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 XV., No. 14.] TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 6, 1851. [Whole No., DCCXXXIII.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.			1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
B	Nov. 9.	21st Sund. aft. Trin.	M. / E.	Hab. 2. / Prov. 1.	John 1. / 1 Thes. 5.
M	" 10.	....	M. / E.	Ecclus 33. / " 34.	John 2. / 2 Thes. 1.
T	" 11.	....	M. / E.	" 35. / " 36.	John 3. / 2 Thes. 2.
W	" 12.	....	M. / E.	" 37. / " 38.	John 4. / 2 Thes. 3.
T	" 13.	....	M. / E.	" 39. / " 40.	John 5. / 1 Tim. 1.
F	" 14.	....	M. / E.	" 41. / " 42.	John 6. / 1 Tim. 2, 3.
S	" 15.	....	M. / E.	" 43. / " 44.	John 7. / 1 Tim. 4.
B	" 16.	22nd Sun. aft. Trin.	M. / E.	Prov. 2. / " 3.	John 8. / 1 Tim. 5.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Churches.	Clergy.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's.*	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, / Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	11 o'c.	3½ o'c.
St. Paul's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum.	11 "	4 "
Trinity	Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent.	11 "	6½ "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	11 "	7 "
Holy Trinity	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. / Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 "	6½ "

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† There is Morning Prayer daily in this Church, at 7 o'clock in summer, Sundays excepted.

‡ In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

§ The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Trinity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Church. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight, A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, 10th November, 1851.

VISITORS:

The Principal.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., M.P.P.

Censor:

Rev. G. Maynard, M.A., Mathematical Master.

F. W. Barron, M.A., *Principal U. C. C.*

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

A CHILD'S SYMPATHY.

A child's eyes! those clear wells of undefiled thought; what on earth can be more beautiful? Full of hope, love, and curiosity, they meet your own. In prayer how earnest, in joy how sparkling, in sympathy how tender. The man who never tried the companionship of a little child has carelessly passed by one of the greatest pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower without plucking it or knowing its value. A child cannot understand you, you think; speak to it of the holy things of your religion, of your grief for the loss of a friend, of your love for some one you fear will not love in return; it will take, it is true, no measure or soundings of your thought; it will not judge how much you should believe, whether your grief is rational in proportion to your loss, whether you are worthy or fit to attract the love you seek; but its whole soul will incline to yours, and engraft itself, as it were, on the feeling which is your feeling for the hour.—*Hon. Mrs. Norton.*

ENGLAND'S CHURCH.

England herself, compared with the extent of the world, is but as the small dust of the balance compared with the weight of the merchant. Yet her dependencies lie in every land on which the sun looks down; and as the tide of night sweeps from the east along the surface of the globe, it wakens Church after Church in her dominions and colonies to morning devotion. So that prayer follows in the footsteps of day. Even as the morn unceasingly supplants the night, first here and then there, so also, now in this place and then in that, the Church is worshipping; and thus she rests not night nor day. When the last hour of the week's last day of toil is pealed forth in the silent midnight over England, the dawn of the first week's new day, the day of rest and praise has already broken over the Ganges; the sun has risen over Calcutta, the bells from its cathedral tower are sounding then even to morning prayer; soon the churches of Ceylon and Tinnevelly take up the sound; next those of the seagirt Seychelles and the African Cape colonies, in their order; then England hears it from her ten thousand temples: the churches of Newfoundland, and those on the Canadian lakes, receiving in succession the Sabbath light and the Sabbath call to prayer; the congregation in the deep forests of the Red River Settlement and those upon the windy shores of the furthest Oregon, one after the other gather themselves together, as the hour reaches each, into the simple sanctuaries: and as the matin bell peals from the fresh built churches of New Zealand, the last hymn of even-song is but just sinking into silence around the time-worn churches of the mother country. Thus praise and light compass the world together: thus spiritual sentinels relieve each other in watching unto prayer—for so are the laws of nature framed, that when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the whole earth, prayer shall be made without ceasing, and prayers offered without weariness. The waking shall pray for sleepers, those that rest in the shadow of earth shall be prayed for by those who watch in the presence of the sun. "For from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered unto my name and a pure offering; for my name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of Hosts."—*Rev. B. Street.*

HUMAN LIFE.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.—*Bishop Hall.*

THE ENGLISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

A knowing and virtuous gentleman, who understands his religion and loves it; who practises the true rules of virtue, without affectation and moroseness; who knows enough of law to keep his neighbours in order, and give them good advice; who keeps meetings for his country, and restrains vice and disorder at them; who lives hospitably, frugally, and charitably; who respects and encourages good clergymen, and worships God both in his family and at Church; who educates his children well; who treats his servants gently, and deals equitably with his tenants and all others with whom he has any concerns; such a man shines and is a public blessing to all that see him or come near him.—*Bishop Burnet.*

MIRACLES.

When the angel brought St. Peter out of Prison, the iron gate opened of its own accord; but coming to the house of Mary, the mother of John, mark, he was fain to stand before the door and knock. When iron gave obedience, how can wood make opposition? The answer is easy. There was no man to open the iron gate; but a portress was provided of course, to unlock the door. God would not therefore shew His finger when man's hands are appointed to do the work. Heaven will not superinstitute a miracle where ordinary means were formerly in peaceable possession. But if they either depart or resign (ingeniously confessing their insufficiency), then miracles succeed in their vacancy.—*Fuller.*

FALSE SWEARING.

He that swears falsely, does either say in his heart *that there is no God*, or that He does not hear and see, or at least that He will not arise to judge those who appeal thus falsely to Him. Hence it is that so severe a threatening is denounced in the third commandment, *that God will not hold them guiltless that take His name in vain.*—*Bishop Burnett.*

AUTHORITY OF RELIGION.

Religion extends its authority to everything; to the most worldly, the commonest, the lowest things; and bids us to behave reasonably, decently, humbly, honourably, meekly, and kindly, in them all; and that interfering so far, instead of being a hardship, is a great blessing to us, because it interferes always for our good.—*Secker.*

PATRIOTISM.

Yes, there is not one of those stars above in the sky, which begin to rise in the twilight above the rocks; not one of those mountain tops, not one of those hills reflecting the setting sun, not one of the ravines hidden in the depths of those gorges, with their waters that sleep or boil in their gloom, not one of those clods of earth, turned up again and again by my pickaxe since my infancy, for which I do not feel a fund of attachment in my heart, which often makes me nearly shed tears when I look at them on my return to Les Huttes. Is this surprising? Have we not, as I sometimes say to myself, a true relationship with this earth whence we spring, whither we shall return, which bears us, which gives us drink and food, like our nurse? Is not our flesh of its substance? Is not our blood the water of its veins? Is there not between her and us a true relationship of body, so that when we take up a handful of sand, or a clod of earth from the hillocks which have borne our weight, we can say to this grain of sand, "Thou art my brother," and to that clod of earth, "Thou art my mother or my sister?" And does not the earth seem to love us also, and to say to us, "Yes, I know you; you are of me; each of your limbs and your bones, it was I who gave them to you! I am proud of you, as a mother is of her children, as I am proud of this beech, pine, or chesnut tree, which they come to admire on my slopes! You would be ungrateful if you did not love me, if my memory and my image did not pursue you, when you are far from me, in other lands, and did not recall to you in your dreams of the night, the hill which loves you?" Is not this true? Is it not a little of this, which, in the language of cities, they call patriotism?—*Lamartine.*

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

I love the ivy-mantled tower,
Rock'd by the storms of passing years;
The grave whose melancholy flower
Was nourished by a martyr's tears.

I love the organ's joyous swell,
Sweet echo of the heavenly ode;
I love the cheerful village bell,
Faint emblem of the call of God.

Waked by the sound I bend my feet,
I bid my restless sorrows cease;
I do but touch the mercy-seat
And hear the small still voice of peace.

And as the ray of evening fades,
I love amidst the dead to stand;
And seem amidst the deep'ning shades,
To meet again the holy band.

Long be our Father's temple ours.
Woe to the hand by which it falls;
A thousand spirits watch its towers,
A host of angels guard its walls.

—*Arthur Starr.*

ANGLICAN DIVINES.

I wish to speak of our Church of England divines, exactly as they deserve; and whether we go to the lives or writings, of those to whom that appellation most strictly belongs, I conceive we find a class of men, complete parallels of whom could hardly elsewhere be discovered. In them reason and piety, liberality and strictness, the truest philosophy and the simplest faith, the deepest seriousness and the happiest cheerfulness, form an unexampled combination. Doubtless there have been many as conscientious; but never before since the days of the Apostles, does the energy of divine grace, appear so united with the ease of nature.—*Knox's Remains.*

OPPORTUNITIES.

A wise man maketh more opportunities than he finds.—*Bacon.*

THE STYLE OF THE BIBLE.

There is something remarkable in the composition of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, that, although in every language, they are the easiest book to a learner, they are yet dignified, interesting, and impressive. The Pentateuch, the Psalms, and the Gospels, unite, in a singular degree, simplicity and perspicuity, with force, energy, and pathos. I cannot satisfy myself what are the *literary* peculiarities—the facilities of language,—which make them so universally comprehensible, and yet avoid insipidity, feebleness, and tedium; which display so often such genuine eloquence and majesty; and yet are neither affected nor elaborate, nor, in general, above the understanding of the commonest reader.—*Turner's History of England.*

LOSS OF TIME.

Consider how by time thou mayest gain eternity; look not then upon the loss of it as upon the loss of time but of eternity; endeavour then, whilst it lasts, to get a good bargain; for this life once past, there is no more occasion for traffic; the time appointed for storing up is but short; but the gain and profit is eternal; therefore leave the cares of this world, and elevate your whole heart and affections unto heaven, and there place your thoughts, which are to be upright, and settled in God Almighty.—*Bishop Jeremy Taylor.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Rev. Arthur Palmer thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions through Mrs. Widder of Lyndhurst, Toronto, towards the rebuilding of St. George's Church, Guelph:—

Name	£	s.	d.	Name	£	s.	d.
The Countess of Elgin	£2	10	0	S. Conner, Q. C.	£1	5	0
Mrs. Strachan........	5	0	0	Alex. Dixon	0	10	0
Mrs. Chief Justice Robinson.	2	0	0	Peter Paterson	1	5	0
Miss Lambert........	0	10	0	John Calt...........	0	10	0
Mrs George Allan ..	1	5	0	Crawford Hagarty & Crookshank	1	5	0
Mrs W. H. Boulton..	1	5	0	Mrs. L. Moffatt.....	0	15	0
Mrs. Wm Cayley	1	5	0	Capt. Lefroy, R. A...	0	10	0
Hon. Col. Allan......	1	5	0	Mrs. Chief Justice Macaulay.........	1	0	0
B. Seymour, M. P....	1	5	0	Mrs. Dr. Lett.......	0	10	0
D.B. Stephenson, M.P	1	5	0	John Boulton.......	1	0	0
Hon. W. Badgley, M.P	1	5	0	Mrs. Bowes	1	5	0
W. H. Dickson, M. P.	1	5	0	Mrs Lukin Robinson.	1	0	0
P. J. O. Cheveau, M.P	0	10	0	Mrs. J. Arnold	1	0	0
Dunbar Ross, M. P...	0	10	0	Mrs. Widder	2	10	0
John Prince, M. P. ..	1	0	0				

DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

Cathedral at Sydney.—A meeting was held in Sydney, under the presidency of the Bishop, for the purpose of promoting the erection of a Church to be dedicated to St. Andrew, and to serve both as a Cathedral, and as a parish Church, which is much needed in that quarter of Sydney, now containing 50,000 inhabitants, a great majority of whom are members of the Church of England. It was stated at the meeting that six columns had been erected in the present Cathedral, with suitable inscriptions and ornaments in commemoration of the first meeting of the Bishop of the Australian Province for mutual counsel and co-operation.

DIOCESE OF CAPETOWN.

The Bishop of Capetown and the Burial Service.—The Bishop of Capetown lately visited the graves, within a walled enclosure in a private garden, of a number of British officers and soldiers, who have been interred without any religious service, and read the office for the burial of the dead over their remains. "I did so," the Bishop says, "because it was a satisfaction to myself to do it, and because I thought it might be some consolation to surviving friends and relatives."

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Oct., 1851.

The Rev. Richard Harvey, Rector of Hornsey, in the Chair. The Board having been informed by the Standing Committee of the death of the Rev. James Endell Tyler, one of the Treasurers of the Society, it was agreed unanimously—

"That the Members of the Board desire to express their deep concern at the loss which the Society has sustained by this event.

"They remember with feelings of gratitude the zeal, talent, and efficiency with which the late Rev. J. E. Tyler promoted the objects and interests of the Institution; and they retain a full sense of the value of his experience, acquired by a connexion of upwards of forty years with the Society.

"They will not dwell upon the important services which he rendered to the Church as a writer, or as the pastor of the parish in which the Society's house is situate. They cannot, however, but advert to the pious, learned, and judicious publications with which he has enriched the Catalogues of the Society. Nor can they forbear offering their sincere condolences to his bereaved family."

It was agreed that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Tyler; and that his Grace the President be respectfully requested to subscribe his name to the copy to be so forwarded.

The Secretaries laid before the Society the Report for 1851. The following is the account of the books and tracts issued between the Audit April 1850, and the Audit April, 1851:—

Bibles	137,441
New Testaments..............	76,037
Common Prayer Books.........	290,174
Other bound books............	905,445
Tracts........................	2,807,137
Total..........	4,807,137

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated St. Thomas's College, Colombo, June 30, 1851. The following are extracts:

"The college buildings are advanced satisfactorily. The hall is now roofed in, an open room on pillars, and suited to our climate, 70 feet by 42, including the verandah for shade, all around it. The Orphan Asylum for native boys, admissible at five years old, before any corruptions of heathenism or caste have laid hold upon their minds, is completed, and has been opened since the beginning of the month, and has already under its protecting roof seven children, within the precincts of the college. The foundation for twelve students' rooms is laid, and the building will be recommenced as soon as the rainy season is over, and will not be long in progress. Our work, therefore, is advancing, and appears to be gaining confidence as it advances, judging from the applications for future admission, not less than from its actual increase. We have difficulties to contend against as all who desire to work any real good must expect to encounter; but if they keep us humble, and earnest and faithful to our trust, we shall be the gainers. To your Committee and Board I look, under God, as the foster fathers and founders of this institution. The large spirit of disinterested generosity in which they came forward to encourage and to help me, set the seal to the work, which by God's blessing has thus far prospered, greatly beyond my hope, and as far beyond my desert. Let the firstfruits of my thanks be offered where they are most due. To Him be all the praise, whose work it is, and whose blessing, we pray, may be with it more and more."

In a subsequent letter the Bishop stated that the number of students had increased to upwards of 80.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, dated Cape Town, June 28, 1851, thanking the Society for grants towards churches at Cradock, Somerset, and George, and inclosing a letter from the Rev. E. A. Steabler, whom his Lordship had placed at Bloem-Fontein, the most distant of all the outposts, and the only place in the Orange River Sovereignty to which he had been able to send a clergyman. The Bishop said—

"Amidst the din and confusion of the surrounding war, which has extended itself over the Sovereignty, the house of God is gradually rising to its completion; and I trust that, together with it, the spiritual temple is growing up. One act of generosity I must mention.

The British Resident has lately purchased a house in the village, in which he allows the clergyman to reside rent free. I am sure the Society will make a grant of books for a lending library for the troops and civilians. There are about 250 soldiers there, who are wholly dependent upon Mr. Steabler's voluntary ministrations. Government has made no provision for them. I grieve to say, that in consequence of the war, one or two of our churches are left in an incomplete state; and I fear that the ruin and desolation which have spread over so vast a portion of the country will throw back our work for several years. The war does not appear to be any nearer to its termination than when I last wrote to you, and the rebellion is spreading amongst the coloured classes within the colony. It is impossible, indeed, to say to what extent the disaffection may proceed. During the last month, the Hottentots, at another of the London Society's institutions have broken out into open rebellion, and there is much reason to fear for other places. I am thankful to say that none of my brethren of the clergy have as yet suffered any personal injury. They have all remained at their posts, and our heavenly Father has cast his protecting arm around them. One or two have been ordered into Graham's Town by the Archdeacon, but they have been unwilling to leave the encampments in which they have been residing. He does not issue any summons till the women and children are sent out of the district. I grieve to say that there is a great deal of distress amongst many of the settlers in Albany. Some whom I have known in affluent circumstances, owning large tracts of country, are reduced to receive alms from the clergy. You ask to see my journal. I sent it home shortly after my return to my brother-in-law and commissary. But you will probably have seen it before this reaches you.

"To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of my consecration. I preach on the occasion in behalf of the missions of the diocese. My return home will not take place before next year."

It was agreed to grant books to the value of £8., partly from the fund of Clericus, on Mr. Steabler's application.

In a subsequent letter, dated Cape Town, July 20th, 1851, the Bishop reported the manner in which he had appropriated the sums voted by the Society towards the efforts making in the diocese for the promotion of Church Education. His Lordship's statement was perfectly satisfactory to the Society.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Victoria dated Hong Kong, June 20, 1851: saying that he had drawn a bill of this date for £500, on the Treasurers towards St. Paul's College Building; being the third sum of £500 drawn on the Society out of the grant of £2000. He added:—"I hope that in less than three months the College will be completed, so as to enable us to remove to it. Our Building Committee will prepare a report on its completion, of which a copy will be forwarded to you."

The Secretary laid before the meeting "A Treatise on the Geography and History of Foreign Nations," by the Governor of the Fokeen province; this large and curious work having been forwarded by the Bishop of Victoria.

It was agreed to return thanks to the Bishop for this present.

The Rev. John Hobson, in a letter dated Shanghai, China, 27th May, 1851, inclosed £5 as the proceeds of sale of Common Prayer Books granted by the Society last year, and requested a fresh supply, some in large print, with a Prayer Book for the performance of Divine Service, and a few books from the Permanent Catalogue.

It was agreed that these to the value of £5 be granted.

The Bishop of Toronto, in a letter dated Toronto, Canada, June 20, 1851, wrote as follows:—

"I have to thank you for your very welcome letter of the 8th of May; and I am requested by the clergymen and congregations of Walpole and Burford to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Society for its generous grants of £25 to the former, and £30 to the latter. Permit me to request you to convey to the venerable Society my warmest gratitude for their continued and untiring beneficence to this great diocese; to their constant readiness to strengthen our hands, and encourage our efforts. Fears, however, will sometimes arise, lest we become too importunate and unreasonable in our solicitation; for I never write without finding myself called upon to make new requests.

"The Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Guelph, presents his request, and marshals facts so clearly and strongly, and, I will add, honestly and truly, that I need add nothing. I will merely say, that the undertaking is magnificent when the means of the people are considered, and should not be discouraged. Many of these consist of half-pay officers from the army and navy, who, though gentlemen by birth, and every way worthy, are yet far from rich. They are, nevertheless, most deserving, as well as their able and eloquent pastor, who is one of my right-handed men, and merit all that can be done for them and him. This is no common case. Guelph is the mouth as it were, of a great country opening from the forest; and a fine church raised there will have a most beneficial effect on many congregations.

"Trinity College buildings are rapidly advancing, and begin already to draw attention.

"My present summer will be laborious. I have already had one confirmation journey, and to-morrow I commence another of six weeks. I then go to Lakes Huron and Superior; and when I come back, I have a third confirmation journey; and this takes in less than half my diocese, and leaves a larger division for next summer, if I am spared. In truth, I have been so hard worked since my return from England, that my confirmation journeys, laborious as they are considered, now become to me a sort of recreation."

The Rev. A. Palmer's application for aid towards St. George's Church, in the town of Guelph, Canada West, was considered by the Board; and it was agreed that £100 be granted in aid of this object.

(*To be continued in our next.*)*

THE DIACONATE RESTORED IN EXETER DIOCESE.—At the recent Ordination in the Diocese of Exeter, two literates were ordained as "permanent Deacons," or "assistant Deacons," to whom as a rule, no license to preach is to be granted; this arrangement being in accordance with the following intimation given by the Bishop of the late Diocesan Synod.—"I have accepted and licensed, and I shall continue to accept, as a title to holy orders, the nomination of a non-academic person, to be the Deacon of the minister who nominates him, not in the ordinary form, as his assistant. Of course such Deacon will be his assistant; but I feel it right that there should be a broad distinction drawn between that class of persons to whom we are looking here, and those who are academics. It must be understood that such Deacons are not to claim to be admitted to the priesthood until they have acquired an academic degree, which the ordinary rule of the Diocese demands. Yet, mindful of the Apostolic rule, that those who use the office of a Deacon well, purchase to themselves a good degree; and mindful also of the prayers that our Church makes over them at their ordination, viz., that they may deserve to be admitted to the higher ministries of the Church—I cannot consider the priesthood as not open also to such persons as shall by great merit prove themselves, after long probation, worthy to be admitted to that higher order."

At Ordinations held during the month of September the following numbers have been admitted to the sacred office of the ministry:—By the Bishop of Exeter 7 Deacons, 2 Permanent Deacons, and 11 Priests; by the Bishop of Worcester 27 Deacons and 31 Priests; by the Bishop of Lichfield 14 Deacons and 11 Priests; by the Bishop of Chester 11 Deacons and 14 Priests; by the Bishop of Lincoln 5 Deacons and 12 Priests; by the Bishop of Ripon 12 Deacons and 7 Priests; by the Bishop of Durham 4 Deacons; by the Bishop of Carlisle 4 Priests; and by the Bishop of St. Asaph, 2 Deacons and 2 Priests.

On the 8th ult., the public consultation meeting formerly announced, for the purpose of promoting the revival of the Diocesan Synods was held at Derby. It was attended by full three hundred clergy and laity, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The report of the committee stated, that they had been engaged in collecting and diffusing information, and holding intercourse on the subject with many of the ecclesiastical authorities; it recommended the holding of quarterly adjourned meetings, (the first on the 22nd January, in London,) the appointment of a finance committee and the diffusion of information regarding the nature of Synods; and it concluded thus:—

"Your committee, as a last word, crave to be permitted to impress upon the minds of their friends what has been forcibly brought before their own minds in the correspondence they have held during the last four months—viz., that the question of synodic action can be successfully treated only by much patience, prudence, moderation, and perseverance. The strangeness and novelty of such assemblies amongst ourselves may be expected to present obstacles in the minds of Churchmen which it may require some length of time to overcome; but that time will probably be longer or shorter, according to the tone and spirit shown by those who advocate the question; longer, if the nation and Church of England have reason to suppose, from our conduct and dispositions, that we seek vainglory and self-applause rather than the blessing and the benefit of Christ's holy body, the Church; shorter, if mutual love temper our ardent zeal, and it is plainly visible that we are seeking not to exalt ourselves, but to promote hereby the glory of God and the good of His Church."

The report was recieved *nem. con.*; the Rev. Mr. Abney stating that he and the Dean of Derby came to listen and inform their minds, but did not wish to be committed to the proceedings. The chief speakers were Archdeacon Denison, Canon Trevor, the Revs. Messrs. Teale, Merryweather, Carter, and Pound, Captain Moorsom, and Mr. F. H. Dickinson. The Rev. Thomas Collins occupied the chair. The speeches of Archdeacon Denison, Canon Trevor, and Mr. Dickinson, were especially worthy of notice, and we regret we have not space for their insertion. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this meeting pledges itself to earnest and renewed prayer to Almighty God, and perseverance among the members of His Church, on the behalf of the revival of synodical action, considering it to be essential to the completeness of the constitution, and to the efficiency of the practical working of the Church. That the encouragement which the committee have already received from nearly all persons in official situations with whom they have held communication, is an additional motive for their continuing to press upon the minds of Churchmen the necessity of diocesan synods, with the same respect and deference for ecclesiastical order and authority, which they have hitherto exhibited."

Her Majesty has intimated her willingness to become Patron of the Colonial Church and School Society.

IRELAND.

CONVERSIONS IN GALWAY.

The success which has attended the Irish Church Missions, in various districts of Ireland, has been in the highest degree gratifying, and in the county of Galway their efficacy has been most signal and cheering, as will appear from the subjoined attestation of witnesses whose credibility is beyond the reach of cavil or suspicion. It appears in the *Times*:—

"We, the undersigned, having visited West Galway for the purpose of personally testing the progress of conversions from Romanism to the Established Church of England and Ireland, which have been made through the agency of the Society for Irish Church Missions, are anxious to bear our testimony that the published statements which have been put forth respecting its successful efforts, both as regards the Scriptural education of the young, and the number of converts from Romanism, are fully borne out by our personal inspection.

"We have had the privilege of attending the Bishop of Tuam on a tour for the confirmation of converts from Romanism, being the second confirmation held for the same purpose in this district within the last two years; 712 converts at seven different places have on this occasion received the rite of confirmation, in addition to the 401 converts confirmed in the same district in October, 1849.

"We can also bear our testimony that the missionary clergymen employed by the Society, so far from desiring to swell the number of their candidates, have exercised the greatest caution in admitting them to confirmation, refusing numbers whom they did not consider qualified, or who had not given sufficient notice of their intention.

"Having also examined the children in the schools of the Society which we visited—and in Connemara alone about 2,000 are being instructed—we can bear our testimony to the Scriptural knowledge of the children, which far exceeds what might have been expected in the short period of the establishment of the schools, and which we have no hesitation in saying will bear comparison with the best conducted schools in England.

"The marked change in the habits and demeanour of the people in those districts where the Society's operations have been carried on, is most plainly evidenced.

"The readiness which the Romanists are now showing through the country to receive Scriptural instruction, and the influence which the priests formerly exercised over their minds being now, from various circumstances, greatly impaired, an opportunity is afforded which, if not immediately taken advantage of may never again recur, and calls for public support to enable the Society both to continue the work already so successfully commenced, as well as to extend it in other districts which are earnestly calling for its aid.

"The success of the experiments made by this Society in this dark and priest-ridden district, where, with scarcely a single exception, no preparatory means had been used or any attempt made to enlighten the minds of the Romanists—it is an encouragement to persevere in these laudable efforts for the evangelization of all Ireland, to the extension of which the want of funds is at present the only obstacle.

"CHRIST. R. LIGHTON, Bart. Vicar of Ellastone, Staffordshire.
"C. C. FREWEN, M. P., East Sussex.
"ANTHONY LEFROY.
"J. LEFROY, Rector of Loughbrickland.
"A. B. HILL, Vicar of Morebath and Rural Dean of Tiverton.
"F. P. SEYMOUR, Curate of Huntsham."

From our English Files.

London, Saturday, October 4, 1851.

It is now ten years since the Church of England engaged upon a really very important work. On the 7th of November, 1841, a Mr. ALEXANDER was consecrated "Bishop of the Anglican Church in "Jerusalem." The whole thing wore a very composite aspect. In itself it did not seem to amount to much; but, though many hesitated and doubted about either the principle or the propriety of the measure, it was brought forward under such taking aspects that not a few consented, and resolved to hope for the best. To religious minds of many classes, indeed, the scheme made ample proffers. Students of prophecy were attracted by the opportunity of doing something substantial for the conversion of the Jews. Those who sighed for unity were assured—and this "by authority"—that it was hoped that this scheme "would lead the way to an essential unity of discipline, as well as of doctrine, between our own Church and the less perfectly constituted of the Protestant Churches of Europe," especially as the bishopric itself was a joint foundation of England and Prussia. Patriotism would naturally wish England and its Church to be represented in the very birthplace of the Gospel; and the idea of the Church of England service being said on Mount Moriah might reasonably attract feelings deeper and truer than those of a graceful sentimentalism.

Still, amidst these general signs of approval or acquiescence, there were thinkers, on more sides than one, who viewed the Jerusalem Bishopric with far different feelings. Considering the very momentous interests of all sorts, as well as the novel principles which the scheme embodied, some viewed it as a most fatal step on the part of the Church of England. Its direct identification of ourselves with Prussia—its supposed tendency to draw some distinction between Gentile and Hebrew Christianity, as though converted Jews, in some respects, had "the more excellent way"—and, above all, the arrogant intrusion of ourselves into the vineyard of others—led not a few of our divines and canonists to look at the matter with deeper sentiments than regret and suspicion. It is a simple historical fact, that the most eminent of those who have quitted the communion of the Church of England in late years first doubted of the Catholic character of our Church from the establishment of this very Bishopric. That event was to them a sign. Mr. Newman, Mr. James Hope, and others, may date their "conversion" from the consecration of Bishop Alexander. We have, substantially, Mr. Newman's own acknowledgment of the fact.

Besides the religious elements involved in the establishment of the Jerusalem Bishopric, there were some who looked at the affair with a scrutiny quite as keen, but from another point of view. To them it appeared that the Church of England had simply been made a tool of in the business. It was held that the vast interest which was displayed by the Government in a matter so much out of the way of our ordinary policy, had a political object. Jerusalem had long been the centre of other rivalries than those of the Latin and Greek Churches. Syria is on the road to India, and a net-work of political polemics has long entangled conflicting national and secular interests on the spot which displays the fiercest antagonism of religious dissensions. Russia is the accredited defender of the Christians of the Greek rite; and France, in the days of the Monarchy, assumed to be the patron of the Latins. But Protestantism was unrepresented. It occurred to England and Prussia—or rather to Lord Palmerston—that he might reasonably take advantage of a religious enthusiasm which could not fail to be excited by any institution which had Jerusalem for its centre. It has always been a favourite scheme of Lord Palmerston to counter-work Russia by a religious mine. An Oriental Protestantism is his object—not because it is Protestant or religious in any shape or way, but because it may be made to subserve a political intrigue. If any are desirous to know more of these matters, we commend to them a certain Parliamentary paper, "ordered to be printed 27th March, 1851," under the title "Protestants in Turkey." That document sufficiently developes the politico-religious views of the Foreign office—views in furtherance of which the Anglo-Prussian Bishopric was founded, whatever may have been the countenance which it received in Downing-street.

Among the apologies which were made at the time for the establishment of the Jerusalem Bishopric, it was asserted that one of its objects was "to establish relations of amity between the Church of England and the ancient Churches of the East." And a distinct pledge was given, "by authority," that "the Anglican Bishop at Jerusalem is specially charged not to entrench upon the spiritual rights and liberties of the Eastern Churches, but to confine himself to the care of those over whom *they* [sic] cannot rightfully claim any jurisdiction; and to maintain with them a friendly intercourse of good offices" ["Statement by Authority," &c., 1841, p. 6.] And again, "The Bishop is to establish and maintain relations of Christian charity . . . . in particular with the Orthodox Greek Church, taking special care to convince them that the Church of England does not wish to disturb, or divide, or interfere with them."—Certainly, plainer words could not be devised than these to forestall the objection that our object in establishing a bishopric in Jerusalem was mere proselytism, so far as the Greek Christians are concerned. That object—so we were assured—was to convert the Jews, whilst cementing a fraternization with Prussia; it was to obtain a recognized *status* among the motley group of Christians, who throng what must ever be "the Holy City." It was *not* to create schism among the Greeks—not to attract converts from other Christian bodies—not to recognize and adopt their schismatics—but simply to make the best show that we could for the Church of England in the earliest home of Christianity itself.

So the Bishopric was founded on this distinct understanding. Commendatory letters, embodying these sentiments, were despatched by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, introducing Bishop Alexander to the Oriental Christians. But a worm was at the heart of the scheme from the outset. The first bishop—a singularly illiterate person—was notoriously unfit for this, or any other, office in the Church. Every conceivable mistake of taste and propriety was committed in connection with the mission, and it did but languish during the whole of Dr. Alexander's life. A few converts from the lowest ranks of Judaism were gained; and, by dint of weekly payments, most of them were kept. German candidates for the orders of the new composite Church were few and shabby. Protestants did not join—Catholics, whether Greek or Roman, stood cautiously aloof. Even the heterodox Oriental communities exhibited no very ardent desire to fraternize. Bishop Alexander died; and in 1846 a M. Gobat—a Swiss gentleman, who had received Anglican orders—was consecrated as his successor. On that occasion—partly on account of reasons personally affecting the new Bishop, and partly on other grounds—considerable dissatisfaction was felt; and the Bishop of Exeter formally protested against M. Gobat's consecration.

Since that time our accounts of the Prusso-Anglican Episcopate are scanty. Bishop Gobat is respectable—but, as to fruits, his episcopate is about as barren as that of his predecessor. The Jews will still not be converted in anything like creditable numbers. The Bishop's flock consists of some score of English residents, chiefly attached to the mission itself, to the hospital, and, of course, to the Consulate. A few low-caste Jews also attend the English Services. The Prussian portion of the scheme is a total and unequivocal failure. As a step towards extending the Episcopate of Canterbury to Prussia, the Chevalier Bunsen has called God to witness that, even at an angel's hands, he would have none of it. There only remained one resource to give the Jerusalem Bishopric something to do. At length proselytism is openly proclaimed. A schismatical campaign is announced. A body of Oriental Protestants is to be got up, and refugees from the Eastern Churches are invited. Direct attacks are now to be made upon those very Bishops and flocks with whom the Episcopate is solemnly pledged not to interfere. The new work of Bishop Gobat is, to attract and superintend converts from the settled and peaceable Churches of Syria. "Special care not to disturb, or divide, or interfere with," is construed as a pledge only to be understood in a temporary and limited sense—"not to interfere," till they could do it effectually, and "not to divide" till they could get a good division. The friends of the Jerusalem Bishopric think that, as their scheme has failed in every other way, it may at least form a *nucleus* of schism. The Church Missionary Society—a body under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London—has, as we stated yesterday, appointed an agent at Jerusalem, Mr. Klein, to be under the orders of Bishop Gobat, specifically to get up a schism, and to receive schismatics from the Oriental communions. His instructions are—"Whenever a sufficient number of individuals may have left the Greek Church to form a separate congregation, for the Bishop *of* Jerusalem to regard them as a distinct reformed congregation of the Greek Church—not as a congregation of the Church of England—and to assist them in the compilation of a Liturgy;" and in this work Mr. Klein is to "have the full countenance and support of the Anglican Bishop." That this is a distinct and complete violation of the pledge given by Archbishop Howley—that the movement is, in fact, simply schismatical—that it is fatal to the position of the Church of England, both theoretically, as regards other places of Catholic communion, and practically, as relates to our avowed purpose of furthering Christian unity by cultivating friendly relations with the Oriental communities—requires no proof. It is enough to state the fact, in the words of those who further this new phase of Protestantism. As we have, on the present occasion, only attempted an historical conspectus of the case, we waive all further comment.

EMIGRATION.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the progress of emigration from Ireland:—"The Celtic exodus continues to be the marvel of the day. From morning to night, from the arrival of the first trains before day-break to the last which reach in the evening, nothing scarcely is to be seen along the line of splendid quays which adorn Dublin, but the never-ending stream of emigrants flying, as if from a pestilence, to seek the means of existence which their own inhospitable land denies to labour, and the modest ambition to live and die beyond the gloomy precincts of the Irish workhouse. Numbers of those adventurers are of the better class of farmers, and appear to lack none of the appliances requisite towards the bettering of their condition at the other side of the Atlantic—a healthy and more comely progeny, a good supply of the most requisite articles of furniture and clothing, with a small capital to commence operation. The majority, however, have no such advantages to boast of, for a more miserable, sickly-looking, and poverty-stricken set of creatures it would be impossible to imagine—hundreds of them—men, women, and children—the [illegible] unprovided with shoes to their feet, and the females with no better covering for their heads than the commonest cotton handkerchiefs in lieu of bonnets, while not one in 50 could lay claim to the luxury of a cloak as a protection against the inclemency of the coming winter. All hardships appear as nothing so that the one great end may be achieved—flight from the Irish shores, no matter what risk, or with what amount of danger and privation in perspective. Day after day vessels leave this port freighted with their human cargoes, without any diminution being perceptible in the throngs of peasantry which swarm the streets in the neighbourhood of the quays. Three sailed at the close of last week with their full compliments on board; three more have just come into dock, and it is expected that they, too, will clear out before Saturday next, if not sooner. Judging from present appearances it is more than probable that the severest months of the season will have little or no effect in checking the prevailing and altogether unparalleled mania. The rush from the southern ports, too, is rather on the increase than otherwise, and is far and away on a more extensive scale than we in the metropolis have any idea. On Saturday a steamer left Waterford for Liverpool with nearly 400 emigrants on board, whose ultimate destination is the free land of the west. The day was intensely severe, but wind and weather be they what they may, have no terrors for these voluntary exiles. The average numbers which sail from the port of Waterford alone since the season set in, appear

to be at the rate of 500 weekly. A gentleman who has been travelling through the province of Ulster, thus writes in the *Western Star*:—I made it my business to inquire into the condition of the small farmers—a race as industrious a people as are to be found on the habitable globe. Having been heretofore led to believe that they were most favourably circumstanced as regarded their position with the landlords, and from other causes, I must own I was not at all prepared for the almost general feeling of discontent which exhibited itself. I was much struck with the remarks of an intelligent middle-aged man, the occupier of a farm of about 30 acres, who, after informing me that he had formed one of a party of 70 persons, comprising a dozen families, who were preparing to emigrate to Australia, thus proceeded:—Before next spring is over many hundreds of the people of this province will have quitted it for ever, and many others will follow; we have always been loyal to England, even in the worst of times, and although all that is now forgotten, the day may come when the Government will regret that they allowed the interests of the industrious northmen to be sacrificed to such an extent as to force them to leave the homes of their fathers to seek a resting place in a foreign land. As yet, so far as I have seen, it is with a feeling of deep regret that those poor people quit their native land. You see nothing of that satisfaction exhibited by them which is so marked, so extraordinary a feature as regards the emigrants from the southern and western provinces.—A letter from Cork, in the *Evening Mail*, states that no less than forty tenants of one noble proprietor have decamped within the last fortnight, "carrying off the money realized by the sale of their crops; and, what is worse, placing in possession of their farms persons who must be proceeded against by ejectment." One agent of the city of Cork has acknowledged to the receipt of as much as £1,000 in one day from emigrant passengers in chartered vessels.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN AND CAPTAIN PENNY.—We understand that a most searching investigation will be instituted into the discrepency of the statements of Captain Austin and Captain Penny, with reference to prosecuting a further search beyond the Wellington Channel for the Franklin expedition. The service can expect no more—the country will have nothing less. Captain Penny has arrived in town, from Scotland. The promotions on account of the unparalled services of Captain Austin's expedition will be made as soon as his report is made to the Admiralty.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE REVENUE.—The quarterly return of the revenue of Great Britain was published on Friday. Notwithstanding reductions in the duties of sugar, coffee, and timber, estimated at about a million a year, the receipts on the Customs for the quarter have been £83,190 more than in the October quarter of 1850. In the receipts of the Excise of the quarter there is an increase of £36,511. It was not to be expected that the Stamps would exhibit the same self-recruiting power as a revenue derived from personal expenditure; and the unsparing reduction forced on the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year tells this quarter in a decrease to the extent of £74,464 upon a still larger decrease in the October quarter last year. The Assessed Taxes for the quarter are £21,588 less than last year. The receipts of the Post-office have increased £79,000, for great part of which we are probably indebted to the Exhibition, but is partly owing, we believe, to the circumstance of a larger sum for the postage of the census papers having been received this quarter, though earned in the last, and partly to the fact of some heavy railway bills being under arbitration. An increase of £20,000 is set down to the Crown Lands. The result is that the total ordinary revenue of the quarter is £124,646 more than last year. This is neutralized by a very large decrease in the repayment of advances, which makes a nominal decrease of £1,197 on the whole revenue of the quarter. The customs for the whole year have been £59,457 more than those for the year ending October 10, 1850; the Excise, notwithstanding the abolition of the brick duty £343,018. The year's decrease in the Stamps amounts to £179,995. It can hardly be expected to be less than half a million when the new scale of duties has been a whole year in operation. The annual receipts of the Assessed Taxes and Property Tax are less, respectively, by £33,993 and £58,004. The annual increase in the Post-office has been £150,000. The total increase in the ordinary revenue of the year is £235,972 which is reduced by some extraordinary items to £77,072.

CONCLUSION OF THE KNOWSLEY SALE.—The Knowsley aviary, which comparatively few have seen, but which enjoyed a world-wide celebrity, is numbered with the things that have been; disorder and confusion rule where all was perfect, uniform, and happy. A little territory, which almost realised the enchanting fables of old Æsop, in which animals and birds, were made to associate regardless of all the little difficulties of native antipathies and the awkward circumstances of opposite climates, is despoiled; the ruthless invasion of an auctioneer and his clerk has produced in this large "happy family" the dire consequences which usually follow in the steps of such modern foes to domestic felicity; in a word the Knowsley collection, to form which many years of research were required, and more thousands were expended, is dispersed. But we may hope that this expenditure of study and sterling money is not entirely lost; though scattered, the rare "specimens" of the animal kingdom which had been brought together in an English nobleman's park, still exist, of course for the benefit of zoology, in England, some in the celebrated depositories of the kingdom, and not a few in the shops of the metropolitan dealers. The science, therefore, which the late Earl of Derby did so much to elevate and popularise may not have suffered, but on the contrary gained, and so far there can be no doubt that the object and the end of the late noble owner of the collection has in its sale been most effectually served. To him they were lost, but they have gone where no doubt that they will be as highly valued as they were, as long as health permitted him to watch over and tend them. It was intended to confine the operations of the sale within the week in which it was commenced, but that was found impracticable, and the latter part of Mr. Stevens's programme was not performed until the following Monday. The proceeds of the sale on Saturday and Monday alone amounted to little less than £2,000. The amount realized by the entire sale will be a trifle under £7,000. This is a fact which speaks volumes as to the estimation in which the collection was held by parties best able to judge. The high average price of the lots, too, may be imagined, when it is known that there were not many more than 600.

As a proof of the immense demands for locomotion to the Exhibition on Saturday last, we may state that the number of cabs which set down at the Exhibition, from nine in the morning to four in the afternoon, was 3,920; the number of omnibuses was 1,063, and of private vehicles 1,649. Upon returning from the Exhibition, probably an equal number was required; which would give a total number of vehicles employed in the conveyance of visitors, to and from, of not less than 7,264. The following is a list of the articles found in the Crystal Palace, from September 1st to October 10th both days inclusive:—99 parasols, 199 handkerchiefs, 173 brooches and clasps, 22 pairs of spectacles, 19 umbrellas, 33 shawl pins, 37 neck-ties, 45 veils and falls, 37 baskets and bags, 25 canes, 55 bracelets, 24 bunches of keys, 12 pencil cases, 4 mantles, 59 victorines, 3 seals and keys, 1 brush, 1 camp stool, 26 pairs of gloves, 37 catalogues and other books, 6 bonnet shades, 1 ring, 1 bustle, 9 knives, 1 thimble, 3 aprons, 2 coats, 3 buckles, 5 pocket books, 1 locket, 2 fans, 21 shawls, 2 children's bonnets, 1 boy's cap, 6 shirts studs, 1 scent bottle. the total number of articles restored through the instrumentality of the police has been not less than 1,620.

The widow of Lopez is at present in Paris. She has been separated from him for a long time. She belongs to a wealthy family of Cuba.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The *Bury Post* in noticing the recent election of Alderman Hunter to the Mayoralty of London, observes:—"It is somewhat remarkable that the Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Bishop of London should be natives of the same street in the town of Bury, being so nearly contemporaries that the Lord Bishop and the Lord Mayor's next brother were born on the same day. The rise of the son of a respectable Bury tradesman to the head of the first municipality in the kingdom, if not proof of his high intellectual attainment, is at least evidence of successful industry and high reputation amongst his fellow citizens."

MILK NOT SO BAD AS IT IS CALLED.—The result of an analysis of the milk sold in London, made at the instance of the *Lancet*, shows that out of 26 samples 12 were found to be genuine two were deficient in cream, and eleven were found to be adulterated, but in every case the adulteration consisted in water only, the proportion of which varied from 10 to 50 per cent., or one half the article, but in no instance was chalk or whiting, size, gum, sheep's brains, or any of the substances generally supposed to be used in the adulteration of milk, detected.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—At the forthcoming Cabinet Council, the recent discovery of Gold in Australia will form one of the chief topics of discussion, with a view to send out by the next mail instructions to the Governor as to the course he shall adopt with respect to the gold fields there.—The last packet from Australia brought despatches for the Government from the Governor, detailing the particulars of the discovery of gold, and the steps which he (the Governor) had adopted to secure to the Crown the right to the gold, and also to prevent the people of Australia from going to Bathurst. He also states in his despatches that he has not sufficient force at his command to enable him to carry his orders into effect. It is stated in circles likely to be informed on the matter, that Lord Grey (the Colonial Secretary) entirely agrees with the Governor of Australia in the propriety of securing the proceeds of this El Dorado to the Crown, and that he will bring the matter before his colleagues at the next Cabinet Council.—*Sunday Times.*

A SHAM BISHOP.—Amongst the late visitors at the Crystal Palace was the celebrated Father Maher of Carlow. Whilst there he made acquaintance with a person in the dress of a Roman Catholic Bishop—the purple, shovel hat, &c. He gave his title as Bishop *in partibus* of some colony which we do not recollect. He asked the name of the Priest he spoke to, and when he learned it expressed his satisfaction at having made the acquaintance of so celebrated a man, exchanged cards with him, and gave him an invitation to dinner on the following day. Shortly after they parted Father Maher found himself minus a gold watch and chain, &c. After some time the police were informed of the loss, when the electric telegraph was set in motion and the doors of the building closed, by which means the Bishop was secured, when he turned out to be a notorious member of the swell mob. On searching him nine gold watches, and several purses were found upon him, but Mr. Maher's was not amongst them; it was subsequently discovered and restored to the owner.—*Cavan paper.*

STEAM IN THE ARCTIC REGION, OR THE "ICE DESTROYED."—*Extract from the private Journal of a Seaman in the late Expedition.*—1850: August, 2, 3, 4.—* * * * The squadron was still several miles in advance, and heavy floes intervened; rejoin it we must, at all hazards. The ice was closing rapidly round us from every direction; immediate *action*, and not consideration was imperatively necessary—the future success of the expedition, in a great measure, depended on our energies. To saw was useless—a mere waste of time; we had therefore no alternative left but to force our way through "necks of heavy ice," by giving them the "stem;" consequently steam was "got up," and at it we went "full speed." Stem on she goes; the shock is terrific, every plank and timber trembles; the *stubborn element* bends and cracks, but does not break. "Turn astern," try it again. Nearly the whole of the crew are now on the ice together, with hands from the Resolute and Assistance, to assist in clearing away the broken fragments. *Look out!* She comes, she comes, with additional force—stand clear—hurrah! The ice breaks, a piece of forty feet square is adrift—hook on the grapnel—take a turn "in-board;" "turn astern." *Astern* she goes, clearing her own way. This manœuvre was repeated over and over again, until the noble craft seemed no longer a piece of mechanism, but a "thing of life;"—some ferocious animal bounding at, and crushing an opposing barrier. The scene was novel and interesting; the "gallows man-o'-war's-man" laughed and hurra'd at the sport, while *hoary-headed experience*—those who had grown grey in Arctic service—stood gaping with astonishment at the "ice-destroyer," as she dashed through a floe six feet thick, as if it were a sheet of glass. Now she makes a desperate and final effort; the barrier breaks—she is through—she is free! and the silent shore of Melville Bay echoes the astounding cheers of a hundred seamen as she darts with lightning speed towards her consort, the "old Assistance." So much for steam in the Polar regions. It is true the Intrepid was three days adrift from the squadron, but during that period she accomplished feats unparalleled in the annals of Arctic navigation. No human perseverance—no physical energy—no known mechanical power save the strong arm of steam, could have enabled us to regain our position. * * * * I remember the first steamer that ever ran on "British waters." In 1812 I saw her make her maiden effort on the glassy waters of the Clyde, and I have lived long enough to see a steam ship of war brave with impunity the dangers of the Polar Sea. I may be wrong, but in my humble opinion the day is not far distant when that mighty power, steam, will establish a new era in Arctic history.

WORDSWORTH'S EPITAPH.—We learn from the *Carlisle Journal* that a monument to the memory of the poet Wordsworth has been erected in Grasmere Church, and that it bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of William Wordsworth, a true philosopher and poet, who, by the special gift and calling of Almighty God, whether he discoursed on man or nature, failed not to lift up the heart to holy things. Tired not of maintaining the cause of the poor and simple; and so, in perilous times, was raised up to be a chief minister, not only of noblest poesy, but of the high and sacred truth. This memorial is placed here by his friends and neighbours in testimony of respect, affection, and gratitude."

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH ON THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.—Archdeacon Denison has, with the permission of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, published the following account of an interview between the last-named gentleman and the Armenian Patriarch, in 1821:—When I set out as a missionary from Cambridge to Jerusalem and Persia, in the year 1821, I was not yet ordained, and thus unordained I came to Etsh-Miazin, the Patriarch of the Armenian nation—Ephrem by name. I at once began to preach to him. He asked me, "Young man, who has sent you, and by whom was you ordained?" I replied, I was sent and ordained by the Spirit.—Patriarch: Show me the credentials.—Wolf: My internal impulse.—Patriarch: This may be satisfactory to you, but is to nobody else. Moses' miracles were the proof of his extraordinary mission; he then established a regular ordinary priesthood, *i. e.*, the Levitical, not by miracles, but by natural succession.—Thus it was in the typical Dispensation, and thus in the anti-typical Christianity. Christ the extraordinary Ambassador, proved Himself to be sent by miracles.—His Apostles were endued with a like power; then come again the ordinary ministers established by succession through imposition of the hands of the Apostles; and thus we Armenian and ALL THE CHURCHES have preserved our Apostolic succession.—So far the Patriarch.

United States.

INVASION OF MEXICO.

Washington, Oct. 23.

The President having received intelligence on Monday last from the U. S. Consul at Matamoras, that a company of Texans had been organized and marched into Mexico, and that new enlistments were progressing, has issued the following Proclamation, which is official:—

PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, There is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace.

Whereas, There is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duty as good citizens, are concerned or may be seduced to take part in the same, and

Whereas, Such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law—

Now, therefore, I have issued this, my PROCLAMATION, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise in violation of laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties that are denounced against such offenders—that if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be tried and punished by the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I, therefore, expect all well-disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its wellfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand this (22nd) day of October, 1851, and Seventy-sixth year of American Independance.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President.

J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Acting Secretary of State.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

We hear, indeed, but shudder while we hear
Th' insidious falsehood and the heartless jeer;
For each dark libel that thou lik'st to shape,
Thou mayest from law, but not from scorn escape—
The pointed finger and averted eye,
* * * * thou canst not fly.

"Come, Count, pull off your lion's skin and confess yourself an ass."

SIR,—When any one puts forth assertions criminatory of another, he may be supposed to have some foundation for them until the other side be heard—but if those assertions are met by an appeal to facts directly proving the contrary, and those insinuations are shewn to be drawn from error and to be absolutely unfounded and therefore unjust, the accusing party will have one of two courses—either to establish his assertions by direct proof, or to acknowledge that he has been misinformed, and honestly to make the *amende honorable*. Every man is liable to error, and it is no derogation to him to acknowledge that he has been wrong. Neither of these courses however have you taken,—you made a furious onslaught on the Senate of the Toronto University with the weapons of assertion and insinuation. I replied to them, not by invective or declamation, but by a reference to positive facts, which are, or may be as patent to you as to me. Your rejoinders have been made, not by a similar procedure, but by calling on me to prove a negative, by a disingenuous quibble on the words "official capacity," and an equally disingenuous repetition of them—by more than one assertion which is contrary to fact, and by empty declamation and wandering from the points in question.

My position is illustrated by your reply to my last published letter, dated October 18th:

You style me "pugnacious" because I continue to appeal to *facts* which you cannot refute and which prove you to be in the wrong, and because I am not to be convinced while these *facts* remain uncontrovertible. But let me remark on *your peculiar style* of argument:

"You write *as if I denied* that the Chancellor was "part and parcel of the University." I ask you did I ever deny that he was so in his *official capacity?* You must be aware that your mode of expression altogether falsifies what I have said, viz.—"That the Senate or other constituted authorities of the University of Toronto are not responsible for acts, words, or writings of the Chancellor, which he has put forth in his individual capacity, more especially when they have been not only unauthorized, but actually repudiated by them."

I acknowledge I am "*not authorized*" *officially* in regard to what I have stated respecting "the Chancellor and the other constituted authorities"—and that my "statements are the expression of mere individual opinion." But, Sir, if you, absolutely unconnected with the Toronto University, and thoroughly ignorant of its proceedings, give currency to statements and opinions altogether at variance with truth, reason, and justice, how do you presume to impugn my individual statements when I have ample means of knowledge, and, referring to facts, have pointed out to you how and where you may enquire into their truth—until you have fairly investigated them,—until you do this, *your position* is, as you say, unaffected—it is that of wilful ignorance or something worse!

Your statement that the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, most scrupulously adhered to the rate of fees charged by the Toronto University is rather strange. It is liable to the remark that the Medical Faculty of Trinity College charged *two dollars less* than the Toronto University in each and every course—the reason *why*, as far as I am aware, was never *made public* before. If I am wrong, and you can refer me to any mode or place in which this reason was published, I am ready to apologize—but if you will not, or can not, your readers will be apt to fancy that the published rate of fees of Trinity College being TWO DOLLARS a course *less* than those of the Toronto University, gives a *flat contradiction* to your assertion about the "most scrupulous adherence."

"The *absolute* reduction of TEN DOLLAS a course was not the *first* overt act of the Toronto University, but is one quite unjustifiable on any other ground than that of jealous apprehension of the success of a rival school. Trinity College has followed the lead, and will not be *outbid*; from any other consequences of antagonism it has no cause of fear or alarm."—*Church.*

(N. B.—I presume TEN is a misprint—if so, pray acknowledge it.) I have shown in my last letter that the reduction of fees by the Toronto University was so far from being an overt act of hostility to Trinity College, that it was no act of hostility at all.—(You evidently admit that the first reduction was by Trinity College)—but if it had been, it was but *following* the EXAMPLE SET by Trinity College. But you say this was not the *first* overt act—formerly you spoke of *several overt acts*—I call on you to point out the others or to be silent and submit to the imputation of having allowed your zeal to outrun your discretion. The remainder of the paragraph looks like school-boy boasting and paltry braggadocio. It will do Trinity College no good and Toronto University no harm—your readers will doubtlessly be *amused* by it.

I accuse you of having first made accusations against the Senate of the Toronto University which had no foundation—of not having met one solitary point which I brought forward, by any evidence or substantial point, (except indeed it be my mistake about the words "The University" which I have acknowledged,) but of having recourse to vague declamation and a total disregard of the rules of evidence, reason and justice—of jeopardizing the character and well being of both the *Church* newspaper and Trinity College by endeavouring to raise the latter by unjustifiable misrepresentations respecting the Toronto University—and a strange disregard of search after truth. Should you affect to treat these charges as too vague, I shall furnish you with the *particulars*—but my letter is already too long.

On Doctor Ryerson's remarks I shall say but little. He who throws stones at random may hit friends as well as foes. The substance of my remark was that, supposing his conduct to have been as it would appear from Earl Grey's letter, *you* ought to have learned *caution* from it. (Now, I beg leave to add, that common courtesy and justice demand that we accept *his* explanation, and believe, as I cannot help doing, that Earl Grey has misunderstood the words of a mere and hasty conversation.) I further showed that, *hitherto*, *you* had no cause of complaint against the new crown members—that, although I had no doubt there existed in the minds of some of the members of the Senate a feeling of hostility to both the Church of England and her University, the new members had as yet had no opportunity of showing what you called a factious opposition—and therefore that your attack upon them was unfounded and gratuitous. Of course what they may do I know not, but I do not anticipate any movement of the kind in the Senate, and what any of them may do out of it, is not here my business.

I remain Sir, your obedient Servant,

ONE OF THE SENATE
OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

October 24th, 1851.

Colonial.

A man named Edward Kilvington, who had been in the employ of Mr. Matthew Ward, gardener of Yorkville, for the last year, was committed to gaol on Saturday, for further examination on a charge of having set fire to the stable in the rear of the "Gardener's" Arms on Thursday; and also with having attempted to burn the premises of Mr. Edward Moore, Edward-street, on the same night.—*Patriot.*

We have been favoured with an inspection of a window, in painted glass, now nearly completed, in the establishment of Mr. John Craig, of King Street West. It is intended for the residence of D. Campbell, Esq., of Simcoe. The size of the window is 10 ft. by 4; the principal compartments are filled with alternate panes of figured white glass, and landscapes painted in the style of sepia drawing; among which are emblematical figures of the four seasons; above these are the arms of Mr. Campbell, and surrounding the whole a rich foliated pattern of red and gold. The execution reflects great credit upon the artist, Mr. Craig; and as an elegant and durable specimen of ornamental art, deserves the attention of all who desire to see Canada assume its proper rank in the onward march of improvement.—*Ibid.*

The *Mirror* says, Dr. Rolph "was never publicly accused of any direct offence." True, he stole out of the city, passed the guards in the outskirts, dressed in pumps, and on foot, in all the seeming hurry of a professional call where there was "a lady in the case," and so stated. He then met his horse, which had been sent on before him to an appointed spot. He was again stopped at the Sixteen-Mile Creek, and having produced a forged letter summoning him to the pretended bed of a relative, a few hours preceding the public knowledge of his treason and the reward for his head, he passed on to the American lines a fugitive, *his guilty conscience*, as we said, *his sole accuser*.—Yet here is what the *Mirror* calls the tyranny and injustice of his expulsion from the Province.—*Patriot.*

LEAD AND MARBLE MINES.—Mr. Robt. Brown has left at our office numerous rich specimens of lead, copper, and silver ore. The lead can, he says, be procured in large quantities about 23 miles from Cobourg, and within two miles of navigable waters.—He has also left us some of the finest specimens of Marble that we have ever seen and we are assured by competent judges that in fineness of grain, color and facility of polish, it is far superior to that brought from the States.—*Cobourg Star.*

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.—It is proposed to construct a railroad which shall connect the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, with Prescott, and at the latter point with the Ogdensburg railroad forming a complete and direct route from Boston to the great west. We observe that the County Council of Peterboro' has voted £200 towards the expense of a survey, and that Leeds and Grenville has contributed £100.—*Kingston News.*

Our readers will see in another column an Address of the Hon. W. Badgley to the Electors of the Missisquoi, and we must candidly say that we do not remember ever to have seen a more straight-forward manly Address than it: open and frank, free from arrogance and egotism, candidly explaining his past conduct as their Representative, and his views upon the —as he evidently considers, and we consider—the chief points like to occupy the attention of the next Legislature, without in any way cringing or truckling, to gain favour, or promising, to gain votes. It cannot but be satisfactory to his constituents, and to all men of candid minds and good judgment.—*Montreal Courier.*

We, the undersigned Treasurers of the following charitable institutions of Toronto, acknowledge the receipt from Mdlle. Lind, by John G. Bowes, Esq., Mayor, of the sums set opposite our respective names—

Maternity Hospital—Received, £20—G. Rolph, for Dr. Rolph.

Provincial Lying-in and Vaccine Hospital—Received, £30—Rice Lewis, Treasurer, pro. tem.

Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary—Received, £30—Henry Melville, Secretary.

Catholic Orphan Asylum—Received, £40—M. P. Hayes, for the Treasurer.

House of Industry—Received, £50—E. F. Whittemore, for the Treasurer.

Dorcas Society, M—Received, £25 0s. 3d.—Anne Sterling.

Dorcas Society—Received, £25—J. M. Grasett.

Orphan's Home—Received, £200*—C. B. Ridout.

* This sum is given on the express condition, that the Ladies who are named in the charter of this Institution, collect an equal sum, to assist in building an Orphan's Home, to be called the Jenny Lind Orphan's Home; should they fail to do so, before the expiration of ten days, the amount will be divided among the above charities *pro rata*.

Toronto, 31st October, 1851.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY NOV. 6, 1851.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following list of the Ministry, as Gazetted, will be read throughout the country with but one feeling—a feeling of just and righteous indignation:

Quebec, October 29.

The New Ministry were sworn in yesterday at three o'clock. The following are the members of the new Cabinet:—

Hon. M. Cameron—Chairman of Committees.
Hon. F. Hincks, Inspector General.
Hon. A. N. Morin, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. John Young, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
Hon. Dr. Rolph, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. James Morris, Postmaster General.
Hon. E. P. Tache, Receiver General.
Hon. L. T. Drummond, Attorney General, East.
Hon. W. B. Richards, Attorney General, West.
Hon. R. E. Caron, who has a seat in the Council, holding the Speakership of the Legislative Council.
Solicitor General, West, not in the Cabinet—the Hon. John Ross.
The Solicitor Generalship, East, is not yet filled up.

We purposely refrained from making any comment on the various rumours, which, from time to time, were current on the contemplated construction of the Cabinet; thinking it more prudent to await the decision of Lord Elgin as to the men he would call to his Council. This being now officially announced, we cannot abstain from expressing what we believe to be the sentiment of every man, who loves peace and good order in public matters, who admires high principle and sound moral integrity in public men, and who venerates the political constitution and social example of our Fatherland.

Whatever the private character of the Commissioner of Crown Lands may be, his public career has been stamped with perfidious baseness, traitorous intrigue, and pusillanimous cowardice. The mainspring of the rebellious movements of 1837, labouring insidiously to overthrow the supremacy of British rule; cajoling his associates of the day with the semblance of good faith; victimizing his political dupes by unfounded representations and prostituting the talents with which God has endowed him to the vilest of uses, he fled from the consequences of his base deceptions. Taking advantage of the clemency of his Sovereign to return to the country he had involved in temporary anarchy, and relying on the forbearance of those among whom he had played so hypocritical a part, he has for some years been conducting a private School of Medicine in this City, which he has made a hot-bed of republican opinions and anti-British feelings; and under the pretext of teaching the elements of his profession, he has clandestinely made use of the opportunity to instil into the minds of a large number, the venom of his political creed—a creed which is unaltered, and was probably some what extended and confirmed during his residence in the neighbouring States, where not being wise enough to appreciate the lessons he might have learned among the more intelligent of that people, he drew his political nourishment from the wildest and most rabid of demagogues and adventurers. This is the man that the Representative of Queen Victoria has called to aid him in—furthering the rupture of British connexion, in overturning the constitutional institutions of the country, and proclaiming the reign of socialism, republicanism and infidelity.

This is the man who is virtually declared to be the prop of the Cabinet—through the talismanic power of whose name its popularity is to be sustained. *Ab uno disce omnes!* Contamination will follow contact. A more unwise appointment could not have been made, and however Lord Elgin may reconcile the act to himself, in the prospect of shortly relinquishing his Government and being thus relieved from consequences of such a measure, history will carry down to the remotest periods, the name of him who has nestled to the bosom of Monarchial Government the viper of communism.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

It is with much gratification we announce that the Provost and the Professor of Cassical Literature in Trinity College have safely arrived in this City. These gentlemen, appointed by the Committee in London on behalf of the Church University, bring the highest testimonials of University honors. The Professor of Mathematics has been appointed, and may be expected in a few weeks. He is also a man of note, having been eighth wrangler at Cambridge for 1850. Thus far the arrangements for effectively carrying out this great work of Christian education has been completed. The Medical Faculty have commenced their second Winter course of Lectures with the prospect of an increasing class over that of last year.

We understand that the Building will be opened after the Christmas Vacation, for the reception of students in every department of learning.

The Building itself promises to be an ornament of great architectural beauty, and even in its yet unfinished state conveys an impression of scholastic sanctity.

PREACHING.

By way of an appendix to our articles upon catechising, we subjoin a quotation from "*Cecil's Remains.*"

The experience of every succeeding year convinces us more and more, that the formal, didatic, essay style of preaching, which but too generally prevails, is greatly unfitted to profit the general mass of hearers. Neither Chemistry nor Mechanics could be taught by such a process, and why should Theology be deemed an exception to the rule?

Cecil,—who so far as regarded the *manner* of communicating instruction, was a master of his profession, observes: "Our method of preaching is not that by which Christianity was propagated; yet the genius of Christianity is not changed. There was nothing in the primitive method set or formal. The primitive Bishop stood up, and read the Gospel, or some other portion of Scripture, and pressed on the hearers with great earnestness and affection, a few plain and forcible truths, evidently resulting from that portion of the Divine Word. We take a text, and make an oration. Edification was then the object of both speakers and hearers; and while this continues to be the object, no better method can be found. A parable, or history, or passage of Scripture, thus illustrated and enforced, is the best method of introducing truth to any people who are ignorant of it, and of setting it home with power on those who know it; and not formal, doctrinal, argumentative discourses. TRUTH and SIMPLICITY are the soul of an efficacious ministry.

"The Puritans were still farther removed from the primitive method of preaching: they would preach fifteen or sixteen sermons on a text. A primitive Bishop would have been shocked with one of our sermons; and such is our *taste*, we should be shocked with his. They brought forward Scripture: we bring forward our statements. They directed all their observations to throw light on Scripture: we quote Scipture to throw light on our observations. More faith and more grace would make us better preachers; *for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh*. Chrysostom's was the right method. Leighton's Lectures on St. Peter approach very near to this method."

We may fairly add Cecil himself to the above list, as also the name of the Rev. —— Biddulph, whose discourses, in our humble opinion, are models of popular prelections, and might be most profitably adopted by young Clergymen who have yet to form a style.

THE CHURCH UNIONS.

It is gratifying to perceive how much alive this Society and its branches are to every means calculated to promote the stability and welfare of the United Church of England and Ireland. Its members are fully convinced, that it is not by the preservation of its slender temporalities alone these objects are to be attained, but amongst other means by that close and permanent connexion of its lay members with its clergy in the direction of her interest; and this connection it is the prevailing belief cannot be obtained otherwise than by convocation, which is loudly called for. On this point there have been express declarations from many parts of the province as well as here, and we find by a minute of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Hawkesbury branch of the Church Union, which we subjoin, that a resolution on this subject was carried unanimously.

The present state of political affairs is critical for the interest, not only of our Church but also of religion generally in this province, and the local influence which the various branches of the Church Union cannot but possess, may and we have no doubt will be brought to bear for the good of all, by aiding to secure the return of men to Parliament, to whom religion and its interests will be a primary care. We understand that an address from the parent Society here, to its Branches, upon their duties and powers at the present moment, will shortly appear. We look for it anxiously.

The following is the report of the Hawkesbury meeting to which we alluded:—

HAWKESBURY BRANCH UNION.

The second meeting of the Hawkesbury Branch of the Church Union was held in Trinity Church, West Hawkesbury, on Thursday, October 30th, George Hamilton, Esq., Chairman. The meeting having been opened by the Chaplain with the prescribed form of prayer,

1. It was proposed by Henry McCann, Esq., and seconded by W. Higginson, Esq.,

"That by the Act of Parliament passed in 1840, the Clergy Reserves were declared to be the property of all denominations of Christians in this Province, for the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of Christian Knowledge, according to their respective views."—*Carried.*

2. It was proposed by the Rev. J. T. Lewis, and seconded by Thomas Higginson, Esq., Sen.,

"That we shall oppose to the uttermost of our power any attempt to disturb the principle of that settlement, or the appropriation of the funds arising from those Reserves to any other than religious purposes."—*Carried.*

3. It was proposed by John Hamilton, Esq. and seconded by Captain Lighthall,

"That this meeting desires to express its conviction, that the efficiency of the Church in this Province is materially retarded by the inability under which she labours, of meeting in a convocation of Clerical and Lay Delegates, to direct her interests, and promote a spirit of union among her members."—*Carried.*

Several new members having been admitted, after a few remarks from the Chairman on the necessity of earnest exertion on the part of the members of the Union individually, the meeting was closed with prayer.

GEORGE HAMILTON, *Chairman.*
DONALD MCDONALD, *Secretary.*

Hawkesbury, Oct. 30, 1851.

WESLEY'S JOURNALS.

A correspondent of the London *Guardian* suggests "that a reprint of Wesley's Journal would be a very valuable addition to our theological library." "The present edition," he remarks, "in common use, is one published under the authority of the Wesleyan Conference, and all the entries telling at all against their present position of open schism, are carefully omitted."

Most cordially do we second the above suggestion, convinced as we are that a genuine unmutilated reprint of Wesley's graphic diaries—circulated at a moderate price, would be the means of winning many well-meaning wanderers back to the ecclesiastical fold of their fathers.

The *Christian Guardian*, of Wednesday last, contains an editorial article on the Gawthorn correspondence, redolent of the rankest voluntaryism, as the following extracts will prove: "We have long been of opinion, that the thousands upon thousands a-year, *unrighteously exacted* from the people of Great Britain, are indeed a heavy price to pay for supporting the assumptions of a class of men, [the Bishops] the strongest claims, and the only evidence which many of them have to the character of the ministers of Christ, is the authority of the British Crown." And again: "Without laying claim to the penetrating foresight of either a prophet or the son of a prophet, we shall run no hazard in predicting, that the days of the Church and State policy in Great Britain and other countries will soon be numbered." Here the wish is plainly "parent to the thought." The transparent object of our contemporary is to chime in with the cry, and strengthen the hands of the incendiaries who would fain level every bulwark of our venerable Apostolic communion.

No wonder that parties holding such views, and aiming at such a result, should strive to conceal many of the sentiments of the man whose followers they profess to be. No wonder that Wesley's unflagging and ardent advocacy of the Church of his baptism and love, should be sedulously concealed from the credulous and sorely beguiled dupes of such prints as the *Christian Guardian*. Methodism now fights under false colours, and *dares* not display the ancient ensigns of the *Society*. How, for example, could our contemporary muster assurance to print at the head of his article above alluded to, Wesley's solemn declaration, uttered almost on his death-bed: "UNLESS I SEE MORE REASON FOR IT THAN I EVER YET SAW, I WILL NOT LEAVE THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED, WHILE THE BREATH OF GOD IS IN MY NOSTRILS!"

The *Christian Guardian* may argue, that the Anglican Church has changed for the worse since the enunciation of these emphatic words. In reply we would cite a Methodist authority, viz.—No. 1, of "Wesleyan Tracts for the Times," published a few years ago. In page 19, *the Clergyman* asks, "*Do you not think the Church of England is now in a greatly improved state?* The *Wesleyan* answers, "UNQUESTIONABLY IT IS SO IN SOME RESPECTS. I HAVE OBSERVED WITH MUCH PLEASURE HER INCREASING PURITY OF MORALS, AND HER ACTIVE EFFORTS FOR THE SPREAD OF RELIGION BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD." Thus, Methodism itself being witness, had Wesley lived at the present day, his attachment to the venerable Mother, whose ordained son and servant he was, would have been manifested with a zeal not only unabated but increased in fervency.

We again repeat our hope, that the Journals of this remarkable man, may soon be reproduced in their original integrity, and in this aspiration every honest Methodist cannot fail to join. No body has a right to distort or mutilate the deliberately expressed views of its founder, so as, apparently, to make him hold opinions which living he would have rejected with horror. And as long as Wesleyans are content to have palmed upon them mangled editions of the auto-biography in question, they can with no consistency censure the Romanists for curtailing the Scriptures, or interloping the Catholic Fathers.

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

The number of this serial for 1852 is now published. It contains more than the usual variety of ecclesiastical and general information; is neatly printed, and sold at a moderate price.

We publish to-day another letter from "One of the Senate of the Toronto University," we do this as a mere act of courtesy to our correspondent, and to remove any ground of suspicion from his mind, that by refraining to give publicity to his effusions we were either convinced by them or unable to reply to them. The public, we are confident have had enough of this correspondence, *usque ad nauseam*. We therefore desire to put a stop to it; but before we do so, we cannot forbear remarking, that throughout all the letters we have received from the "Senator," there has been no attempt made to disprove our charges by documentary evidence—every sentence written on the subject by him has partaken the character of authoritative dogma—to the end of all his paragraphs we might justly have printed—Senator dixit.

According to previous announcement, the annual commencement of the University of Toronto took place yesterday. Owing to the lateness of the hour when the proceedings closed, we have not room even to give a list of the recipients of Degrees.

CLOSING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(*From the Patriot's London Correspondence.*)

London, Oct. 17th, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—The curtain has at length fallen upon the Great Exhibition of all nations. Saturday the 11th instant, the doors of the Crystal Palace were closed to the public, and the same glorious sun which shone on the 1st of May, and shed lustre on the opening of the exhibition had lost none of its brilliancy at its close.—The excitement at five o'clock was intense. At that hour the organs throughout the building struck up the national anthem, accompanied by Herr Sommer on his wonderful instrument. Imagine 50,000 voices singing the national anthem, each man occasionally stopping, trying to find out the right place, and then beginning again. Then followed the well known sound of gongs, and bells in various parts of the building, announcing the end of the day's proceedings, and the people again shouted Huzza! Huzza!! Huzza!!! God Save the Queen!!! At this instant the sun shone with extraordinary lustre, and the whole roof of the transept seemed fretted with gold. On Monday and Tuesday the building was open to the exhibitors and their friends, and yesterday the awards of the juries were made known by Prince Albert, when the spectacle which during the last six months has filled the wide world with the renown of its wonders, terminated amidst the acclamations of the privileged or official visitors, who were invited to be present at the final ceremonial. The proceedings, I must confess, appeared to be very tame and far from commensurate with the close of so vast an undertaking. Amongst the North American exhibitors, the following, I perceive, have had awarded to them the Prize Medal.—Montreal Mining Company, for Copper Manufactures. The Hon J. Ferrier, Canada, quality of Iron. Arthur Fisher, Canada, Maple Sugar—Central Committee of Nova Scotia, for their choice collection of skins, and C. D. Archibal, of the same colony, for his cast iron. The rest of the prizes are Canadian, viz:—G. Rein-

hart, Ham; J. Simpson & Co., Wheat Flour; B. Smith, Hops; R. Squair, Oatmeal; R. M. Watts, Polish Oats; Montreal Central Committee for collecting of Woods; Reed, Meakins, Montreal, Hard Woods; G. Perry and Brothers, Montreal, Fire Engine; W. Gamble and J. Patterson, a medal each for Blankets; C. A. Jetu, for curried porpoise leather, and samples of leather from the skin of the whale; R. Morris, a set of double sleigh harness; J. T. Palsgrave, printing types; J. Baily, pails; W. Dunn, Porcupine-qill chair; R. Marshall, dinner mats; D. Jones, white peas; and J. Robb, biscuits. This I believe to be a pretty accurate list of the prize medals awarded to the North American Colonies. I may, however, have omitted one or two names, and I have no time to select the "honorable mentions." 170 council medals and 2918 prize medals have been awarded.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

POPERY AT HOME AND POPERY AMONG STRANGERS.—While our ears are still ringing with the cry of "civil and religious liberty," which has never been raised in this country more vigorously by any party than of late by the disciples of Drs. Wiseman and Cullen, a document comes to hand which enables us to form a pretty accurate idea how much of the love of freedom, and how much of pure faction and hypocrisy there is in that cry. The "Holy Father," confidentially closeted with his Cardinals, and forgetting that the sounds of the Vatican, like all other sounds on the face of this earth, were sure to be re-echoed elsewhere, unbosomed himself as to the concessions which his "Apostolic" solicitude for the welfare of the Church had managed to secure in Spain. "The Catholic religion," he said, "with all its rights, which it enjoys by its Divine institution and the sanction of the sacred canons, is singly, as heretofore, to flourish and be dominant in that kingdom, that *every other worship is altogether removed and interdicted*." "Provision," he goes on to say, "has also been made, that the system of discipline in all Universities, Colleges, and seminaries, and in public and private schools, *shall fully agree with the doctrines of the Catholic religion*." And further he states that "all the magistrates of the kingdom are to do their endeavour to provide that due honour, observance, and obedience be shown by all to the ecclesiastical authority and dignity;" and that "the Queen and her Government promise to give all assistance, by their powerful patronage and protection, to the Bishops, when in the exercise of their pastoral office they shall have occasion to *restrain the wickedness and audacity* of those men principally who impiously seek to *pervert the minds* of the faithful, and to corrupt their morals, and when they shall have to scatter and drive away from their flocks *the detestable and dire plague, and ruinous evil of perverse books*." Here we have upon the evidence of Pio Nono's own words, the *beau ideal* of the civil and religious condition of a people in the full enjoyment of the blessings of Popery, or, as "His Holiness" is pleased to call it, "the Catholic faith." Every religious creed and worship, except Popery, altogether removed and interdicted; all public education made consonant and subservient to Popery; the civil power placed in subordination to Popery, as its handmaid; all liberty of speech and writing, of hearing and reading utterly taken away; and the civil power pledged to lend itself to such measures of persecution against all who shall advance or propagate, in any way whatever, opinions adverse to Popery, as the Papal hierarchy shall see fit to enforce. Such is Popery, when it is "at home." But among strangers, where it is not dominant, yet enjoys ample toleration, Popery is clamorous for "civil and religious liberty;" that is, on its own account, for liberty to do and to say whatsoever it pleases, regardless of the rights and the convictions of others; to preach, and to carry into practice, principles subversive of all established institutions of the Sovereign power of the Crown itself. When, therefore, Cardinal Wiseman tells us, that he "shall govern, and continue to govern," such and such counties, within her Majesty's dominions,—that is all the counties of England and Wales,—by virtue of the authority delegated to him by the Pope his master, he means, expressly and implicitly, two things. In the first place he means that he will do all that the law now permits him, in the way of reducing the Queen's subjects under the allegiance of the Pope, which he claims the full liberty of doing; and in the next place he means, that if ever the attempt should succeed in gaining sufficient power to render it possible, he will do his best to bring the Queen, the Queen's Government, and the Queen's subjects, into the same state of abject bondage under the heel of the Papacy and its emissaries, as that in which the Queen of Spain, her Government and her subjects are boastfully represented in the Allocution of Pius IX. Whether it be not as unsafe to grant "civil and religious liberty" to the Papists, as it is manifestly inconsistent on their part to claim it, is, we conceive, a moot point. Certain it is, that there is extreme and incalculable danger in allowing the Papal hierarchy to trespass in the smallest degree upon those limits within which a tolerated religion must confine itself; and those limits must be guarded with the most jealousy; and that every encroachment, however trifling, upon the constituted authorities and the established institutions of the realm cannot be too early and vigorously resisted. Whether this necessary resistance in defence of the prerogative of the Crown, and the liberties of the nation, is likely to be offered to Popery by her Majesty's present Ministers, may well be doubted. The most daring and insolent violations of a law enacted by the Legislature for the express purpose of curbing Popish arrogance by the Government, and checking Popish usurpation, have hitherto been passed over without the slightest notice, the faintest demonstration in vindication of the law. And if the Pope's Allocution is to be trusted, the Queen's Ministers are actually engaged in negotiations with a view to a Concordat, which shall give to the Church of the Papacy a recognized, statutory footing in this country. "We entertain great hope" says the Allocution, "that *a convention may be entered upon which may be accordant with the rights, the views, and the prosperity of the Church*." Is it possible that there can be any foundation, however slight, for this assertion? Can Lord John Russell have sunk so low as to be contemplating at this time a compromise with the Papacy? If this is the game he means to play, we can assure him that he will find himself altogether out in his reckoning. For a Concordat with the Pope England is not prepared, least of all at a moment when the Pope's Legates, whose very presence within this realm is illegal, are hurling insolent defiance to the British Crown and Legislature.—*John Bull.*

The *Morning Herald*, discussing the cruel treatment of the Nepolitan State prisoners, in the course of some strong remonstrances against the conduct of the King of Naples, observes:—

"We have now before us a letter signed by twenty-one Nepolitan priests—three of them canons, three of them doctors of divinity, one of them a doctor of canon law, two of them Ligorian missionaries, and the remainder simple priests, addressed to the Attorney-General of the Criminal Court of Naples, claiming, at his hands, that merciful treatment to which every untried prisoner is entitled. They are, and have been for months, lodged in the prison of St. Francis, where they lie forgotten—at least untried. For some time after their incarceration, these gentlemen (for some of them are gentlemen by birth, and all by education) were allowed three halfpence a day! of our money, to subsist themselves upon. But ever since the 25th Febuary last they have, by a decision of the Secretary of State, been deprived of this miserable pittance, and have been told they ought to subsist themselves out of the patrimony of the Church. The result is, that some of these gentlemen are now lying on the bare flags of the prison floor, without covering, and they are actually perishing slowly from the pangs of hunger."

Our English exchanges are full of details of her Majesty's visit to Liverpool and Manchester. At both these cities she was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

DR. M'HALE AND MARIOLATRY.—Dr. M'Hale has been preaching at the Mass house in Rosamon Street, Clerkenwell. His discourse turned upon the worship of the Virgin, in support of which he related the story of Nestorius, who, having refused her the title "Mother of God." had his tongue eaten out by worms, and the story of the victory of Lepanto said to have been gained at the intercession of the Virgin. After urging these and other similar arguments, he added:—"In conclusion, I beg of you all to recommend yourselves in a peculiar manner to the Blessed Virgin. Say, with the angel Gabriel, 'Hail, Mary, full of Grace, the Lord is with thee.' Say with Elizabeth, 'Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.' And as it is at the hour of death that the Blessed Virgin peculiarly shows her aid, then we may apply the words of St. Bernard, 'if you are tossed on the waves of despair, invoke Mary; if you are elated with the spirit of pride, invoke Mary; if you are threatened with the gulf of sensuality, invoke Mary,' 'Mary.' he says, 'signifies the star of the sea,' and as we are sailing on the tempestuous ocean, and our friends are looking from the haven at which they have arrived, anxious for our arrival at the port, we ought to look to that star which has been the guide of those who have outridden the storm. This beautiful prayer of the Catholic Church should be ever on our lips morning and noon, and especially at the last hour, 'Holy Mary, mother of God, pray for sinners now, and at the hour of death,'"

A frightful collision on the railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburgh has killed several military and wounded a vast number of others, who were returning from the coronation *fetes* at the last-mentioned city.

SWITZERLAND.—The following account is given of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the English Church at Geneva, which took place on the 1st ult. It was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by his Lordship's chaplain, the chaplain of the English Church, and the members of the Committee:—

"There was a large number of persons present, consisting of some English families of distinction staying at Geneva, and many inhabitants of the town. The service was said by the Bishop in a most impressive manner. At the close of the ceremony the Bishop made a feeling and eloquent address to those around him. He said that he felt the deepest satisfaction at having been asked to perform the ceremony, recollecting that he, personally, some five-and-thirty years since, had made a request to the Government of Geneva for permission to celebrate an English service in the chapel of the hospital, and he was most happy at having that opportunity of thanking the old Government for the kindness with which it had granted that permission from that time to the present. He was also pleased at being able to thank the new Government in the person of its president for having so liberally granted the site on which their edifice was to be erected, and he trusted that the best and kindest feelings might always exist between his countrymen and the inhabitants of Geneva, and that God would prosper their work. The president of the local government, M. Moulinie, then requested leave to address a few words in answer to those of the Bishop. He said he was most pleased to have been present at the ceremony; that England had always been a friend to Switzerland, and that, although Switzerland was a small country, it was happy to make a present to England that was acceptable. He hoped that the edifice might continue in perpetuity as a place of worship for the English, and that they would more than ever be induced to become residents at Geneva."

SWEDEN.—The Stockholm papers announce the death, in his 71st year, of Dr. Thomas Wingard, Archbishop of Upsal and Primate of the kingdom:—

"Dr. Wingard had long occupied the chair of Sacred Philology at the University of Lund. He has left the University of Upsal his library, consisting of upwards of 34,000 volumes, and his rich collections of coins and medals, and of Scandinavian antiquities. This is the fourth library bequeathed to the University of Upsal within the space of a year, adding to its book-shelves no fewer than 115,000 volumes. The entire number of volumes possessed by the University is now said to be 288,000, 11,000 of these being in manuscript."

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, November 5, 1851.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	3	a	3	5
Spring do. do.	2	9	a	3	0
Oats, per 34lbs.	1	0	a	1	1½
Barley	2	2	a	2	3
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20	0	a	00	0
Do. fine (in Barrels)	18	9	a	20	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	a	18	9
Do. (in Bags)	17	0	a	17	6
Oatmeal, per barrel	15	0	a	18	0
Beef, per lb.	0	3	a	0	4
Do. per 100 lbs.	16	3	a	18	9
Bacon	32	6	a	37	6
Hams, per cwt.	40	0	a	45	0
Hay per ton	50	0	a	50	0
Straw per ton	25	0	a	27	6
Turkeys, each	1	6	a	2	0
Geese, do.	1	6	a	2	6
Fowls	1	0	a	1	6
Bread	0	4	a	0	5
Eggs per dozen	0	6	a	0	7
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	15	0
Coals per ton	20	0	a	22	6
Mutton per lb.	0	2	a	0	3½
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	7½	a	0	9
Do. salt, do.	0	5½	a	0	3¾
Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	a	2	6
Apples	5	0	a	7	6

New Advertisements.

SCOBIE'S
CANADIAN ALMANAC,
FOR 1852,

WILL be ready for Delivery in Toronto, on SATURDAY, the 8th of NOVEMBER.
HUGH SCOBIE, *Publisher.*
Toronto, October 30th, 1851. 14-1in

SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY, who has reared her own children, and is competent to superintend the domestic affairs of a large household, is desirous to undertake such a situation in a respectable family—is a member of the Established Church—of active habits, and would prove an acquisition to any Lady or Gentleman who may require to be occasionally absent from home, as her integrity may be implicitly relied on. The most satisfactory references can be given.

Any communications addressed (pre-paid), to Box No. 119, Post Office, Kingston, will be attended to.
Kingston, November 5th, 1851. 14-4in

IN THE PRESS.

MY PRAYER BOOK,
A
MANUAL OF SACRED VERSE.
BY
ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M. A.
Author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity."
EDITED BY
THE REV. R. J. MACGEORGE,
Incumbent of Trinity Church, Streetsville.
Toronto, November 5th, 1851. 14-tf

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL,—2,000,000 STERLING.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above highly respectable Company, *ranking as it does with the most eligible Offices in the United Kingdom*, respectfully solicits a portion of the Insurance business of Toronto, and as authority is given for the settlement of losses on proof thereof without reference to the Board in England, a guarantee is afforded to parties Insuring of *prompt settlement of their claims. Fire Insurances will be effected at moderate rates of Premium and no charge for Policy.*

LIFE BRANCH.

The important advantages offered by this Company will include the following:—*Guarantee of an ample Capital, Moderate Premiums, Large Participation of Profits by the Assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount and exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership.*

Applications for Assurance in either Branch will meet with prompt attention.
FRANCIS H. HEWARD, *Agent.*
New Market Buildings, Toronto, November, 6th 1851. 14-tf.

LLOYD'S.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public and the Trade generally, that he has been appointed
LLOYD'S AGENT
AT TORONTO,
and will be ready at all times to attend to "Surveys," and grant the necessary Certificates.
FRANCIS H. HEWARD,
New Market Buildings.
Toronto, Nov., 5th, 1851. 14-tf.

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
King Street Toronto, directly opposite the Arcade, St. Lawrence Hall,

HAVING devoted special attention to the study and practice of ECCLESIASTICAL AND SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE, is prepared to receive commissions from persons intending to erect buildings of this description, in any part of the Province, and requiring Professional assistance.

W. H., does not confine himself solely to this department; but also tenders his services in every other branch of his profession assuring those who may honour him with their patronage, that in the designs he may submit, purity of style, economy of space and material, and strength of construction shall always be most carefully studied.
Toronto, Oct., 29th, 1851. 13-tf

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
AND
Metropolitan Building Society,
Office—No. 5, King Street, West.

Directors:

President .... THE HON. W. CAYLEY.
Vice-President .... T. D. HARRIS, ESQ.

REV. J. BEAVEN, D. D. | S. B. HARMAN, Esq.
REV. S. LETT, L L. D. | G. W. ALLAN, Esq.
J. M. STRACHAN, Esq. | THOS. CHAMPION, Esq.
GEORGE BROCK, Esq. | *Hon. Sec.*

MR. HENRY BOUCHER, *Assistant Secretary.*

AT a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 18th of October, 1851, it was *Resolved*, That the Society do commence operations on the First of January, 1852. All Instalments already paid, to be considered as Instalments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time such payments were made according to Rule III. in the Constitution of the Society.
THOMAS CHAMPION.
Toronto, October 22nd, 1851. 12-tf

CORPORATION OF TORONTO.

AN ACT *to authorize the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to Subscribe for Stock in the "Toronto and Guelph Railway Company," to the amount of £100,000.*

WHEREAS, by the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, it was amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Corporations in this Province might subscribe for any number of shares in the Capital Stock of any Railway Company which should by Act of the Parliament of this Province be thereafter incorporated; or lend to or guarantee the payment of any sum of money borrowed by the said Company from any Corporation or person, or endorse or guarantee the payment of any debentures to be issued by the Company for the money by them borrowed, and should have power to assess and levy from time to time upon the whole rateable property of the municipality a sufficient sum for them to discharge the debt or engagement so contracted, and for the like purpose to issue debentures, payable at such times and for such sum respectively—not less than Five Pounds Currency—and bearing or not bearing interest, as such Municipal Corporation may think meet; and that any such Debenture issued, endorsed or guaranteed should be valid and binding on such municipal corporation if signed or endorsed, and countersigned by such officer or person, and in such manner and form as should be directed by any by-law of such corporation, and that the corporation seal thereto should not be necessary, nor the observance of any other form with regard to the said debentures, than such as should be directed in such by-law as aforesaid. And also, that no municipal corporation should subscribe for stock, or incur any debt or liability under the said act, or the special act incorporating the said company, unless and until a by-law to that effect should have been duly made and adopted, with the consent first had of a majority of the qualified electors of the municipality, to be ascertained in such manner as should be determined by the said by-law, after public advertisement thereof containing a copy of such by-law, inserted at least four times in each newspaper printed within the limits of the said municipality; or if none be printed therein, then in one or more newspapers printed in the nearest city or town thereto, and circulated therein, and also put up in at least four of the most public places in each municipality. And also that the Mayor, Warden or Reeve, being the head of such municipal corporation subscribing for and holding stock in the said company to the amount of five thousand pounds, or upwards, should be and should continue be *ex officio* one of the directors of the said company, in addition to the number of directors authorized by the special act incorporating the same, and should have the same rights, powers, and duties as any of the directors of the said Company:

And whereas, by a certain act of the Legislature of this Province, passed during the last session, a company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the waters of Lake Ontario within the limits of the City of Toronto to the town of Guelph, to be called the "Toronto and Guelph Railway Company," and the Provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act hereinbefore recited were amongst others incorporated in the said last mentioned act:

And whereas at a public meeting of the Citizens of Toronto, convened by the Mayor of the said City, upon a requisition of the inhabitants thereof, and held at the St. Lawrence Hall on the 2d day of October, 1851, it was resolved that—

"It is the opinion of this meeting, that the Corporation of the City of Toronto should, without delay, subscribe for Stock in the Books of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, to the amount of £100 000:"

And whereas the construction of the said Railroad will attract to the said City, a new, important and extensive trade, and will promote the prosperity, and increase the wealth of the said City, and it is deemed advisable that the said City of Toronto should subscribe for the said number of Shares in the said Capital Stock of the said Company, and should issue Debentures to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Pounds for the payment thereof:

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, that it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the said City of Toronto, to subscribe for Stock in the said Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Pounds for and on behalf of the said City of Toronto, and for payment of the said Stock, it shall and may be lawful for, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor, for the time being, of the said city, to raise by way of a loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, from any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who may be willing to lend the same upon the security of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the said sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City of Toronto, for the time being, to be by him applied under the direction of the Common Council of the said City of Toronto, for the time being, in paying the instalments upon the said Stock so subscribed as the same may be called in or become due and payable; *or* to cause to be issued Debentures for the said sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in the manner hereinafter provided, with interest payable half-yearly, and to cause such Debentures to be delivered to the said Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, as, and when such calls or instalments upon the Capital Stock of the said Company, shall be made or become due and payable under and by virtue of the Act Incorporating the said Company, in payment and satisfaction of the said calls upon the said stock so subscribed for in the said Company.

2ND.

That it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Toronto, for the time being, from time to time, to cause any number of Debentures to be made out in such amounts as to him shall seem fit, and not exceeding in the whole the said sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, which said Debentures shall be under the Common Seal of the said City of Toronto, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Chamberlain, for the time being, of the said City of Toronto, and shall bear interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be made redeemable at the Bank of Upper Canada, in Toronto, provided always, that none of the said Debentures shall be for a less sum than £25, nor payable at a more remote period than twenty years from the issuing thereof. And provided further, that it shall and may be lawful for the said City of Toronto, at any time or times when it may be deemed advisable so to do, to redeem any of the said Debentures before the same may become due, either by sale of the whole or any part of the capital stock so subscribed for as aforesaid, or which may, from time to time, be held by the said City of Toronto, or out of any funds which may from time to time be at the disposal of the said Common Council of the said City of Toronto and not otherwise appropriated, upon giving six months notice of their intention to redeem the same, in two or more of the public newspapers of the said City of Toronto.

3RD.

That the dividends from time to time paid upon the stock so subscribed for in the said Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, and received by the said City of Toronto, shall be applied under the direction of the Common Council of the said City of Toronto, in the first place in payment of the interest accruing upon the said debentures, and the surplus in the redemption of such of the said debentures as the said Common Council may from time to time think fit to redeem.

4TH.

That for the payment of the half-yearly interest from time to time accruing, due and payable upon the said debentures respectively, there shall be raised, levied, and collected, in each and every year, an equal rate in the pound upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the said City of Toronto and the liberties thereof, over and above all other rates and taxes, sufficient to pay the said half-yearly interest, or so much thereof as shall not be met or paid by the dividends from time to time received upon the said stock in the said Company, and such rate shall be collected and paid over to the said Chamberlain of the said City for the time being, at the same time and in the same manner as other rates are collected and paid over.

And for the payment and redemption of the principal money secured by the said debentures, there shall be raised, levied and collected, in the year next before such debentures shall respectively fall due, an equal rate in the pound upon the assessed value of all rateable property in the said City of Toronto and the liberties thereof, over and above all other rates and taxes whatsoever, sufficient to pay the principal money secured by such debentures so respectively falling due as aforesaid, or so much or such part thereof as shall remain unpaid after the surplus of the dividends hereinbefore mentioned and appropriated shall have been applied in liquidation thereof, or by a loan to be raised upon other debentures, to be issued for such sums, redeemable at such periods as by an Act of the Common Council of the said City of Toronto may be declared and enacted.

5TH.

That for the purpose of obtaining the assent or dissent of the qualified electors of the said City of Toronto to this by-law, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, hereinbefore recited, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the said City of Toronto, to cause such by-law to be published at least four times in each and every newspaper printed in the said City of Toronto, and to cause copies thereof to be put up and affixed at the St. Lawrence Hall, the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, the Court House, and St. Patrick's market—being four of the most public places in the said City of Toronto—and to cause a Poll to be opened, held, and taken at such place and time in each of the Wards of the said City of Toronto, as may by proclamation under his hand be appointed, and in the same manner as a Poll would be taken for the election of Alderman and Common Councilmen for the said City, at which the qualified electors of the said City of Toronto may record their votes in favor or against the said by-law—provided always that such Polls shall not be opened until after the publication of the said By-Law, according to the provisions of the said Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, hereinbefore in part recited

NOTICE—The above is a true copy of a By-Law proposed to be passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, now published in compliance with Sub. Sec. 3, of clause 18, of the Act 14 & 15 Victoria, chap. 51, entitled "An Act to consolidate and regulate the general clauses relating to Railways."

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.
CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, October 17, 1851. 12-4 in

PRIVATE TUITION.
LONDON, CANADA WEST.

AN English lady, wife of a Medical Practitioner, is desirous of receiving into her family six young ladies, who will be educated in all the usual branches of a finished English Education. The accomplishments taught by persons highly competent.

The extreme salubrity of the Western part of the Province would render the above advantageous for young ladies in delicate health.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, Toronto.
September, 1851. 7-tf.

Review.

Verses for 1851. London: George Bell, and Hatchard & Son. 1851.

This little volume, published in commemoration of the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is edited by the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, who has executed his task in a very judicious manner. The "verses," are of various shades of merit: some of them exhibit poetical powers of no mean order, and as a whole they form a graceful tribute to the venerable Association whose labours they commemorate. There is something touching and sweet in the following stazas from

THE EMIGRANT'S CRY:

And let the Church that first did bless—
The Mother of our youth—
Go with us through the wilderness,
And hold the lamp of truth.

And let her words, so sweet and strong,
In the old measure flow,
Lest we forget the cradle-song
That lull'd us long ago.

Lest in the time that's far away,
Estranged in heart and word,
Your children, to our children, say,
"Ye serve another Lord."

THE ANGLICAN CRISIS.

(From the True Catholic.)

(Continued from our last.)

Throughout the whole conflict, there has been a mixture of elements: now the question of patronage has been most prominent, and now doctrinal questions. But the doctrinal questions have been too frequently those between the two erroneous systems on either side of the Church, and the contest for patronage has been in effect, whether the external episcopate should be possessed by the Pope, or by the civil authority. The conflict has thus been kept up, for the most part, between erroneous principles; and the distinguishing characteristic of the third crisis, is that the truth in both matters is more distinctly and prominently brought into view than on any former occasion.

In the first crisis, doctrinal matters were not very prominent, although they must, of necessity, have been in some degree mixed up with the other matters in dispute. The patronage of the Church was at that time the object most directly in view, and the origin of the struggle was rather more than doctrinal. When the higher patronage passed into the hands of the civil authority, and the inferior into those of individual laymen, a check was reserved in the hands of the clergy, to prevent the abuse of so dangerous a power. The nomination to the Episcopate was subject to the refusal of existing bishops to consecrate; and the nomination to such benefices as might be held by a priest, to the direct negative of the bishop of the diocese. But these checks were found to be practically of small value, more especially against the encroachments of the sovereign civil authority.

The emperors could always find bishops who would consecrate their nominees; and when they thought fit to interfere in the case of inferior benefices, their will was practically irresistible. When the western empire was divided among the barbarian kings, they assumed all the rights, real or pretended, of the emperors, only giving them a feudal character. They undertook to dispose of the bishoprics and other valuable benefices, by a sort of feudal investiture, giving possession of them by the symbols of the ring and staff. These symbols signified spiritual power and authority, and although the Church insisted that the persons who exercised such power and authority, should be duly ordained and consecrated, she was perhaps only able to do so by yielding, for the time, to the storm, and consecrating all whom the sovereigns designated for office. The emperors, who claimed a more direct succession from the old Roman empire, led the way; they were followed, not only by the kings, but by the great vassals who, without the royal title, exercised royal authority over great tracts of country. There was an universal combination, throughout western Europe, to dispose, absolutely, of the Church benefices. Even where as in the case of the see of Rome, there was no acknowledged patron, the neighbouring princes and great nobles found means, through their temporal power, to dictate who should succeed on every vacancy.

Political power is almost always used corruptly. In the hands of an irreligious and dissolute body of princes and nobles, always at war with each other, and always seeking to increase their own wealth and power, it could not be, that the benefices would be properly filled. The clergy became as corrupt as the patrons, from whose class, in fact, the higher clergy were recruited. Even in our own day in England, we see that it is regarded as a matter of course, that the son or brother of the patron should be presented to the vacant living, without much, if any, regard to his moral or spiritual qualifications. It is even not unusual for such persons to enter the ministry, with a single eye to the living which their position secures to them.—The same feelings or principles, if we may so term, them, operated yet more powerfully in the middle ages upon the great men who wielded the more important patronage, because they were surrounded by fewer checks, either internal or external. Direct simony, or the purchase and sale of promotion for a stipulated sum of money, was not by any means uncommon; while the disposition of Church preferment, for considerations virtually simoniacal, was the rule, not the exception. The disposal of a Church benefice to conciliate a rival, to secure the aid of a powerful man, to reward services, perhaps of a questionable nature, or even plainly criminal, or to strengthen the family interest, by elevating to a high and influential station one of its members, are all acts of a simoniacal character.—Yet such were the only motives by which patrons were governed in the eleventh century. Is the case very different in the nineteenth? But in the eleventh century the motives operated without any check. The consequence was an universal corruption of the clergy. The great evil of the age was simony, and it is a curious illustration of the extent to which it had grown, and of the deadness to its moral guilt, which its commonness has produced, even in the minds of those who most keenly felt the evil, that Gregory VI. actually purchased the bishopric of Rome, in order that he might be in a condition to put down simony. Nay he employed many years in accumulating a great sum of money, by means, which must often have been questionable, no doubt often sinful, sometimes it is probable even simoniacal, in order that he might be in a condition to make the purchase. Yet he was regarded as the head of the reforming party, and of the better clergy; and it was during his pontificate that the contest began, which has made so famous his great successor, Gregory VII.—Hildebrand was, in fact, the adviser of Gregory VI., in compliment to whom he assumed the name of Gregory, on his own accession to the papacy.

The great evil of the times, which excited the indignation and aroused the zeal of both the Gregories, was the corruption of the clergy. This had its origin in the abuse of patronage, by which it was also perpetuated. The only remedy, however, which seems to have occurred to any one, was a transfer of the whole patronage to the Bishop of Rome. The external episcopate was not to be abolished, but handed over to the Pope. This was the great error of the Churchmen during that crisis, but not the only one.

Irregularities in sexual matters have, in all ages been the besetting sins of the great, and were so rather in a greater degree than usual, during the middle ages. The evil extended to the dignified clergy; many of whom lived in open concubinage. Some of them, and many of those whom it is now the fashion to call the working clergy, were married and not a few even of the latter class imitated the licentiousness of their superiors. It has been supposed that the reforming party at Rome, conceived that the best remedy for this licentiousness was the introduction of a strict rule of celibacy. It is very possible that they fell into that mistake, conceiving that the proper and most effectual mode of weaning the clergy from their irregularities, would be to impress them with a notion of the necessity of their preserving a greater degree of purity than was required of the laity. But it is certain, that the marriage and concubinage of the clergy, both tended to increase the evil of simoniacal practices, by connecting the clergy more with the world, through the medium of children, for whom they were bound by the ties of legitimate or illegitimate affinity. It is probable, moreover, that a man of Hildebrand's genius saw the advantage which would be gained, to the whole body of the clergy, in their conflict with the secular power, by an universal celibacy, which would separate them from all ties, except those which bound them to their order. The celibacy of the clergy was then made the second object in the designed reformation.

It was found more easily attained than the other since the princes cared very little about it, the worldly clergy made no objection to a nominal celibacy; while they either secretly or openly, substituted concubinage for marriage, and the more religious lost much of the weight which properly belonged to their character, while they were contending for a personal privilege. They did however, maintain the contest for a great while; and there were still cases of married clergymen down to the period of the Reformation. But long before that period, they were placed in the position of violating the acknowledged law of the Church, and their own solemn vows; so that the cause was really lost.

On the right of patronage, however, a determined resistance was maintained by the whole laity of western Europe, which produced a sort of compromise, in which the popes left the nomination of bishops virtually in the hands of the princes, retaining for themselves a negative. But with respect to the inferior benefices, they betrayed their allies: for they suffered the absolute negative, originally belonging to the bishop, to be changed into one, for which he, the bishop, must be prepared to assign reasons. Moreover, they never very formally ratified the compromise, and never abided by it when an opportunity occurred of obtaining advantages by violating it. From the eleventh century to the sixteenth, the history of the Church is the history of the endeavours of the popes to obtain for themselves the patronage of the Church, and through its means the absolute government, both of the Church and of the world. The princes on their part, were not slack in endeavours to counteract their movements, and as a means of so doing, many of them shewed an inclination to adhere to that body of doctrines which was least favourable to the independence of the Church. Matters were thus brought into a false position. The popes came to be the representatives of the independence of the Church, and of Church doctrine generally. This gave them a great advantage; and they were, upon the whole, during the middle ages, the champions of the better cause against the kings, who were decidedly in the wrong, since they struggled for the subjugation of the Church to their own power, and for the extinction of Church independence, and with it, of Church doctrine. Still, it is not possible to say that the clergy were in the right, since they had substituted for the idea of the independence of the Church, that of its dependence upon the pope, and had corrupted the true Church and Sacramental doctrine, by the exaggeration of the physical element in religion.

This brings us to the Reformation, which differed from the first crisis, in that, the first crisis related primarily to the patronage or external episcopate, and only incidentally affected doctrine, while the Reformation was brought about, by the union of two distinct parties, carrying on two distinct movements, one relating to the patronage of the Church, the other to doctrine. Long before the commencement of what is known as the Great Reformation, there had been, in several parts of Europe, doctrinal movements. They were mostly towards extreme doctrines, and generally endeavoured to bring themselves into connexion with the opposition to the papal and clerical power.—The princes of the South of France lent themselves to a movement of this sort, in the case of the Albigenses; but the popes were able, by stirring up at once the bigotry and the ambition of the rest of France, to overwhelm them with ruin. In England, the house of Lancaster favoured the Lollards, so long as they were contented with a delegated power; but when they had usurped the throne, they were obliged to purchase the countenance of the popes by the persecution of the Lollards. In Germany the dissenters broke into rebellion against the ruling powers, and provoked a combination of Church and State against them. But the old quarrel between the popes and the princes was not at an end, and broke out again simultaneously with the great doctrinal movement of the sixteenth century.

The great doctrinal movement everywhere began among the inferior clergy. Its leaders were at once thrown into a position adverse to their ecclesiastical superiors; from whom they were to look for nothing but the most deadly hostility. In some of the Swiss republics, the governing powers, chosen by and from among the people, were not slow to join in a movement which furnished an excuse for confiscating the property of the Church, and ridding themselves of the only class of men, whose wealth and acknowledged rank overshadowed the democratic equality in which they rejoiced. In the neighbouring principality of Geneva, the people thought it a good opportunity of driving away their Prince Bishop, and founding a republic. In Germany and Scotland, and, in some degree, in France the nominal heads of the governments were struggling with their powerful subjects to retain or recover the power naturally belonging to their position. In all those countries, the nominally supreme authority reconciled itself to the pope in order to secure his aid; while in all of them, at least, a part of the nobility took the other side.

They were enabled to change the ground of the actual contest with the popes, for instead of claiming the mere patronage of the Church benefices, the reforming clergy consented to the extinction of the benefices themselves, and the appropriation of the property by which they were supported, to lay purposes. The pope, meanwhile, quietly arranged his difficulties with the princes who adhered to him, giving up the controversy about patronage, and only retaining a negative, which has, since the Reformation, been seldom used, except so far as to give trouble to, and extort concessions from, individual ecclesiastics, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to Rome. Where the Roman religion was suffered to retain the countenance of the government, the papal power submitted to great restrictions. In all the countries we have named, there was a severe struggle. In France it terminated in a compromise, which, while it strengthened the power of the crown in other respects, raised an *imperium in imperio*, in the shape of a Protestant aristocracy. The latter was, however, undermined by degrees, by the gradual seduction of powerful members, and the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, extinguished Protestantism in France for a time. In Scotland, the power of a double aristocracy, a lay one of birth and wealth, and a pseudo-ecclesiastical one of talent and zeal, was consolidated and the ancient royalty reduced to a mere shadow; the mere existence of which was perhaps only preserved by the union of the Scottish and English Crowns. Protestantism triumphed in doctrinal matters, and the power of the popes was entirely and forever extinguished. In Germany, what remained of the Imperial power came to an end; but the Emperors secured a modification of the papal in their hereditary dominions; while the princes of the North of Germany established a virtual independence of the Imperial authority, and seized on the wealth of the Church in their own domains.

But it was in England that those occurrences took place, which were most important, both in themselves and in their relations to us. In that country the doctrinal movement met at first with no countenance from those in authority. All political power was there divided between the King and the Church. The ancient nobility had been nearly extinguished in the wars of the roses. The House of Commons had not as yet acquired any real power; in the House of Lords the clerical members were the majority. Henry VIII, in the beginning of his reign, courted the pope, because he perceived that an union with the clergy rendered him all powerful. But when the pope thwarted his personal inclinations, he discovered that the only rival to the royal power was that of the Church. He then conceived the idea of changing the rival into a convenient instrument of government, by seizing upon the external episcopate.—In this design, the pope, against whom he was personally irritated, was the great obstacle. He determined to break down the power of the pope, and succeeded. The scheme, however well conceived and successfully prosecuted, was, in one respect, a failure. The cupidity of the King and his courtiers was not contented with seizing the patronage of the Church, but to a very great extent, confiscated the whole of the property and abolished her great offices. Thus they broke down the power, not only of the pope, but of the English clergy. The latter was done in two ways, by diminishing their number in the House of Lords, and by subjugating them to the royal will. Had Henry been contented with seizing the patronage of the Church, and thus controlling the clerical majority in the House of Lords, he might through that majority, have governed, and the history of England would have been very different from what it has been. As it was, however, the House of Lords passed into the hands of the independent lay peers, who, in time, felt their independence; while the scattered wealth of the Church helped to build up an independent body of commoners.

It was not, however, during Henry's life, perceived that the lay peers had succeeded to the political power, and the new possessors of the Church property to much of the social influence of the ancient clergy. In his son's reign this appeared; and the doctrinal Reformation found protectors among them, the more readily that the claims of the pope were unfriendly to the new arrangement of property. It found, also, more honest friends among some of the clergy whom whom Henry's hostility to the pope had raised to stations of influence.

A doctrinal Reformation, the most sound and the most most moderate which occurred anywhere was the consequence. Under the direction of Divine Providence, the true sacramental doctrine was preserved in England; although the external episcopate of the Crown was substituted for that of the pope.

The general effect of the Reformation, throughout Europe, was a reduction of the papal power, both, by its entire destruction in many countries, and by the introduction of new checks where it was retained, The power of the pope had, at the period of its rise, been really preferable to that of the princes, not only in theory, but in practice. It had afterwards been abused to the consolidation of an erroneous doctrinal system, to the personal exaltation of the popes, and to the plunder of every country in Western Europe. Yet its existence seems to have been the Providential means of preserving the Church from a total corruption of morals. It is for this that we are indebted to Hildebrand; as we are to Luther for the destruction of that power which Hildebrand had raised up.

The Reformation of the sixteenth century, however, left ecclesiastical affairs in a very unsatisfactory state. The power of the external episcopate was chiefly in the hands of princes and laymen, the counterpoise of the papal authority removed in a great part of Europe, and greatly diminished in the remainder. Western Europe, long separated from the Eastern Church, had made no progress towards a re-union with her, and was now itself much divided in doctrinal questions. The two extreme parties, on these questions, have ever since been continually getting farther from each other, and from the truth, which they have left between them.

The true doctrine more or less mutilated, was preserved in the symbols and formularies of most of the Protestant communities, and through the merciful guidance of Divine Providence, perfect in those of the Church of England, But it was not long generally held by individuals, and in process of time, every where, even in England, it came to pass, that the doctrine practically held by the majority of the individual members of the Churches, was not that of the Churches of which they were respectively, members. That class of errors, which underrates the physical element in religion,

everywhere prevailed in the minds of men; which were continually passing through the natural transition, from the exaggeration of the spiritual element, to that of the intellectual. The true doctrine itself came to be held in its entirety, only by a very few persons, chiefly in England, where it was most perfectly retained in the formularies of the Church. The Reformation, then, although a great blessing, still left matters, as we have just said, in an unsatisfactory state. There was a great want of unity, and of doctrinal agreement. The truth was very imperfectly expressed in the formularies of many communities, and by no means generally held by the members of any, and the Church was still every where oppressed by the power of the external episcopate. But materials had been provided for another effort, by which these evils may be overcome. The effort is now making. We shall soon, in continuation, of the present article, give some attention to its origin and progress.

Advertisements.

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

DR. BOVELL,
John Street, near St. George's Church,
TORONTO.
April 23rd, 1851. 39-tf

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same.
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

JOHN CRAIG,
GLASS STAINER,
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter,
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.
September 4th, 1851. 6 tf

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

T. BILTON,
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TORONTO.

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THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY,
IN A REVIEW OF
OUR LORD'S CONSISTENT LIFE,
AND
METHOD OF PREACHING,
By the Rev. W. GUISE TUCKER, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain of the Royal Navy.
Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence.
For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King Street, West, Toronto.
Toronto, Sep. 4, 1851. 5-tf.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS
At 122 *Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street.*
JOHN J. EVANS,
TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.
Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-tf

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The Upper Canada Journal of Medical, Surgical, and Physical Science, monthly, on the 15th of each month. Price 10s. per annum.
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STATIONERY of all kinds, on moderate terms.
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Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.
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References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A., Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Esq.
Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-1ly

FOR SALE.
THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE:
COUNTY OF YORK.
CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.
(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)
City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.
Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.
Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.
Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.
Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.
Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.
COUNTY OF NORFOLK.
Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.
Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.
COUNTY OF SIMCOE.
Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.
COUNTY OF 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-tf

MR. JULES HECHT,
(*Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfort on the Main.*)
BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment.
Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention.
Toronto, September 4th, 1851. 6-tf

TRINITY COLLEGE.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
SESSION 1851-52.
THE WINTER COURSE of Lectures will commence on MONDAY, the Third day of November next.
Anatomy and Physiology.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D.
Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D.
Chemistry, General and Animal.—JOHN YOUNG BOWN, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence.—FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery—HENRY MELVILLE, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.—JAMES BOVELL, M.D.
Materia Medica.—W. HALLOWELL, M.D.
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Five Lectures will be given on each subject during the week.
The Practice of the *Toronto General Dispensary* and *Lying-in-Hospital*, will be open to the Pupils attending these Lectures.
The SUMMER COURSE of Lectures, on the following subjects, will commence early in the month of May, 1852:—
Pathological and Microscopical Anatomy.
Regional and Surgical Anatomy.
Practical Chemistry.
Botany.
Toxicology.
Surgical Pathology and Manipulation.
Infantile Diseases.
Hygeine and Therapeutics.
For terms and further information, apply to the Dean of the Faculty.
FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D. 62, *Bay Street.*
Toronto August 21st, 1851. 4-3m

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Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

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Height of Case .... 8 feet.
Width of " .... 5 "
Depth of " .... 3½ "
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The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin.
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By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

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Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.

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Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

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Age.	One year Premium. £ s. d	Seven yrs. Annual Premium. £ s. D	Age.	One year. Premium. £ s. D	Seven yrs. Annual Premium. £ s. D.	Age.	One year. Premium. £ s D	Seven yrs Annual Premium. £ s. D.	Age.	One year. Premium. £ s. D.	Seven yrs. Annual Premium. £ s. D.
16	0 19 3	1 0 6	25	1 2 3	1 2 9	35	1 4 1	1 5 2	45	1 10 0	1 13 9
20	1 1 0	1 1 9	30	1 3 1	1 3 7	40	1 6 1	1 8 2	50	1 16 11	2 3 1

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

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

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. S. Givins, Mr. Henry Skynner, of the Anchorage, Toronto Township, third son of the late Capt. Skynner, R. N., to Mary, second daughter of F. S. Jarvis, of the same place, Esq.

In Stratford, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. Hickie, Mr. George Turner, to Miss Elizabeth Johns.

By the same on the 30th ult., Mr. Samuel Montieth, to Miss Anna Jane Nelson, both of the Gore of Downie, near Stratford.

At Trinity Church, Galt, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. M. Boomer, B.A., Mr. D. M. Lamb, of Elora, to Miss Nancy Ricket of Dumfries.

On the 30th, by the Rev. W. Ritchie, Rector of Sandwich, Mr. John Green, to Mrs. Amy Clark, both of the town of Sandwich.

At St. James's Church, Kemptville, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. H. E. Plees, William C. Read of Merrickville, Esq., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Donald Mackenzie, Esq., Master of the Grammar School Kemptville.

At London, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Lieut. Col. Crutchley, (23rd Fusiliers), to Eliza Bayfield, daughter of the late John Harris, Esq., R. N.

At St. Peter's Church, Thorold, C. W., on Thursday 21st instant, by the Rev. W. Leeming of Stamford, Frederick F. Ball, Esquire, Rural Lodge, Grantham, to Eliza, only daughter of the late George L. Johnstone, Esq., late Lesize House, County Down, Ireland.

DIED.

At Chateauguay Basin, on the 21st., inst., in the 67th year of his age, and after an illness of nearly 4 years, Wm. Dalton, Esq. late Senior Major in the 2nd Battalion of Huntingdon Militia, and formerly Inspector of Rafts at Chateauguay. He was a Lieutenant in the late Col. De Salaberry's Regiment of Voltigeurs in the last American War, and was present at the Battle of Chateauguay.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From the Fall River Monitor Mass.

This medicine, prepared by a long experienced and skilful physician, tested and approved by a great number of intelligent, distinguished and respectable persons in various parts of the country, is now received, and used with entire confidence and with great success by those afflicted with pulmonary complaints. It is also recommended as a valuable medicine for other diseases, such as colds, coughs, and particularly diseases whose tendency is to consumption.

Important from Canada.

Quebec, July 24th, 1848.

To all who are afflicted with Asthma.

I have at different times been afflicted with severe colds, which produces in my case the Asthma. I have, on these occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Two years ago I was quite sick, so much so that I could not rest at nights. I procured of the agent of this city, a bottle of this Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken the whole of it I felt relieved. I continued taking it, until I had used three or four bottles, which completely cured me. The present season I took another severe cold, and immediately resorted to this Balsam, and a part of one bottle had the desired effect. I therefore cheerfully recommend my friends and all others who need it, to try this medicine for their coughs and colds, and particularly the Asthma.

Respectfully yours, WM. MCGRATH.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

Protection from Lightning,

BY

JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

THE undersigned (Agent for Poinier, Benson & Co., of Detroit, Michigan) has just arrived in this place, for the purpose of protecting public and private buildings from Lightning with the above superior Lightning Rods.

The Subscriber may be found at H. Piper's, where he would be happy to give any information required, or to receive orders to protect private dwellings or public buildings. All orders left at H. PIPER'S, Tinsmith, 50 Yonge-street, will meet with prompt attention.

References in Toronto:—Captain Lefroy, Royal Observatory; F. W. Cumberland, Esq., Architect; J. T. Smith, Esq., Councilman; A. T. McCord, Esq., Chamberlain.

E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9, 1851.

At the request of Mr. Wilson I have examined his Lightning Conductor, and heard his explanation respecting it. His views appear to me to be reasonable and correct, and the Metallic Point a good form of the Instrument; the Platinum Point is an essential part of it, but I do not consider the Magnets to be so, or that they can have any possible effect, good or bad as such: as additional points, the opinion of the best authorities is that such are of no use; one good point being all that is necessary, but they can do no harm.

I further state, at Mr. Wilson's request, that in my opinion any building so elevated as the St. Lawrence Hall, or the Lunatic Asylum, ought to be provided with several Points, and several Conductors, which latter should be placed in good metallic communication with the tin covering of the roof and any other considerable masses of metal about the building. The Conductors should be led off to the iron water pipes underground.

J. H. LEFROY, *Captain R. A.*

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1851. 12-6i.

The Churchman's Almanac,

FOR 1852.

THIS ALMANAC, containing besides the Calendar, entire corrected lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Prince Ruperts' Land. Lists of Bishops of the Church in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and the United States. Lists of the Lay Delegates who attended the Convention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the secular state of the Church in those Dioceses. The Church Temporalities Act of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, General Statistics of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto; a list of Agents for issuing Marriage Licenses; a list of Crown and County Officers; a list of Custom House Officers and ports of entry; Banking and other Institutions, is now ready.

The trade are requested to send in their orders as early as possible to ensure a supply to

A. F. PLEES, *Publisher.*

Toronto, October 22nd, 1851. 12-tf

J. E. PELL,

GILDER,

Looking Glass and Picture Frame

MANUFACTURER,

30, KING STREET, TORONTO.

☞ *Gilt Inside Moulding always on hand.*

R. SCORE,

Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker,

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO;

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have come to hand, consisting of

West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Whitneys, Freize, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

N. B.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels' and Barristers' Robes, (also University Robes and Caps,) made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851. 10-tf.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital — £100,000.

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W. ATKINSON,	WM. GOODERHAM,

GEORGE CRAWFORD.

THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. The *Mutual Department* does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to *detached buildings*, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers.

The *Proprietary Department* includes General risks in Fires, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

By Order.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, *Secretary.*

Toronto, October 15th, 1851. 11-tf

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,

LAY AND ECCLESIASTICAL,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF

CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH,

BY

A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

A FEW COPIES OF THE ABOVE.

For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 8s. 9d.

September 24th, 1851. 8-tf

OYSTERS!!

L. LEWIS, in returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their liberal patronage; begs leave to intimate that he has received and will keep on hand, a fresh supply of

KEGS, CANS, AND SHELL OYSTERS,

three times a-week while the season lasts.

He will also have a variety of GAME, Salt-water FISH, and PRAIRIE HENS as soon as the weather will permit.

110, King-street West,

Toronto, September 25, 1851. 9-tf

STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

to make room for *Extensive Importations* expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTAGES, AND SUMMONSES,

and other Printed Forms always kept on hand.

New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines.

received regularly by EXPRESS as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR.

Toronto; July 9, 1851. 50-tf

EDUCATION.

MR. ALEXANDER STAFFORD, of Belfast College. Ireland, respectfully intimates that he will shortly open a SCHOOL for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in the usual branches of a

Classical Mathematical, and Commercial Education.

Mr. STAFFORD's system of Education is directed to draw forth the powers of the mind by awakening *curiosity*—desire of information, and by a healthy and judicious management to invigorate the reasoning, as well as strengthen the retentive faculties; thus securing a well-balanced development between the mental and physical qualities of his Pupils.

TERMS:

Per quarter	£2 10 0
Preparatory Class	1 10 0

Hours of attendance from Nine o'clock, A M, to Twelve Noon, and from Two P.M, to Four in Winter. with an additional hour in Summer. There will be ten minutes of relaxation every morning at eleven, which may be spent in play.

The SCHOOL will be under the superintendence of the Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., who has kindly offered a room for the purpose during the ensuing Winter. and will weekly deliver Lectures to the Pupils on religious subjects.

For further particulars, address Mr. Alexander Stafford, care of the Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Toronto, or Mr. Thomas Champion, at the Church Society's House.

Toronto, 1st October, 1851. 9-tf.

TORONTO GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,

No. 71, Adelaide Street East,

(BETWEEN CHURCH AND NELSON STREETS,)

FOR

MECHANICS, MALE AND FEMALE SERVANTS,

APPRENTICES, &c.

Open daily, (Sundays excepted) from 10 o'clock, a.m., till 4, p.m.

J. MELERICK, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, 1850. 7-tf

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN McBRIDE.

THIS Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO every morning (Sundays excepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting.

Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON at Two p.m. precisely, commencing on Monday, 6th instant.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-tf

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THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.)

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

☞ This is the *cheapest*, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York.

Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March, 10, 1851. 38-tf.

THE STEAMER

PRINCESS ROYAL,

(CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Boat.

☞ Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Thuesday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-tf.

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE Beg to intimate to our customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that we have now received our complete assortment of WINTER GOODS, which upon inspection will be found better value, more extensive as regards quantity, and more varied in style, than we have ever had the satisfaction of submitting to our customers and the public before.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DES PATCH.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

		From				From				From	
Men's Etoffe Shooting Coats		18s	9d	Men's Etoffe Trousers		8s	9d	Men's Etoffe Vest		6s	3d
Do. Witney	do	17s	6d	Do. Doeskin	do	13s	9d	Do. Cassamere	do	7s	6d
Do Broad Cloth	do	30s	0d	Do. Cassamere	do	13s	9d	Do. Fancy	do	3s	9d
Do. Etoffe Over Coats		22s	6d	Do. Canada Tweed	do	8s	9d	Do. Satin	do	7s	6d
Do. Witney	do	20s	0d	Do. Corduroy	do	8s	9d	Do. Black Cloth	do	7s	6d
Do. Beaver	do	35s	0d	Do. Buckskin	do	20s	0d	Do. Canada Tweed	do	6s	3d
Boy's Etoffe Coats		11s	3d	Boy's Etoffe	do	5s	0d	Boy's Fancy	do	2s	6d
Do. Witney	do	11s	3d	Do. Witney	do	5s	0d	Do. Etoffe	do	3s	9d
White Shirts, Linen Fronts		4s	4½	Winter Drawers		3s	9d	Cloth Caps		1s	10½
Striped Shirts		2s	6d	Red Flannel Shirts		4s	4½	Fur Caps		2s	6d

Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

DRY GOODS:

Flannel, Red and White, from	1s	3d	Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets	Bonnet Ribbons,	from	0s	3½
Blankets, per pair	"	8s	9d	Muffs and Boas	Prints (fast colours)	"	0s	5½
Scarf Shawls	"	13s	9d	Crapes and materials for Mourning	Gala Plaids	"	0s	9d
Factory Cotton	"	0s	2½	Quilts and Counterpanes	White Cotton	"	0s	3½
Cotton Warp, per bundle	"	4s	4½	Bed Ticks and Towels	Striped Shirting	"	0s	4½

150 Pieces Mouselin de Laine, good styles, yard wide at 10½d per yard.

ALSO:

An immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered, and Plain materials for LADIES DRESSES, of the newest styles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery. Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

☞ No Second Price ☜

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851. 12-ly

DR. JAMES HOPE'S

VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS

AND

ORIENTAL BALSAM.

THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood.

The usual symptoms of which are, *Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fulness after eating, Dimness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Side in and between the Shoulder, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver*, and a *consequent inactivity* of the *Bowels, causing a disorganization* of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medicinal Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very few dozes will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will soon regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these edicines, according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for Elderly People they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them—they are warranted to contain no Calomel, or any other deleterious ingredient.

For Sale by Buttler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLauchlane & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 508, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

August, 185, 2-6m

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

New Patent Cork Hat,

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

JOHN SALT, *Hatter.*

September 24th, 1850. 9-tf

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital — £100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms.

OFFICE, George Street. City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, *Managing Director*

Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-tf

HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

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J. RAINS, *Secretary.*

☞ All losses promptly adjusted. *Letters by mail must be post-paid.*

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-t

"The Church" Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.)

TERMS:

Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than three months; and no paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7½d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. or every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

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Josias Bray..................	*Hamilton.*
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