two investigations already on which he had been convicted, he considered it would only be taking up the public time without any hope of success, were he to contest the case and oblige the Attorney General to prove the charge. Mr. Lay, therefore, wished to withdraw his first plea and plead "guilty." The Judge asked Lay if what his Counsel had stated was correct? On his answering in the affirmative, the Court ordered the plea of guilty to be recorded.

To the fourth and last indictment, charging him with the robbery of Mr. Crickmore's house, Lay also pleaded guilty. Lay is, we believe, the most daring burglar that ever gaced with his presence the shores of Canada. He is about the middle height, of a powerful, muscular frame, good figure, very expanded chest, and carries himself extremely upright. His countenance is by no means prepossessing; his features are hard and severe, his keen gray eye, remarkably quick and intelligent; and he has determination strongly marked in every lineament. He appeared at the trials dressed in rather an excess of fashion; black satin cravat, blue flowered waistcoat, and a coat lavishly embroidered with braid and cord. During the trials, he manifested a good deal of interest in the proceedings. When the jury returned into Court the first day, a shade of anxiety crossed his features, which instantly gave place to a contemptuous smile, on hearing the verdict, "guilty;" and he stepped lightly and even gaily from the dock. During the latter part of the second day, he appeared fagged and worn out, constantly resting his head on the edge of the dock. As soon, however, as he heard the wish of the jury, that Talbot should be put on his trial, it seemed to invigorate him, and he quitted the dock, laughing heartily.

On the trial of Saxton's Jeweller, for receiving stolen goods, which continued throughout the whole day, Lay was produced as a witness for the defence. He stated himself to be a Lower Canadian by birth, residing near Montreal until about ten years ago. During the rebellion, he served in Captain Fisher's Company of Provincial Cavalry, and was engaged at the two battles of Odelltown. The whole battalion of Volunteers was under the command of Lay's uncle, Colonel Odell, of Odelltown. Owing to family quarrels he left home. Having no profession by which to gain a livelihood, and falling into the company of thieves and robbers, he embraced their occupation and became a professional burglar.

The jury in Saxton's case, retired between nine and ten o'clock, and at a few minutes before eleven, returned with a Verdict of "Not Guilty" which was received with long marks of approbation. The Court was crowded to excess.—*Patriot*.

Monday, 18th Nov.

At the conclusion of the Assizes, the following parties were placed in the dock and received sentence:

1. *Jane Grantfield*—Larceny—(2nd conviction) six months in common jail.

2. *Bridget Shea*—Larceny—three months common jail.

3. *Mary Anne Hinds*—Larceny—(stealing a piece of goods from a shop door)—six months in common jail. The judge in sentencing her, took occasion to remark on the practice of shopkeepers placing about

the doors and windows of their establishments, quantities of small articles, which serve as an inducement to poor people to commit thefts of this description.

4. *James Murphy*—Assault—two indictments—three months in common jail on each.

5. *John Smith*—Larceny—four months in common jail at hard labour.

6. *William Henderson*—Larceny—four months in common jail at hard labour.

7. *John Cabral*—Larceny—(2nd conviction) three years in Provincial Penitentiary.

8. *John Malone*—Rape—The prisoner addressed the Court very eloquently, evidently having got up a speech for the occasion, begging for the leniency of the Court, and calling God to witness that he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. He was sentenced to be executed on the 30th Dec., next, but it is probable that the punishment will be commuted.

9. *John Teabo*—Larceny—(4th conviction) three years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

*George Lay* was the last brought up for sentence.—On being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him, he replied, "No, my Lord—I have violated the laws of my country I have been tried by an impartial jury and convicted, and I humbly bow to their decision—throwing myself entirely upon the leniency and mercy of the Court. There are however two favours which I would ask, if a felon in the dock dare ask a favour; first, that, as I have no means of my own, though a portion of the money taken from me belonged to myself the Court would see my Counsel properly fee'd, since he has ably, though unsuccessfully, defended me. The second is, that when I am sent to the Penitentiary, they would intercede, and have me taught some trade or profession, in order that, should I ever be released from it, I may be able to earn an honest livelihood. I attribute my present course of life solely to the circumstance, that I was never brought up to any trade. Should I not be taught any occupation while in the Penitentiary, when I come out, I shall be friendless, homeless, penniless, and ragged; and I must necessarily resume my old habits and become what I was before—a Robber."

The prisoner spoke warmly and feelingly, and listened to the Judge's address to him with marked attention.

On the first indictment he was sentenced to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary; and, on the second, ten years more, commencing at the expiration of the first term. The Solicitor General did not move for judgment on the indictments to which Lay pleaded guilty.

Our valuable contemporary the *Toronto Daily Patriot*, exhibits a much larger sheet than formerly, whilst at the same time no addition is made to the price. Cordially do we hope that such liberality and enterprise will meet with reward in the shape of a correspondingly increased circulation.

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 16th Nov., 1850.

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

The Rev. John W. Marsh, the Rev. John Duff, the Rev. William G. Middleton, and James Geddes, Esq., to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools of the County of Waterloo.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a License to George Ryall, of the City of Hamilton, Esq., M. D., to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

John Elliott, of Vienna, Township of Bayham, to be a Notary-Public in Upper Canada.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "A Churchman," animadverting upon the *Globe's* article of last week, entitled "John Toronto's College," had better, we think, be left unpublished. Agreeing thoroughly, as we do, with our honest correspondent, in all his views, we are of opinion that the article in question carries its own antidote along with it. That cause must be rotten to the core, which can only be defended by ribald abuse; and the flippant impertinence of the Ministerial organ clearly demonstrates, that the upholders of the Infidel College know that their institution is indefensible by sound argument.

"*Viator*" justly complains of the annoyance to which steam-boat passengers are subjected by "the swarm of cab-men, vagrants, and waiters who infest the various landings in Toronto." We trust that our energetic and judicious High Bailiff will forthwith look to the matter, and take prompt measures to abate a nuisance, which, without exaggeration, has reached an intolerable height.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1850:—  
Rev. W. A. Adamson.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1850.

#### ORDINATION.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO held his Annual General Ordination in the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday last, the 17th inst., when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Orders of Deacon and Priest:—

#### DEACONS.

MR. WILLIAM BELT, of the Diocesan Theological College, Cobourg; appointed to be Assistant Minister at Dundas and Ancaster.

MR. THOMAS BOUSFIELD, of the Diocesan Theological College, Cobourg; appointed to the Curacy of Picton, Prince Edward District.

MR. ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN, of the Diocesan Theological College, Cobourg; appointed Travelling Missionary in the London and Huron Districts.

MR. WILLIAM LOGAN, of the Diocesan Theological College, Cobourg; appointed to the present charge of the Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, Newcastle District.

MR. JOHN EDGE, A.B. Trinity College, Dublin, and late of the Diocesan Theological College, Cobourg; appointed to be Missionary at Ben-tinck and parts adjacent, Wellington District.

#### PRIESTS.

REVEREND EPHRAIM PATTERSON, Missionary at Portsmouth and Wolfe Island, Midland District.

REVEREND ARTHUR HILL, A.B., Missionary at West Gwillimbury and parts adjacent.

REVEREND JOHN REYNOLDS TOOKE, Missionary at Marysburg, Prince Edward District.

REVEREND JOSEPH HENRY EDE, Assistant Minister at Hamilton, Gore District.

REVEREND EDMUND BALDWIN, M.A. Assistant Minister of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto.

REVEREND HENRY BATH JESSOFF, M.A., Assistant Minister at Cobourg.

REVEREND JOHN WALKER MARSH, B.A., Missionary at Elora, Wellington District.

REVEREND ROBERT MERRITT, B.A., Travelling Missionary in the Gore District.

REVEREND WILLIAM JOHN CLARKE, Travelling Missionary in the Niagara District.

REVEREND ELAM RUSH STIMSON, Travelling Missionary in the Talbot District.

REVEREND HENRY EDWARD PLEES, Travelling Missionary in the Eastern District.

REVEREND ARTHUR HILL RINGLAND MULHOLLAND, Missionary at Owen's Sound.

REVEREND EDWARD CHAMBERS BOWER, Missionary at Seynour and parts adjacent.

The Examinations were conducted during the previous week by the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, D.D. and the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Candidates were presented by the Archdeacon of York, and the usual oaths administered by the Rev. H. J. Grasett. In the laying on of hands upon those to be admitted to the order of Priests, the Lord Bishop was assisted by the Archdeacon of York, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. H. Scadding, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Rev. Thos. Green, the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, and the Rev. W. Stennett. His Lordship preached an impressive and appropriate sermon, stating in an emphatic manner the duties of ministers, from Colossians i. 18; and at the conclusion, as is usual, the Holy Communion was administered to the Clergy present.

On Monday, after the distribution of the Licenses and other formalities, his Lordship hospitably entertained the Clergy just ordained, and a few others, at the Palace, at a sumptuous luncheon, after which he took a cordial and affectionate leave of them all.

#### CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

In another quarter of our paper will be found an account of the proceedings connected with the laying of the foundation-stone of the Cathedral Church of St. James. Everything, we are happy to say, passed off with the utmost regularity, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the gentlemen who were entrusted with the arrangements of the day.

The congregation, who met in the Church of the Holy Trinity, was both numerous and respectable, and appeared to join devoutly in the Prayers, which were said by the Rev. H. Grasett, who also read the Lessons.

Of the discourse delivered by his Lordship the Bishop, we cannot speak too highly. It was founded upon 2 Samuel, chap. vi. 12, and was in every respect appropriate to the solemn occasion. We much regret that our limited time will not permit us to lay before our readers, that portion of it in which his Lordship detailed the history of St. James's Church. If possible, however, we shall give it next week.

The procession, as it passed through the streets to the site of the Cathedral, attracted general notice; and the crowd who filled the platform overlooking the stone, demonstrated that the occasion was one of deep public interest.

It would be inexcusable if we did not mention with praise the admirable manner in which the musical services were performed by Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac. and the efficient choir, under his direction. The particular anthem composed for the occasion by this gentleman, was executed with that spirit and precision which its merits justly entitled it to.

After the proceedings terminated, three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the Builders; and the congregated mass dispersed in an orderly manner, evidently much gratified with the proceedings of the day.

In the evening, the mechanics engaged upon the works were entertained at supper by the Building Committee, at Elgie's Hotel, in Yonge-street. The company was visited during the evening by the Lord Bishop, the Rector, and the Building Committee, who we need scarcely say were most cordially received.

We had almost omitted to state that the collection in aid of the Building Fund, made after the Lord Bishop's sermon, amounted to £42 11s. 9½d.

We subjoin some particulars connected with the occasion, which we think will prove interesting to our readers.

The Trowel is of Silver of Gothic form and enrichment, the blade being edged with chased silver foliage and attached to the handle by a massive foliated shaft having a cluster of Oak leaves spreading upon the blade, and a Gothic flower

opening to receive the handle which is formed of the finest ivory, terminated by a massive silver finial rising from a group of oak leaves encircling the handle.

On the face of the Trowel is the following inscription, engraved in Gothic letters:—

The Chief Corner Stone of the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, laid by The Hon'ble and Right Reverend John Strachan D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of the Diocese. 20th November. 1850.

On the back of the blade the names of the Rector, Curate, Churchwardens, and Architects are engraved in similar letters.

The Trowel is after a Design by the Architects, (by whom it is presented to His Lordship,) and, is a very beautiful specimen of workmanship, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. J. G. Joseph, Silversmith of this City, by whom it was executed.

The Level and Mallet executed in Canadian White Oak and also after designs by the Architects were especially admired. They are both richly carved in Gothic characters emblematic of their use, the former having open triplex and foliated tracery and the latter being pannelled in similar devices. They were manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Jackes & Hay, and are admirable specimens of their acknowledged skill.

The edifice will be of the early English style of Gothic Architecture, of a somewhat late period, approaching, and, indeed, in some parts attaining that known as "the transition"—or in other words, that which being more decorative is less classically severe than the earlier system.

The body of the Church will consist of a centre and side aisles, marked by two lines of cut stone, clustered columns and lancet arches, with a clerestory pierced (as will be the aisles) by triple-light columniated stone windows. The Total external length will be 204 feet, and the width 117 feet; the internal dimensions of the main body being 112 ft. 7½ in. The height of the centre aisle will be 80 ft. and that of the side aisles 42 ft. clear of the ceilings. The roofs will be open to the Church, the framing being of a rich Gothic character throughout, except in the Chancel which will have a groined ceiling, with moulded ribs and foliated bosses.

The chancel will form the noblest feature of the structure, and both in size and artistic embellishment will, we have reason to believe, be unequalled on this Continent. It will be 38 ft. 9 in. in depth by 42 ft. in width, the back being semi-octagonal in form, and the five sides pierced by windows of rich and varied design, all executed in stone. The altar-piece and sedilia, the massive and richly carved altar rail and Bishop's throne, all designed in harmony, will give a character to this portion of the structure becoming to its purpose, wanting only that which we hope some day to see supplied, the aid of stained glass, to make it a fitting example of English Ecclesiastical Art.

On the South front (next King-street), and in the centre, will rise a massive Tower, with buttresses of bold projection terminated by pinnacles and central gables, the whole surmounted by a spire of the total height of 230 feet.

The flanks (east and west) will be divided into six compartments, marked by massive buttresses and pinnacles, the south ends being marked by projecting vestibules having octagonal pinnacles at the angles, and pierced by windows of light and simple character. Each flank will be relieved near its centre by a porch of bold projection and of the full height of the side aisles, giving somewhat of the cruciform to the general outline of the building, and in this respect occupying the position and serving the purpose of transepts. At the northern extremity of the side aisles and abutting upon the chancel will be built convenient Vestries, of design in keeping with the general style of the structure.

The Church will accommodate 2000 persons, with this singular provision, that the pewing will be so arranged as to replace every person who possessed a sitting in the last Church in a position precisely similar to that which he held in the original structure—an arrangement, the necessity for which, is much to be regretted, involving the architects in extreme difficulty, but which they appear to have mastered without detriment to the general design.

We were not a little surprised and gratified by the rapid progress which has already been made in the erection of the Church. The foundations (which all parties agree in describing as of a most substantial nature) have been completed throughout, and the superstructure (except in the immediate vicinity of the chief corner stone) has already reached a height of upwards of seven feet above the ground. The work appears to be of the most enduring character, and justifies the belief so generally entertained, that in elegance and durability the building will be worthy of its purpose.

#### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BOOKSELLERS.

Our able and leal-hearted contemporary, the *Patriot*, is justly entitled to the thanks of all who are interested in the moral well being of society, for his energetic promptitude in holding up to reprobation prurient publications. Not long ago he was manly instrumental in procuring the suppression of Major Richardson's unwholesome *farrago*

of filth and profanity, *The Monk Knight of St. John*,—and last week he denounces a kindred abomination, entitled *Celio, or New York above ground, and under ground*, which as he justly remarks "is a trashy licentious production, without one redeeming point—equally unfit for the drawing room and the kitchen, the cottage and the mansion; disgraceful to the author, and not less to the publishers."

Sincerely do we trust that our brother's exertions, in this instance, will, as before, be crowned with success, and that *Celio* will be doomed to share the well-merited exile of the recreant *Monk Knight*!

But here an important question naturally suggests itself.

Why should journalists be constrained to undertake the ungenial and revolting task of perusing such leprous effusions in order to their exposure and reprobation?

It is surely incumbent upon our booksellers to take measures that their shelves and counters present nothing inimical to the interests of decency, virtue, or morality!

What would we think of a druggist who should expose for sale lozenges, palatable to the taste, and alluring to the eye, which at the same time were impregnated with arsenic, or corrosive sublimate? Could such a one urge in extenuation of his guilt, that he sold the article because it was popular and marketable, but had never tested nor analysed the deleterious substances which it contained? Most assuredly he could not! Such a plea would avail nothing with a jury, nor avert the sentence of the judge! The obvious rejoinder would be, that it was his bolder duty to see that his wares contained nothing tending to the damage of health, or the destruction of life!

In a moral point of view the responsibility of the bookseller is thoroughly analogous to that of the dispensing chemist.

If he be a reputable tradesman, his customers are unquestionably entitled to assume that he will deal in no commodities which have a tendency to taint the purity of their families and households. This much, at least, they have a right to expect—that, if he sell poison, he shall sell it as *poison*—indicating the fact plainly and specifically.

Do the bibliopoles of Toronto regulate their transactions by this rule?

If any one had the time and the resolution to wade through the masses of pamphlet fictions which our bookstores constantly exhibit, we doubt not that the explorer would discover many productions equally reprehensible with those which the *Patriot* has so righteously nailed to the gibbet of public execration!

We ourselves can add to the foul catalogue the writings of REYNOLDS, which, we grieve to say, are publicly offered for sale in our literary marts. If we are too sweeping in our accusation, most readily shall the *amende* be made.

One of the romances of this unscrupulous black-guard—who in religion is an infidel, and in politics an undisguised Chartist,—lately fell into our hands, and we can confidently affirm, that a more horrid cento of profanity, radicalism, and licentiousness, never issued from the press since the days of Faust.

Booksellers of Toronto, such things ought not to be!

We call upon you as Christians,—as husbands—as fathers—and as brothers, to act no longer as panderers and purveyors to the brothel!

Most willingly do we concede that hitherto you have sinned in ignorance. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that one of your fraternity would knowingly disseminate the seeds of moral disease!

Your attention, however, has now been specially called to the subject, and henceforward the plea of ignorance will not in any degree avail you!

Deliberately do we repeat, that it is your bounden duty to ascertain the specific character of every production which, orally or by advertisement, you commend to the notice of your customers. This is a position which we hold to be incontrovertible.

And we give you fair and timely warning, that if you neglect your duty in time to come, we shall not be unmindful of our own.

We distinctly declare that we shall keep our eyes upon the character of the articles which you deal in, and whenever we discover that a work of unquestionable infamy has been sold in a Toronto book-store, we shall lay before the public the character of the work, and specify the name of the delinquent tradesman, who disgraced his reputable calling by making merchandize of such moral carrion!

THROWING OFF THE MASK.

Fuller tells us a quaint story, touching Cardinal Montalto, who filled the Papal throne, under the name of Sixtus. Previously to his election, he so artfully counterfeited sickness, and the multiform infirmities of old age, as completely to dupe and hoodwink the Conclave. On a division for the vacant "Apostolic chair," the crafty mimic was unanimously chosen by both parties, as a mere stop-gap, under the conviction that he could not possibly outlive the year.

No sooner, however, had he attained the goal of his ambition, than Sixtus ceased to be an actor. He threw aside his crutches—resumed his natu-

rally vigorous walk and upright carriage—and thundered forth the *Te Deum* with an energy be-tokening unsapped strength and unwearied vitality.

One of the deceived members of Conclave, having expressed to Sixtus his astonishment at the sudden change, the wily and astute Pope replied,—"While I was looking for the keys of St. Peter it was incumbent upon me to stoop; but, having found them, the case is entirely different, and I walk upright as usual!"

This legend has been vividly brought to our recollection by the rampant attitude which Romanism has now assumed in the mother country.

Previously to the passing of the ill-omened "Emancipation Bill," the Papists, like crafty Montalto, appeared as if weighed down to the dust with humility and ultra-meekness. How blandly they babbled to Protestant liberalism, about "civil and religious liberty!" How cordially did they give the right hand of fellowship to the Whig, and that nondescript *busis*, the Conservativist! Their aspirations were modest—their wants but few! All they hoped for—all they craved—was a frugal alms of political privileges! As for the Anglican Church, they protested and vowed, by "bell, book, and candle," that they would not hostilely touch it so much as with the tip of a little finger!

The bait took. What the result has been, we need not detail. The most superficial student of the history of the last twenty years can tell how faithfully Romanism has kept the vow, which she made before the prudently-forged chains which restrained it, were struck off by a deluded and spell-bound nation!

The modern Sixtus now thinks that he may safely bring the masquerade to a complete termination!

For long enough, he thinks, has he been creeping, like an unambitious mendicant friar, through the fair Dioceses of heretical England. The pear, in his opinion, is now thoroughly ripe, and only awaits his gathering.

Casting aside the crutch, and brandishing the usurped keys, the Pope, untamed and untaught by adversity, no longer with simulated modesty designates his emissaries as *Missionaries*, but professes to confer upon them titles, which imply that in his apprehension, Great Britain is neither more nor less than an ecclesiastical serfdom and appendage of Rome!

In speaking thus, we do not use the language of exaggeration. The rumpet of the Vatican gives no wavering or uncertain note at the present moment.

A few weeks ago the *Tablet*, which as our readers are aware, is the accredited organ of the usurping Italian Bishop, uttered the following contemptuously plain words, in reference to the late mock-creation of *Cardinal* sees in England by that arch-schismatic:—

"In this act of Pius IX., the Puseyites have that open declaration for which they have so long been professing to look. Rome, said they, has never yet formally spoken against us—her Bishops, indeed, are sent here, not as having any local authority, but as Pastors without flocks—Bishops of Tadmor in the desert, or of the ruins of Babylon, intruding into territories which they cannot formally claim as their own. This specious argument is, once for all, silenced. Rome has more than spoken—she has spoken and acted: she has again divided our land into Dioceses, and has placed over each a Pastor to whom *all baptized persons, without exception*, within that district, are openly *commanded to submit themselves* in all Ecclesiastical matters, *under pain of damnation*; and the Anglican sees, those ghosts of realities long passed away, are *utterly ignored*."

There is no Jesuitism here. The cloven foot is developed with brazen and unmitigated hostility. The whine, which so captivated and befooled the Dissenting platforms of dreaming England, is exchanged for a stern, full-toned, uncompromising voice, which Hildebrand himself might have uttered in his most palmy and scorching days. If the Methodist, the Jumper, and the Presbyterian would escape the *pain of damnation*, they must kiss the toe of the imperious Pius IX.,—or else seek refuge in the God-framed ark they have so long despised.

The only effectual defence against the battery of Rome, now so unequivocally unmasked, is the pure branch of Christ's Catholic Church, established in our beloved native land. There is no other haven where a safe anchorage may be found!

Sectarianism, has ever been an obsequious and patent stepping stone for Rome, in her struggles after universal ascendancy. But for the influence of the *Concubine* the *mass-house* would never have aspired to the usurped status of a *Cathedral*!

Let honest, non-political Dissenters (and that there are many such, we are fondly willing to believe) let them rouse themselves from their trance before it be for ever too late! If they rally not around the rock-founded Church of Christ, ere long they will be stifled in the smoke of the sand-built, straw-thatched cabins, which they have been so thoughtlessly building for themselves. To that straw, no rational man can doubt, that if things go on as they have been going, the torch of Rome will be speedily, promptly, and mercilessly applied!

Especially do we implore all, who call themselves

Anglican Churchmen strenuously to resist the encroachments of Popery upon sound Catholic grounds. This is not the time to halt and hesitate between two opinions. In the words of our eloquent and uncompromising contemporary, the ENGLISH CHURCHMAN, to which we respond from the deepest recesses of our heart of hearts:—

"Away with all fastidious and misreading squeamishness on the subject. Let us have the courage and the honesty to 'call things by their right names.' There is but ONE CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH in England: there are many SCHISMS, and among the most sinful, stands the ANGLICAN ROMAN, for its Bishops and Priests know the Lord's will in this matter, and do it not—they know that our Bishops and Priests have descended in an unbroken succession from the Apostles—they know that the English Church has preserved inviolate, and publicly confesses, the Three Creeds of the whole Catholic Church, without adding to, or taking from them; which they also know is what they cannot say of their own Church. If then, there is and can be, no doubt among us which is THE CHURCH, and which is THE SCHISM, why should we go on deceiving others, if not ourselves, by shrinking from a plain and distinct avowal of the Truth? If the English Church be indeed to us, and in our eyes, a veritable portion of the Catholic Church—"The Witness and Keeper of Holy Writ"—"The Pillar and ground of the Truth"—"THE LORD'S BODY"—upon what principle dare we be silent, or inactive, while Roman Falsehood is injuring her, and robbing her of her Priests and people? What Apostle, or Father, or Confessor, or Council, or Church, gives us, by precept or example, any warrant for such conduct?"

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

We have been informed that a very strange proceeding is now going on in this ill-fated Institution, ushered into that body under the auspices of the Hon. Peter B. DeBlaquiere, the Chancellor thereof. It seems that the Chancellor, for reasons best known to himself, has taken a stand in direct hostility to his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto; and to gratify what to us appears to be his spleenetic feelings, he has laid before the Senate a document, in the form of an address to the Governor General, as Visitor of the University, complaining bitterly, and in unmeasured terms, of certain language used by his Lordship while recently in England, in reference to the character of the University over which he presides, and reprobating the idea of giving to the proposed Church of England College a Royal Charter. The Bishop, in giving a history of the Institution, it seems, said:—"That in the last session an act was passed, which came into force on the first day of January, 1850, expressly excluding from the College religious instruction according to any form of doctrine whatever; prohibiting any form of prayer, or any act of public worship, and disqualifying any graduate of the University who may have taken Holy Orders from having a voice in the Senate."—and further, he pronounced it, as then constituted, "impious" and "anti-Christian."

Why the Chancellor has suddenly become so sensitive as to take umbrage at these expressions, we are at a loss to understand. He must certainly have known the constitution of the body over which he consented to preside—at least we presume he did, for his own sake, and we think we can prove by abundance of testimony, and even out of his own mouth, that the Lord Bishop was strictly justifiable in using the language attributed to him.

By the 5th section of the Act establishing the University of Toronto, it is provided that "the Chancellor shall not be a Minister, Ecclesiastic or Teacher, under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever."

Why not have allowed the Convocation to elect whom they please as Chancellor, if the great object was not to exclude everything of a religious character.

By the 12th clause it is enacted, that "there shall be no Faculty of Divinity in the said University, nor shall there be any Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership of Divinity in the same." Is this not a clear and positive enactment against the instruction of the pupils in any matter connected with religion?

By the 17th clause of the Act a Senate is to be formed, "which shall consist of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the President, and all the Professors of the said University, and of twelve more additional members, who shall be appointed to seats in the same,—one half thereof by the Crown, and the other half thereof by such Colleges in Upper Canada as now are, or who shall hereafter be incorporated, with the power of conferring degrees in Divinity alone." And it further provides that "no person shall be qualified to be appointed by the Crown to any such seat in the said Senate, who shall be a Minister, Ecclesiastic or Teacher, under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever." By this section it will be seen that the Professors are to be members of the Senate *ex officio*, without regard to any religious belief whatsoever; and the six members to be appointed by the Crown are not to be Ministers, Ecclesiastics or Teachers, under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever.

This meaning which the Lord Bishop evidently intended to convey, as will be understood by any dispassionate person, was that, in the event of the Incorporated Colleges in Upper Canada becoming affiliated as contemplated by the Act, no graduate in the University, who may have taken Holy orders, could have a voice in the Senate, unless indeed, he was appointed to a Professorship therein in some branch of secular education; for by the Act it is put out of the power of the Crown to appoint a person in the Holy orders a member of that body. A graduate, therefore, who has taken Holy orders, and who is not a professor, and who is not appointed by an affiliated college, is prohibited from having any voice in the Senate of the University. The sentiments complained of, as being expressed by the Bishop while lately in England, were not then for the first time published by him; nor are they sentiments confined to him alone. Before he left for England he made substantially the same statements in his pastoral letter, dated so far back as the 7th February last, which must be fresh in the recollection of every one. These same sentiments were responded to in the Memorials which he bore to England, to her Majesty the Queen, and to the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, by twenty

thousand of the inhabitants of Canada. Similar sentiments have been expressed by the organ of the large and influential Methodist body in this Province; and the university of Queen's College, Kingston, so far back as April last, expressed the same sentiments in language not easily to be misunderstood. The Trustees of that respectable body said on that occasion that, "they avoided the University of Toronto on account of the irreligious character of their Act of Incorporation." Not only (say they) "is the teaching of Theology prohibited in the University of Toronto; but all forms of divine worship, all public prayer, anything that can remind either Professors or Students of God, and the duties we owe to Him—of our responsibility and obligations, is rigidly and peremptorily excluded. And as no test whatever is required of the Professors, not even a belief in the existence of God, there is nothing in the Act to prevent Infidels, Atheists, or persons holding the most dangerous and pernicious principles from being entrusted with the instruction of youth, at that time of life, when evil impressions are most likely to be made on their minds." What stronger language, we would ask, could be used than is contained in the above quotation, to show that in the opinion of thousands besides the Bishop, the University of Toronto is a Godless Institution!

Again the large body of Roman Catholics have expressed the same views, and utterly decline to become associated with so Godless a body. These sentiments, so generally entertained, so strongly expressed, and so thoroughly true, caused his Excellency's advisers to reflect, and reflection brought home to their conviction the *AWFUL TRUTH* promulgated by the Lord Bishop and all the respectable Christian bodies in Upper Canada, and Mr. Baldwin came down to Parliament the very next session after the Act of Incorporation passed, with a bill which ultimately became a law, intended to remove, if possible, the stigma so justly affixed to that seat of learning. The title of the Act is, "To remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last session of the Parliament of this Province, for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto." And the preamble, among other things, recites, "That notwithstanding the distinct avowal of the principles upon which the said Act was based, doubts have been raised as to the Christian character of the said Institution, and of the powers of the University by statute or otherwise to make the necessary preparations for insuring to its members the opportunities of religious instruction and attendance upon public worship by their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith; and that for the satisfaction of all whose minds may have been disturbed by such doubts it is advisable to declare," &c. The first enacting clause then proceeds to give authority to the University to pass statutes regulating the attendance on religious worship by under graduates and students, and to make regulations for their attendance upon lectures in the said University. Does not the very fact of passing this Act clearly shew that the Institution was justly obnoxious to the censure so generally passed upon it? Yet notwithstanding all this, the Lord Bishop is charged with gross misrepresentation in having stated, before the passing of this latter Act, that the University of Toronto was "Godless, impious and anti-Christian." Up to the time of the passing of this Act, and even for many months afterwards, we are informed that the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere was not prepared to deny the truth of the Bishop's assertions, as we are informed the worthy Chancellor himself said, and it was not till the Senate under the new Act, and within a very few days since, approved of a by-law passed by the Faculty of Arts, providing "that the evidences of natural and revealed religion be recognized for the future as forming a portion of Moral Philosophy," that he felt himself in a position to make, what we conceive, his unwarrantable attack upon the venerable Bishop. The document we have referred to as emanating from the Chancellor was, we are informed, referred to a select Committee, to investigate the matters contained in it, and to report thereon,—which report, we believe, has not yet been made. In our opinion, the Bishop was perfectly justified in the remarks he is said to have made. The organ of the Methodist body was right—Queen's College was right—he thousands of inhabitants who petitioned the Queen against the Godless Institution were right, and the stand taken by the Roman Catholics is right; and we cannot discover, as the Chancellor has, how the by-law providing that the evidences of natural and revealed religion shall in future form a portion of moral philosophy, in any way alters the Godless character of the Institution over which he has the honour to preside. And even admitting that it does establish for it a religious character, that only became established from the time of the approval of the by-law by the Senate; but when the Bishop wrote no one can deny that it was looked upon by all Christian communities, as we contend it is yet, as a Godless University.—*Colonist*.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. — The Board of Directors felt themselves bound to decline the Galt subscription with conditions. The cost of the Branch to Galt, is not yet ascertained. The people of Galt promise to make up as much beyond the \$25,000 as the branch may require; until this is carried out, the building of the Branch will probably remain unconsidered.

TORONTO MARKETS.			
TORONTO, NOV., 30, 1850.			
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 6	a	3 9
Spring do. do.	3 0	a	3 6
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 0	a	1 1 1/2
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3 0	a	3 1
Peas	2 0	a	2 6
Rye	2 6	a	3 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 9	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	18 9	a	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17 6	a	18 9
Do. (in Bags)	15 0	a	17 6
Oatmeal, per barrel	18 9	a	18 9
Beef, per lb.	0 2	a	0 3 1/2
Do. per 100 lbs.	12 6	a	17 0
Pork per lb.	0 2 1/2	a	0 3 1/2
Do. per 100 lbs.	15 0	a	20 0
Mutton per lb.	0 2 1/2	a	0 3
Lamb per quarter	2 6	a	3 9
Hams, per cwt.	42 6	a	47 6
Bacon	42 6	a	42 6
Potatoes, per bushel	2 0	a	3 6
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 8	a	0 9
Do. salt, do.	0 6	a	0 7 1/2
Cheese, per lb.	0 6	a	0 6
Straw, per barrel	22 0	a	35 0
Hay	40 0	a	60 0
Fire Wood per cord	13 9	a	15 0
Bread	0 4	a	0 5
Eggs, per doz.	0 7	a	0 10
Turkeys, each	2 0	a	3 0
Geese, do.	1 3	a	1 6
Ducks, do.	1 6	a	1 10 1/2
Coals per ton	27 6	a	30 9

EXCHANGE.			
Toronto on London	12 1/2	@	0 per cent.
" " New York	2	@	0
" " Montreal	1/2	@	0
New York on London	110	@	110 1/2

## Review.

FIVE YEARS OF A HUNTER'S LIFE IN THE FAR INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA; by R. G. CUMMING, Esq. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1850.

Mr. Cumming—though full of the adventurous spirit—has not followed the daring foot-steps of a Park or a Clapperton into the interior of Africa,—that land of mystery which even the lives of intrepid explorers have been sacrificed, in vain, to clear up. It has not been his arduous mission to trace the unknown path,—to discover the hidden source,—of ancient rivers; neither had he before him, to repel rash curiosity, the intimidating prospect of hostile savages aiming the poisoned arrow at his breast. Still, even Mr. Cumming has been the explorer, as well as the hunter; and he has made his way into a region of wonders, not without considerable toil and suffering, and with no small risk of health and even of life. From the outskirts of the Cape Colony to the Equinoctial line there lies a remarkable region, of alternate barrenness and fertility, which few individuals have cared personally to examine. The scientific Mr. Burchall was able to penetrate only as far as 26° S. lat.: Mr. Cumming, we presume, has gone beyond him, for his limit was the Baman-gwato territory, which, he tells us had never been reached before by any European; and of which, on the strength of our author's statement, we are willing to believe that every one else—Mr. Cumming excepted—is as profoundly ignorant as ourselves.

In this part of Southern Africa—that is, between Cape Colony and about 25° S.—there lie many fertile tracts where large and beautiful rivers roll, lofty and luxuriant forests wave, and the greenest valleys are lighted up by the sun of a bright, but, it must be confessed, sometimes too glowing sky. Diversified with craggy summit, solemn wood, and smoothly-carpeted vale; redolent with the perfume of a thousand flowers; and shaded with the peculiarly wide-spreading branches of some of the African trees, the landscape, as Mr. Cumming describes it, is frequently enchanting; but it is guarded by arid, sun-baked deserts called Karroos, where springs of water are few; hard to be discovered, and, with the exception of the strongest fountains, soon dried up in the warmest season of the year. The Great Karroo, which lies next to the British and Dutch settlements, is 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth—a desolate region with which the present Bishop of Cape Town, to judge from his recently published journal, seems to be tolerably familiar. It is over several cheerless and heated expanses of sterile table land like these that the venturesome trader or enthusiastic hunter must wend his way, with panting oxen dragging his moveable house in the shape of the Cape Wagon—himself, in all probability, consuming with fever and thirst, before he can set his foot on the land of elephants or track the lion to his lair. All the difficulties of such an expedition considered, Mr. Cumming, who entered on it without so much as a single white-faced companion, must get the credit of being a bold and fearless man,—a character which exhibits itself indisputably enough in the perfect coolness and determination with which he attacks, wheresoever he finds them, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and most of all, the lion. We should be glad to say that Mr. Cumming is a humane, as well as a brave man; but from this character his indiscriminate and promiscuous slaughter shuts him out. He raises his rifle at every living animal that crosses his path, be it antelope, giraffe, elephant, or lion; and even where the distance makes it improbable that he will kill, he fires nevertheless and sends many a poor brute creature wounded, to die in slow agony in the desert or in the wood. Nothing can be said in justification of this: it is somewhat more manly than Domitian's sport, but hardly more humane. We take it for granted that Mr. Cumming in Scotland will have little opportunity for indulging in this wholesale massacre; and we hope that he will not feel it unworthy of him to think, now and then, with some sadness and compunction, of the graceful antelope whose agile limbs were so often checked in their timorous boundings by his almost unerring rifle-ball, and of the tall giraffe whose stately head was so often laid low by his keen aim,—both slaughtered, not for food always, but too frequently for sanguinary amusement. All such amusement every sportsman, of true Christian feeling, will abhor.

Mr. Cumming's work is a remarkable work: it contains valuable information—not scientifically stated, but still useful for scientific purposes—and it abounds with much entertaining narrative. Still, as one shooting scene is very much like another, and as the particulars are given in almost every case, there is a good deal of wearisome repetition and the minuteness with which the dying pangs of some of the animals are described is, at times, heart-sickening. Still, with all its imperfections—and with all the painful feelings to which in some minds it will give rise—it is unquestionably a remarkable book, and will no doubt be very generally read.

Let these preliminary reflexions suffice to introduce the reader to the following extracts.

## THE HONEY-BIRD.

"This extraordinary little bird, which is about the size of a chaffinch, and of a light gray colour, will in-

variably lead a person following it to a wild-bees' nest. Chattering and twittering in a state of great excitement, it perches on a branch beside the traveller, endeavouring by various wiles to attract his attention; and having succeeded in doing so, it flies lightly forward in a wavy course in the direction of the bees' nest, alighting now and then, and looking back to ascertain if the traveller is following it, and all the time keeping up an incessant twitter. When at length it arrives at the hollow tree or deserted white ants' hill which contains the honey, it for a moment hovers over the nest, pointing to it with its bill, and then takes up its position on a neighbouring branch, anxiously awaiting its share of the spoil. When the honey is taken, which is accomplished by first stupefying the bees by burning grass at the entrance of their domicile, the honey-bird will often lead to a second and even to a third nest. The person thus following it ought to whistle. The savages in the interior, while in pursuit, have several charmed sentences which they use on the occasion. The wild bee of Southern Africa exactly corresponds with the domestic garden bee of England. They are very generally diffused throughout every part of Africa, bees-wax forming a considerable part of the cargoes of ships trading to the Gold and Ivory Coasts, and the deadly district of Sierra Leone, on the western shores of Africa.

"Interesting as the honey-bird is, and though sweet be the stores to which it leads, I have often had cause to wish it far enough, as, when following the warm 'spoor' or track of elephants, I have often seen the savages at moments of the utmost importance, resign the spoor of the beasts to attend to the summons of the bird. Sometimes, however they are 'sold,' it being a well-known fact, both among the Hottentots and tribes of the interior, that they often lead the unwary pursuer to danger, sometimes guiding him to the mid-day retreat of a grizzly lion, or bringing him suddenly upon the den of the crouching panther. I remember on one occasion, about three years later, when weary with warring against the mighty elephants and hippopotami which roam the vast forests and sport in the floods of the fair Limpopo, having mounted a pair of unwieldy shot-barrels, I sought recreation in the humbler pursuit of quail-shooting. While thus employed, my attention was suddenly invited by a garrulous honey-bird, which pertinaciously adhered to me for a considerable time heedless of the reports made by my gun. Having bagged as many quails and partridges as I cared about shooting, I whistled lustily to the honey bird, and gave him chase: after following him to a distance of upward of a mile, through the open glades adjoining the Limpopo, he led me to an unusually vast crocodile, who was lying with his entire body concealed, nothing but his horrid head being visible above the surface of the water, his eyes anxiously watching the movements of eight or ten large bull buffaloes, which, in seeking to quench their thirst in the waters of the river, were crackling through the dry reeds as they cautiously waded in the deep mud that a recent flood had deposited along the edge. Fortunately for the buffaloes, the depth of the mud prevented their reaching the stream, and thus the scaly monster of the river was disappointed of his prey.

## TRADING WITH THE NATIVES.

"While Sicomy was taking his coffee, he told me that he had dispatched men to bring elephants' teeth which he said were at a distance, and that he would purchase everything as quickly as possible, that I might be enabled to leave the country before the Matabilli should come. This rumour about the Matabilli I at the time suspected to be a fabrication, but I subsequently ascertained that it was a fact.

In the forenoon I occupied myself in writing my journal in my wagon, and I could see that the king was vexed at my indifference about the trading. At length he asked me to come out of the wagon, saying that he had got a present for me, and he brought forward the elephant's tusk which lay beneath the wagon. Having thanked him, I expressed myself satisfied with his present, and, in return immediately presented him with what he reckoned an equivalent in beads. He asked me the price of my muskets, and I answered four large bull's teeth for each. He then retired to an adjacent grove of shady trees, where he sat conversing with his men for hours. Two men at length appeared, coming from opposite directions, each bearing a bull's tooth.—When these arrived, Sicomy ordered them to be placed before me, and, calling Isaac, he inflicted on me a long harangue, talking all manner of nonsense, and endeavouring to obtain a musket for these two teeth. At length a third tusk was brought, but it was a small one. It was now late in the afternoon, so I told the king that I was going to take a walk in the mountains to obtain a view of his country. He said that he was going to buy one of the muskets immediately, and requested that I would not leave the wagons. After sitting talking with his men till it was near sunset, he once more offered me two tusks for a gun. I replied that I had already spoken. He then said he was going home, and that he did not know if he would come again to trade with me. If the king had indeed resolved not to trade with me, no request on my part would have altered the case. So I replied that I had never asked him to purchase anything, and was perfectly indifferent whether he did or did not; that there were other chiefs who were anxious to purchase my goods, and that my reason for visiting his territory was to enjoy the sport of elephant hunting. Having thus spoken, I wished him good evening, and, shouldering my rifle, stalked up the rocky ravine and shot two baboons.

"At an early hour on the following morning Sicomy was at the wagons, and, having breakfasted, he commenced as on the previous day to endeavour to purchase a gun with two tusks. At length I said he should have one for three tusks, provided they were large. After a protracted discussion, the third tusk was produced, when I handed him a musket. He next bothered for a bullet mold, which I also gave him into the bargain. Having obtained the mold, he insisted on having a lead-ladle. That I said I could not give him with one gun; but promised if he dealt liberally with me he should have one. He continued his importunity about the ladle till late in the afternoon, when he began to talk about buying a second gun. Three tusks were brought and we had nearly concluded a bargain, when some of his counsellors told him that he ought to have received powder and bullets along with the first gun. He commenced to pester me on this subject; but I stoutly resisted, and told him the bargain was concluded. He however, continued to harp on this string till a late hour, when I told him, as I had done the preceding day, that I must now take a walk; and I remarked that, if he thought he had given too much for my gun, he had better return it, and take away his tusks. Having consulted a short time with his wise men, he returned the gun, and resumed possession of the tusks. I then shouldered my rifle, and held for the wells, to give the dogs water."

One reason why the world is not reformed, is, because every man would have others make a beginning, and never think of himself. ADAM.

## GOD'S WAYS ARE THE BEST.

About forty years ago, when I was a lad, living in the village of A——, I used, with several other young fellows, my companions, to be very fond of stealing into a beautiful park close by, belonging to a very rich gentleman, whose name I shall not mention. We never did any mischief; but we were always turned out if discovered. The gentleman to whom the house and park belonged had inherited a large estate; we youngsters used to call him nabob. Rich as he was, he never seemed to think he had enough; it is a sad thing when the love of wealth has so tight a grasp on the heart of man. He had not an open hand for the poor, he was always engaged in speculations for the increase of his fortune; but that only speculation which could not fail, he would not venture upon. He added field to field, enlarging his immense domains enclosing himself in on every side, and shutting his gates against the poor. His lady was as haughty as he was fond of riches; she held her head high among the neighbours; she seemed to fancy she conferred a favour in associating with them, and she too cared little for the wants of others. I often think we humble folk would less envy the rich, if we considered how money sometimes hardens the heart.

"There was one object on which all the affections of both these wealthy people were centered; there was only one being who possessed the key that could open their closed hearts. This was their son, their only child. He was the idol to whom this amassed wealth was sacrificed; all was for him: this was the excuse. Talk to them of the duty of giving to the poor, of being courteous to all around; they would point to their son, and answer, it was all for Francis; it was a duty to provide for their child, it was a duty to keep only such company as would be fit for the position he would hold hereafter. Yes; the owner of such wealth was to found a family, he was to be a member of parliament, to obtain a baronetcy, perhaps in the course of time a peerage. There was no end to the schemes of grandeur that flitted through the brain of the rich old man."

"And was Francis a good boy?" Edward asked; "did he deserve all their kindness?"

"Yes; he was a fine promising youth, with a kind open heart and great love of generosity. Many a time, from his own pocket-money, would he relieve the beggar who had been spurred away from his father's door. He had probably learned many good things from his tutor, who was a pious man, for the boy had some signs of a well-trained mind; he loved good to church, and had a reverent manner."

"How very happy!" exclaimed Alice; "because then, when he grew up, his great wealth would help him to be useful, and so his pious training would turn to good account."

"It did turn to good account, Miss Alice in God's own way. Not far from the park lived a clergyman's widow, who had seven sons and not wherewithal to bring them up. She was very poor; but being a well educated lady, it would have been a sore grief to her to rear her sons to be anything but gentlemen. But yet the hard struggle she was put to, to give her two eldest a college education, perhaps few would credit; and when she had succeeded in this, she could not afford the same to the others; but only trusted she might get them into the army or navy. But the bitterest trial she had was with Allan, her seventh son; he was a puny, sickly creature; at ten years old he looked like a boy of six; he was always ailing, and with his numerous illnesses he cost his poor mother more than all his brothers. What to do with her miserable boy the unfortunate widow really knew not; she could not afford to educate him for a learned profession, his bodily health would not admit of an active one, and to leave him without a profession was to leave him penniless. She often looked at him and sighed. Her neighbours, when they saw her trouble, would say to each other, 'What a mercy it would be if that poor lad were to die early!' So people talk of mercies: nobody ever seems to think that God's ways are the best."

"The rich and healthy Francis and the poor and sickly Allan were of exact the same age, and they were frequently companions: it suited the generous disposition of the former to endeavour to cheer up his friend, and encourage him on to manly games.

"One winter's morning the two youths were together, and a sudden fancy seized Francis that he would skate; and, urged on by his brave companion, Allan too ventured upon the ice. You perhaps presage the rest. There had been a hard frost; but a slight thaw had commenced, which the heedless boys did not perceive. They ventured on a part of the lake where the ice was thin; Francis was urging Allan forward—the ice broke—they disappeared. It was some time before their bodies were drawn from the water; and then the usual measures for restoring persons apparently drowned were resorted to; but only one was thereby saved. My lord, probably you would have thought it better that Francis should be that one?"

"Oh, surely!" exclaimed Edward. "So thought every one; but so had not decreed the allwise God. The sickly, destitute youth, whose present existence was a burden to himself

and his family, and whose future prospects were so gloomy, recovered: the vigorous and manly boy, the idol of his parents, the heir to thousands, the object of general love and admiration, died: God took him."

"How could that be for the best?" asked Edward.

"Listen, and you shall hear. The grief of the parents' words are too poor to tell; but it was a proud and stubborn grief, that refused to bow to the chastening Hand. They buried themselves in their own home, refusing alike the sympathy of friends and the consolation of religion. There was one object on whom they could not bear to look, and this was poor Allen; he was associated in their minds with all that was most dreadful to think of; they felt as if he were the murderer of their son, or at least as if his safety had proved the death of their child. So they took a bitter aversion to the harmless boy, and would turn away their eyes if ever he crossed their path. The widow, feeling deep compassion for their unhappy state, and though ignorant of their aversion to her son, still supposing that his presence might perpetually recall their sorrow to their minds, begged of a friend to receive him for a few months, and thus contrived to send him away. She hoped that the lapse of time might heal the wounded hearts; and her hope was partly realized. Though the father remained stubborn, God touched the heart of the bereaved mother, and she was softened.

"Another twelvemonth saw a wondrous change in the lady of that spacious hall. Sorrow had made her alive to the sufferings of others; and she, who had formerly been too proud to associate with her equals, was to be seen by the bedside of the poor, soothing their pain or relieving their wants. The hardest hearts could not have seen that afflicted woman, dressed in deep black, slowly walking through the village, her eyes bent on the ground, and her proud and once erect figure slightly stooping, as though sorrow had actually bowed her down, without melting into pity and raising a prayer for her. Poor lady! my heart bleeds for her even now; but the good God knows best the way to bring His children to penitence. A penitent she truly was; she gave the greatest proof of it mortal man can give—by conquering her own deepest feelings.

"It was little more than a year after the dreadful accident, that the widow-lady, Allan's mother, was surprised by a visit from the lady of the hall. She has since found it difficult to say whether astonishment at the honour, or pity for the traces of grief in the face of her guest, were uppermost in her mind as she bade her welcome. But the lady's visit was short. 'I come,' she said, 'to make you a request.' Her voice faltered; but, with a struggle she continued: 'I wish to make such amends as I can for former faults, and it is in your power to help me.' The widow was at a loss how to answer. 'God took my boy,' resumed the afflicted mother, 'and restored you yours. From that moment I disliked him, as though he had been the destroyer of my child. But God has been pleased to show me my sin; and, as some poor amends, I wish to educate your boy instead of mine.' The astonished mother of course consented: and from that day the lady of the hall paid for poor Allan's education from her own private purse. She did not take him to live with her, because her husband had not made the same self-conquest as she had done; moreover, it would have been bad for the youth to have been brought up in a luxury which afterwards he would have been forced to renounce. But she placed him under a worthy tutor near the sea-side, where he improved in bodily health, as well as in learning.

"Many years passed on; Allan had overgrown the delicacy of his constitution, and had done credit to the advantages of his education. He had been brought up to be a lawyer, and was getting on well in his profession, and he had married a pretty, accomplished lady. His heart was ever grateful to the kind friend to whom he owed every thing, and she in her turn had learned to love the object of her own bounty. Yes, she tenderly loved him whom once her unsubdued heart hated. His improved health, his success in the world, were to her like a token of God's forgiveness. Her poor husband meanwhile had sunk into the apathy of old age, indifference had taken the place of dislike; so that Allan needed no longer to conceal himself from his sight, or perhaps he hardly recognized in the graceful, handsome youth, the sickly playfellow of his lost son. Sometimes if a fit of moroseness came over him, Allan's wife would play to him on the harp, and, like the Psalmist to Saul, drive the evil spirit from him with her sweet voice. This, however, was only during an occasional visit; for Allan's home was elsewhere.

"Such was the state of things, when a young man who had been many years abroad came forward, and declared that he had a prior title to the estates of the lady and her husband; and that the spacious hall and all the lands were his by law. It was passing strange, no one could credit it; and many thousand pounds were expended on both sides, while the matter went through the tedious business of a law-suit. For my part, I have never pretended to understand the case up to this day—it was always far beyond my comprehension; but one part

there was no misunderstanding, which was this: the man who had been thought so rich, who had lived in such luxury, was now master only of a few hundreds. There was something that they called a flaw in the entail: what that meant I really cannot tell you, and if I could, probably you would not care to hear; but the old nabob was ousted from his home; and even if his lady had not by this time made herself so much beloved by all, yet no one surely could have looked on such a reverse of fortune without sympathy.

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

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.

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, & Co. 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.

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST, 40, King Street West, Toronto.

SUPPLIES Artificial Teeth, recommended for their natural appearance, durability and usefulness. Decayed Teeth filled with Gold or the new Adamantine Cement so justly celebrated in England—it is admirably adapted for large cavities and tender teeth requiring no pressure—does not oxidize or discolour the tooth, and gets as hard as the name implies in a few seconds.

GOVERNESS. EMPLOYMENT is desired in a Church of England family, for a daughter of a Clergyman, who is capable of giving instruction in the rudiments of Religion, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, and in the Piano Forte, Singing, French, Italian and German.

GOVERNESSES. TWO Young Ladies Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required.

A COMPANION FOR THE SICK ROOM, Being a Compendium of Christian Faith and Practice, compiled chiefly from the writings of Divines of the Holy Catholic Church.

IN Publishing this compilation, the desire of the Editor has been to furnish a compendium of Christian Doctrine, Practice, and Devotion for the edification of the sick members of Christ's flock; especially those who have lived unmindful of their baptismal vows.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE SICK ROOM, And for times of trouble, compiled from Ancient Liturgies and the writings of Holy Men.

THE favourable reception of the former part of this Work, the "Companion for the Sick-Room," which was prepared chiefly for the Editor's patients, encourages him to complete the task by the publication of these Devotions, which he hopes will prove useful and consoling to the afflicted.

THE COMPANION AND DEVOTIONS, bound together. Price—7s. 6d.

THE PRIESTS' COMPANION IN THE VISITATION OF THE SICK. (By the Rev. W. Dodsworth.) Price—3s. 1d.

IT may seem rather surprising, but I believe the fact to be so, that no Manual for the Visitation of the Sick has hitherto been published exclusively for the use of the clergyman in private houses, and at the same time containing all the offices of Private Baptism, and Visitation and Communion of the Sick.

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.

MEDICAL PROFESSION. A HOUSE TO LET. A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE.

HAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West.

Garments made to order of every description. THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED. In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found: Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 4d to 15s 3d.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d to 12s 11d. 1000 Parasols, 2s 11d. 500 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d.

THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, June 12, 1850.



AYER'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."

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

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.—Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances in Cash on Produce, either for Sale in Toronto, or on Consignment to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or Halifax.

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS. THE Subscriber having purchased DIXON AND Sons. Samples of Britannia Ware at a considerable reduced price, begs to offer them extremely low for cash.

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.

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.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO.

INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being excluded.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers.

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

Advertisements. DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY, No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM CHURCH STREET.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS TORONTO.

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

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

MR. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 24th, 1849.

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

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

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

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

BIRTH.

At Brantford, on Monday the 11th instant, the lady of the Rev. James Mockridge, Rector, Warwick, of a son.

At Sydenham, Loberough, on Saturday the 9th inst., the lady of the Rev. T. W. Allen, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., in St. Paul's Church, Mohawk Village, Grand River, by the Rev. A. Nelles, the Rev. John Kennedy, to Sarah Eliza, second daughter of Emos Burnell, Esquire.

On the 6th instant, at St. George's Church, Lennoxville, by the Rev. R. R. Burrage, of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. L. Doolittle, the Rev. H. G. Burrage, Missionary of Hatley cum Stanstead, Eastern Townships) to Jane Theresa, youngest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Morris, of Lennoxville, formerly of H. M. 79th Regiment.

On the 31st ult., in St. James' Church, Perth, C. W., by the Rev. M. Harris, A.M., Rector and Rural Dean, John Dewe, Esq., of Kingston, Post Office Surveyor, to Clara Alicia, fifth daughter of the late Henry Nelles, Esq., of Grimsby, C. W.

By the same, on the 30th ult., Mr. George Graham, to Miss Anne Morrison, both of the Township of North Elmsley, C. W.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday the 18th inst., Louisa Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late John S. Baldwin, Esq., aged 21 years and nine months.

New Advertisements.

Another Important Letter from Georgia, Read it.

We are daily receiving testimony like the following from the North, South, East and West:—

Gentlemen—I was afflicted with Asthma for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed the disease had aimed so much on me that I despaired of ever getting well, when I chanced to get a bottle of "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin County and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known.

THOMAS A. PATRICK.

Franklin County, Georgia, Nov. 19th, 1846. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW Drugists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

DR. MELVILLE,

YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE,

Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

DR. NORMAN BETHUNE,

WIDMER'S BUILDINGS,

Palace Street.

Toronto, November 6th, 1850. 15-3m

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 Guilimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE

Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Township of Darlington—North half 8, in 8th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.

For particulars, &c., apply to

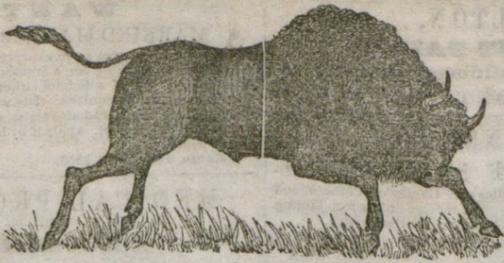
GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MERRILL, 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 best 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' Buildings King Street. Toronto, October 10th, 1850. 12-1f



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 Loretoe—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.

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row. 13-1f

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK, at the First Meeting, held in the Court House, Toronto, November 14th, inter alia—

Resolved.—That the following gentlemen compose the Examining Committees; and that they meet to examine Teachers at the times and places hereinafter mentioned.

CITY OF TORONTO:

Revs. H. J. Grasett, J. Barclay, J. Jennings, Messrs. G. A. Barber, (City Superintendent), R. Cathcart, and Dr. Hayes—to meet in the City Hall on Thursday, the third of December, at nine o'clock a.m.

FIRST SCHOOL CIRCUIT:

Revs. J. Dick, J. Roaf, T. J. Hodgskin; Messrs. Wilson, Pease, Shaw, Nixon—to meet in Pine Grove School House, on Wednesday, the fourth of December, at nine o'clock a.m.

SECOND SCHOOL CIRCUIT:

Revs. J. Wheeler, J. Pringle, D. McMillan; Messrs. Simpson and Welsh—to meet in Brampton School House, on Tuesday, the third of December, at nine o'clock a.m.

THIRD SCHOOL CIRCUIT:

Revs. J. Boyd, T. Wightman, A. Waddell, and R. H. Thornton; Dr. Foot, Messrs. W. Warren, and E. Annis—to meet at Duffin's Creek, on Tuesday, third of December, at nine o'clock a.m.

FOURTH SCHOOL CIRCUIT:

Revs. J. Gibson, J. Dick, L. Kribba, T. J. Hodgskin, and Messrs. W. B. Terry, E. H. Smith, Joseph Hartman, Thomas Nixon, Dr. Morton—to meet at Newmarket, on Friday, the sixth of December, at nine o'clock a.m.

Resolved.—That each teacher presenting himself for examination shall be required to furnish the Examining Committee with satisfactory proof that he is either by birth or naturalization a subject of Her Majesty; also certificates of good moral character, given by any clergyman recognised by law, said certificate to be of a date not more remote than six months; and also, if he have had a charge of a school, a certificate from the Trustees bearing date not more remote than three months.

Teachers who intend to apply for examination and certificates, to attend at the times and places specified, and before the Committee of the School Circuit in which they reside.

The next meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of York, will be held in the Division Court Room, Court House, Toronto, on Thursday, the twenty-first instant, at eleven o'clock.

Extracted from the minutes of the Board. JOHN JENNINGS, Chairman. 17-2in

November 14th 1850.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a Situation as GOVERNESS in a private family, or as Music Teacher in a School. Address (post-paid) X. Y., at the Office of this paper. Toronto, November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

A LADY wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS for young Children, or to Superintend a Household, and she would make herself generally useful. References to the Rev. J. Geddes, the Rev. W. Leeming, and others. Address post-paid, L. M., Seneca Post Office. November, 13th, 1850. 16-3in

TUITION.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had experience in Tuition, has some leisure time, and is prepared to assist Students in Classics or Mathematics. Apply at the Church Office, King Street. Toronto, Nov. 7th, 1850. 15-1f

WANTED

IN a Clergyman's family as Tutor, a graduate to undertake the Education of boys under twelve years of age. A Gentleman intending to enter, or in Holy Orders would be preferred. Address X. Y., Box 274, Post Office, Toronto. November 6th, 1850. 15-1f

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

THOS. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-street, begs to intimate that his usual choice Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS have come to hand. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1850. 15-5i

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

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the

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

JOHN SALT, Hatter, Victoria Row, Toronto, September 5th, 1850. 9-1f

LOST.

A LARGE BLUE CHEST, with the initials W. L., roughly cut on the Lid, badly made iron handles, and addressed Wm. Logan, Hamilton. Supposed to have been carried from on board the Steamer Magnet by mistake, at some of the Ports between Cobourg and Hamilton, on her upward trip, on or about the 20th of August last. Whoever will communicate its whereabouts to the Office of THE CHURCH, will be suitably rewarded if required. October 14th, 1850. 17-2m

FOR SALE,

A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash, or approved credit. Apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley street, Toronto. November 6th, 1850. 16-1f

STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Clergy and Members of the Church of England and the Public generally, that he has just received a well selected assortment of Stationery, at the Office of THE CHURCH Newspaper, No. 7, King Street, Toronto, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

A. F. PLEES, 12-1f

Toronto, October 14th, 1850.

Just Published at this Office,

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH, by one of Three Hundred. Price 1s. 10d. each; bound in Cloth 2s. 6d., liberal discount to the trade.

Church Office, 7, King Street West. Toronto, Oct., 14th, 1850. 12-1f

FOR SALE,—CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM,

Situate in the County of York,

That well known, and pleasantly situated Property near the Trinity Church situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 276 feet on Parliament Street. The House contains twelve Rooms, &c.; it has a good Brick Stable for five horses and carriage, on the rear end of the lot two good Wells of Water on the Premises, and the Garden in good cultivation.

Apply to JAMES FRANCIS, Corner of King and Parliament Streets. Toronto, July 3rd, 1850. 51-1f

EDUCATION.

MISS SCOBIE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weston and its vicinity, that having rented the House and Grounds formerly occupied by the late Rev. Dr. Phillips, she purposes opening a

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, On the 18th inst., when she hopes by strict attention to the morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, to merit a share of public Patronage. The House is large, pleasantly situated with spacious grounds attached to it—this Residence is noted for its salubrity, it is within two minutes walk of the Church, and within ten miles of Toronto, where Stages pass to and fro daily.

For Terms apply at the Parsonage House, Weston. August, 13th, 1850. 5-1f

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining the services of a Governess immediately, who is capable of teaching Music, French and Drawing with the usual branches of an English education, none need apply who is not a member of the Church of England. Address to Box 96, Brockville Post Office. September 10th, 1850. 7-in

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

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

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

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. Bevell, M. D., Licentiate Roy. Coll. Phys. London. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wm. Halliwell, 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 obsterical 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. Ample materials will be provided for the Anatomical department. 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

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

ANY Member of the Medical Profession wishing to obtain a favourable opening on easy and moderate terms, may hear of an opportunity on application, by letter, to Dr. Hodder, Toronto. Toronto, October 10, 1850. 13-1f

FOR SALE. CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT, A Horse and Buggy. Apply at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, September 17th, 1850. 8-1f



THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. HENRY TWOBY,

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario, and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN.

CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock.

Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half past Eight, and Niagara at Nine o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve Noon.

Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar). Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting).

Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. HARRISON,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

DOCTOR FOWLER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a

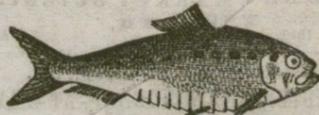
SURGEON DENTIST.

Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St. West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July, 1850. 6-1m

To the Clergy.

A WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SUPPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Role Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street, London; All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849. 6-1m



L. LEWIS,

IN returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received for the past year, begs to acquaint the Gentry and Citizens of Toronto generally, that he has now commenced his fall and winter receipts of Oysters and Fresh Cod Fish; having just received a supply of fine

FRESH OYSTERS.

in Kegs, Cans and Shell, and will as soon as weather permits, receive his usual supply of Fresh Cod Fish, &c. 110, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 2nd, 1850.

"The Church" Newspaper

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

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