

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 10.]

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCXCI.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Oct. 6, 19th SUND. APT. TRIN.	{ M. Daniel 3, Mark 9. E. " 6, 2 Cor. 5.	
M	" 7,	{ M. Judith 5, Mark 10. E. " 6, 2 Cor. 6.	
T	" 8,	{ M. " 7, Mark 11. E. " 8, 2 Cor. 7.	
W	" 9,	{ M. " 9, Mark 12. E. " 10, 2 Cor. 8.	
T	" 10,	{ M. " 11, Mark 13. E. " 12, 2 Cor. 9.	
F	" 11,	{ M. " 13, Mark 14. E. " 14, 2 Cor. 10.	
S	" 12,	{ M. " 15, Mark 15. E. " 16, 2 Cor. 11.	
F	" 13, 20th SUND. APT. TRIN.	{ M. Joel 2, Mark 16. E. Michal 6, 2 Cor. 12.	

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's*	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	11 o'clock	3 1/2 o'clock
St. Paul's...	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent.	11 " 4 "	" " "
Trinity...	Rev. R. Michele, M.A. Incumbent.	11 " 6 "	" " "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent.	11 " 7 "	" " "
Holy Trinity†	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbent. Rev. W. Steunett, M.A., Assist.	11 " 6 "	" " "

* 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.

† 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.

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Poetry.

THE SAINTS WITH JESUS.

BY BISHOP KEN.

Soul, when your flesh dissolves to dust,
To God's safe hands yourself entrust;
Be not too curious to inquire
Where to aspire.

Whether to paradise you fly,
Or in blessed Abraham's bosom lie,
Or to that orb your flight you raise
Where Enoch stays;

Or to the third celestial sphere,
Where wonders Paul was rapt to hear;
Or Hades blest, where souls elect
Full bliss expect.

Secure your love while here below,
And, dying, you'll to Jesus go;
Paul longed loved Jesus' face to view—
For that long you.

Blessed Jesus' boundless bliss divine
In you in miniature will shine;
Glory for glory, beam for beam,
Will on you stream.

A crown, a throne of God's right hand,
Where saints their robes of ray expand,
Where saints are kings, and on their state
High angels wait.

Such blessings on the saints attend,
When Jesus-like they heaven ascend;
The Lamb, of joy the boundless spring,
They'll ever sing.

Death our forerunner is, and guides
To Zion, where the Lamb abides;
There saints enjoy ecstatic rest
In mansions blest.

Death, I well knew that every day
Wise Providence appoints your way;
Your thirst for blood would slay mankind,
If not confined.

I long to reach the Lamb's dear sight;
Be sure to hit my vital right,
Lest life half-left prolong my days,
And bliss delay.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

OCTOBER 6, 1850.

THE EPISTLE.—(Ephesians iv. 17—32.)—The exhortations of the Apostle in this Epistle are addressed to the Gentile converts of the Church in Ephesus. Incorporated into the Church at baptism, admitted to the privileges of the Christian covenant, they are exhorted to renounce the vices of their state of heathenism, and for the future to depart from those ways of unsatisfactoriness and crime in which they had walked hitherto. The elevation of a fallen nature, the renewal of a corrupt heart, the removal of the curse, and the counteraction of the effects of Adam's transgression, are the blessings offered in that one divine religion, successively revealed to man in the three stages of the Patriarchal, Levitical, and Christian dispensations. Inheritor by the fall of Adam of a dis-

eased body and sinful soul, man may in the second Adam hope to attain a glorified body and holy soul. Man, by nature an enemy of God may become a son of God through Jesus Christ. Sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and death is the last enemy to be destroyed. Satan obtained dominion over the mind. We may be translated from the kingdom of Satan unto God. Created in the image of God, man, by the sanctifying influences of divine grace, may again be found in righteousness and true holiness, after the image of Him that created him. This desire after holiness, this love of righteousness, by the renewal of the Holy Spirit, for whose gracious assistance the collect of the day prays, may be attained in this present life. To effect this renewal, the present sanctification of a corrupt nature, the Sacraments, the Church, the Holy Scriptures, the means of grace are given. The Apostle exhorts the Ephesians to seek to be thus changed, in his exhortation "to put off the old man, and the corruptions of the flesh, and to be renewed in the spirit of their mind."

The sin of lying was permitted by some of the heathen philosophers. The sin of stealing was palliated, in some instances, by the comments of the Jewish Rabbis. St. Paul strictly prohibits any approach to the commission of these crimes, and enforces honesty of purpose, purity of conversation, and a strict restraint upon the affections of the mind, the thoughts of the heart, the words of the mouth, and the members of the body.

THE GOSPEL.—(St. Matthew ix. 1—5.)—It was a common opinion among the Jews, that all sufferings were the consequence of sin; and that diseases of the body were never healed until the sins that occasioned them were forgiven. Our blessed Lord assumes to Himself the power of forgiving sin. The Pharisees immediately bring against him the charge of blasphemy, declaring it is God alone who can forgive sin. Jesus acknowledges the truth of this declaration, and proceeds by curing the sick man of the palsy to show that He has made no idle claim to this privilege. As no power but that of God could forgive sins, so no power but that of God could work this miracle of healing. The Pharisees saw the sick man raised from a couch of sickness to the vigour of activity and health. They were thereby assured of the cure of his bodily disease. They should not have disbelieved, that by the power of the same word, the forgiveness of sin might have been declared, and the conscience absolved from the misery of guilt. They should have rather believed that He who could thus display the attributes of Deity, was the Messiah and the Christ. Our Lord in this as in other miracles not only asserted his dignity by his actions, but appealed to their own principles in proof of his claim to be received as the Messiah. The palsy is a disease occasioned by the general relaxation of the nerves and muscles, which for want of the animal circulation duly distributed, renders those parts in a manner dead, and quite disabled from the discharge of their proper functions. So also he who is dead in trespasses and sins is incapable of exercising himself in any of the employments of a spiritual and renewed soul. The Gospel and Epistle mutually explain each other. The paralytic could not move without a Divine power enabling him to do so; neither can the man alienate from God take any steps towards the recovery of the Divine favour, unless he be led to do so by the influence of the Holy Spirit. Thus the example set before us in the Gospel justifies the wisdom also of the collect for the day. It proves the justice and the truth of the acknowledgment then made to God, that without Him we are not able to please Him: and it shows us the necessity of that request, which we ground upon this acknowledgment; when beseeching Him mercifully to grant that his Holy Spirit may in all things direct and rule our hearts, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR EXHIBITIONS.

1851.

Homer, Iliad, Book VI.
Xenophon, Cyropædia, Book V.
Sallust, Catalina.
Horace, Odes, Book III. and de Arti Poetica.
Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3.
Algebra, to end of Simple Equations.

On Wednesday evening the 4th Sept. inst., there was a meeting of the Congregation of Mersea, for the purpose of forming a Parochial Branch of the Diocesan

Church Society. Divine service was celebrated by the Rev. R. C. Boyer; after which a very impressive, practical, and appropriate discourse for the occasion was delivered by the Rev. W. Ritchie, Rector of Sandwich. After the sermon the Rev. F. Mack, Rector of Amherstburg explained the nature, objects, and benevolent designs of the Society; gave an historical sketch of the labours of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and shewed that the Church Society is the handmaid of the former benevolent institutions; and that it is the duty and privilege of every member of the Church to enroll himself a subscriber and so be a "doer of the word and not a hearer only." The address was attentively listened to by a respectable congregation, who evinced great zeal in leaving their scattered homes during a stormy evening. After sunset the gusts of thunder and lightning were awful and terrific whilst the congregation were assembled. This augurs well and is very encouraging to the supporters of the Church Society, as affording them additional encouragement that their labours are not in vain, but that in due season they shall reap, this mission being now under their auspices and but lately established.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—An interesting Sunday School Festival was held on Thursday the 12th instant, within the enclosure erected for the accommodation of the Provincial Show, by the kind permission of the contractor, J. Barker, Esq., and the local Committee. The ground and buildings was certainly admirably adapted to the purpose. Two of the spacious buildings each about 100 feet in length were placed at the disposal of the Rector and Teachers. One was appropriated for amusements, of which both inside and out, there was no lack, and the other for the feast. In the centre of the latter, a table nearly forty feet long was loaded with almost every description of buns, cakes, tarts, &c., besides a goodly supply of the various fruits of the season, the liberal contributions of the leading families of the congregation. On side tables extending throughout the building were arranged covers for the youthful guests—while at the upper end, that useful personage, Mr. Luck, presided over the tea and coffee department. The arrangements were admirable, and reflect great credit on the young ladies and gentlemen who devoted themselves so zealously to this labour of love.

The Scholars of the Sunday School at Queenston, being within the Parish, were invited, and under the charge of their respected superintendent, William Duff, Esq., accompanied by many of their friends, landed from the *Chief Justice* at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to St. Mark's Church, where their young associates of this Town were assembled in full force. In all amounting to 200 Scholars. After a suitable hymn had been sung, and prayers said, a short and appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. S. Givins. The procession being formed (headed by the Rector, the Rev. T. Creen, and accompanied by the Superintendent and Teachers,) wended its orderly way across the common to the enclosure. A truly cheering spectacle to a Christian mind!

On arriving at its destination the children were let loose for an hour to amuse themselves, in the various ways provided for them. When the arrangements for the feast had been completed,—they soon filled the building and after grace said, the Teachers and many kind friends volunteered their services to wait upon them and it did one's heart good to see with what right good will the happy little beings addressed themselves to the work before them. The supplies were most dainty and abundant—not merely for the Children but for the Teachers and many of the visitors from a distance.—After all had been satisfied, they resumed their amusements till near six o'clock, when the Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles, (the use of which had been most courteously granted by Col. Muter, and contributed much throughout the afternoon, to the enjoyment of all present)—played the National anthem and the children re-assembled and proceeded to town where they dispersed. Throughout the day the conduct of the children was most exemplary and gave the best proof of the usefulness of Sunday schools in training up children in the way they should go, and must have been a source of sincere gratification to those inestimable persons who are engaged in this benevolent work.

A large number of the ladies and gentry of the town and neighbourhood were in attendance and seemed to derive almost as much enjoyment from witnessing their innocent sports and unbounded happiness as the Children themselves.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

ENGLAND.

COVENTRY CHURCH UNION.

Douglas Hotel, Edinburgh, Aug. 28, 1850.

My Dear Sir—With deep regret that our paths of duty should thus appear to lead in different directions, it becomes my duty to inform the Coventry Church Union, in which it has been for so long my pride and pleasure to hold the office of president, that, after much inquiry, thought, and deep earnest prayer for guidance to the God of all truth, I have come to the unwilling but entire conviction and thorough persuasion, that the claims of the established Church in England have been fallacious since the Reformation, and the Roman Church is the sole communion with any just title to the name of Catholic. I have accordingly been this morning received into her fold; and if a clear conscience, unharassed by a single doubt, be any index of truth, I have no reason to doubt the rectitude of my conduct. In conclusion, I would beg the prayers of yourself and every member of the Church Union, that this step, undertaken with the sole view of God's glory, may tend to the propagation of His holy and unchangeable truth, the welfare and establishment of His Church, and the eternal welfare of my soul. I remain, my dear sir, with unchanged sentiments of respect and regard, yours very faithfully,

FIELDING.

The Rev. T. Sheepshanks, Sec. Church Union, Coventry.

Goventry, September 4, 1850.

My Lord—It is with feelings of no ordinary regret that the Committee of the Coventry Church Union have received, through their secretary, and hereby accept, your resignation of the office of president in their society. The cause which has led to the severance of your connexion with the Coventry Church Union could not fail to excite a deep regret in the minds of all its members. Your lordship announces to us your secession to the Church of Rome. You tell us that you have come "to the unwilling but entire conviction and thorough persuasion that the claims of the Established Church to Catholicity have been fallacious since the Reformation, and that the Roman Church is the sole communion with any just title to the name Catholic;" and you appeal to a conscience unharassed by a single doubt, within a few hours after your reception into the Roman communion, to justify the rectitude of your conduct, and to prove the truth of its exclusive claim to Catholicity. It does not seem to be incumbent upon us to enter now upon a discussion of those historical facts upon which your lordship's conclusion must necessarily be founded; yet we cannot forget, nor will it have escaped your lordship, that your conduct upon this matter has imposed upon us a duty, in regard to those who may be tempted by the influence of your example, and those who may see in your secession an occasion of maligning those principles on which our union was formed, and to which we here express our own unshaken attachment. We feel constrained to point out that your lordship, in your late step, is chargeable either with precipitancy, or an unfair reserve towards us. If, as we would fain believe you were still firm in your attachment to the Church of your baptism, when you accepted the responsible post of presiding at the General Church Meeting on July 23d—if you had then no doubts as to your position, we must assume that you have acted with rashness in coming to so grave a conclusion in so short a time. If, on the other hand, you have long meditated this, surely it was due to us, who had placed confidence in you, that your doubts should have been frankly stated to us. With either of these conclusions (and one of the two is inevitable), we are satisfied to leave the case as it concerns others. As it concerns yourself, we cannot but express our deep conviction that you have hazarded a step of the most vital importance on insufficient grounds, and that, whatever confidence you may now feel, a time will come when you will equally with us regret it. As we sincerely believe this, be assured that our earnest prayers will not be wanting to you, that it may please God of his mercy to open your eyes to the sin of which you have been guilty in deserting the true Catholic Church in England, and to so guide you into all truth that the eternal welfare of your soul may be assured in the day of judgment. We are, my lord, your lordship's faithful and obedient servants,

T. SHEEPSHANKS, } Clerical.
J. W. KNIGHT, } Secretaries.
GEO. ELD } Lay.
R. HARVEY MINSTER, } Secretaries.

The Viscount Fielding, Douglas Hotel, Edinburgh.

SCOTLAND.

DIOCESAN SYNOD OF EDINBURGH.—At a special meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Edinburgh, held at Edinburgh, on Monday, 2nd inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. The Synod of Edinburgh, in the first place, resolve respectfully to address the Right Reverend the College of Bishops, in order to testify their grateful acknowledgments for the communication of their Synodical decision against the Prayer Book recently published, entitled "the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of Scotland, &c. Edinburgh, 1849."

2. This Synod express their regret and astonishment at an assumption of power so uncanonical and so dangerous to the peace of their communion as that of issuing a Prayer Book for the use of the Church, without the authority of a General Synod or Convocation; and they humbly pray that their spiritual Fathers in Christ will take decisive steps for the assertion of their authority, as governors of the Church, and as the guardians of her existing laws; an authority which, by the continued publication and advertisement of this Book, they regret to find has lately been resisted and denied; and, further, this Synod earnestly implore their Right Reverend Fathers to issue such a Pastoral Declaration as shall satisfy the members of the Episcopal Church in this country, and also make known to the Bishops of the United Churches of England and Ireland, and of the Colonies, and to those of the Episcopal Church in America, that this book is not put forth under any competent authority, and that it is not recognised as a Formula having the sanction of any law of the Church.

DIocese of Quebec.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, the 22nd Sept. an Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Quebec in the Cathedral Church of this city, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Order of Deacons:—

Mr. Thomas Penefather, B.A., of Trinity College Dublin, and Mr. Frederic Augustus Smith, both sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Mr. Isaac Constantine, and Mr. Francis de La Mare, Students of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

The Candidates were presented by the Rev. Official Mackie, D.D. and the sermon upon the occasion was preached by the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., Rector of Three Rivers, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

Mr. Smith and Mr. de La Mare have been appointed to the charge respectively of the south and north Shores of Gaspé Bay—the latter comprehending settlements of Jersey people who can benefit by ministrations conveyed in the French language alone. The destination of the other two gentlemen is not yet fixed.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

COMPLETION OF THE EPISCOPAL VISITATION OF LOWER CANADA.

(Continued from our last.)

THE MISSIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF GASPE.

The Bishop having re-embarked, as had been stated, after the two services of Sunday, the 14th July, at Entry Island, reached Cape Cove, after a miserable little voyage enough, before noon on the 16th, and was met upon the beach by the Rev. Mr. Short, as well as by the Rev. Mr. Milne, from the Bay of Chaleurs, who had come over to meet him, some days before, and, as his Lordship also became, was the guest of Mr. Short.—The Bishop was now upon well known ground. Wednesday the 17th, was fixed upon for the Confirmation at Cape Cove Church. This Church has been long used for service; but the people have not yet been able to bring it to a proper state of completion, and the consecration of it was once more reluctantly postponed.—Twenty persons were confirmed and his Lordship preached, Mr. Milne assisting in the services. On Thursday morning, his Lordship, attended by the two clergymen, proceeded by land to Church at Percé within the Mission of Mr. Short, where he again preached and confirmed seven persons. The party then partook of the hospitalities of the establishment connected with the fishing-trade, belonging to the Great Jersey house of Robin at present administered by Mr. LaPerelle, and afterwards went on over the Percé mountains, to Point St. Peter for the night, stopping by the way, at the corner of the Beach, to visit the family of Mr. P. Mabé, with whom they partook of refreshments. Here his Lordship was met by his son, the Rev. A. W. Mountain, one of his Chaplains, who had been fortunate enough to find the opportunity of coming down from Quebec in a Steamer sent down to tow up a wrecked vessel from the Gut of Canso. The Bishop and Mr. Mountain were received at Point St. Peter by Mrs. Johnston, widow of Mr. Johnston, J. P., of that place. Mr. Collas, agent of another Jersey House concerned in the Fisheries, most kindly provided a boat the next morning, (Friday, 19th.) for the conveyance of the Bishop, Mr. Mountain and Mr. Milne to Gaspe Basin, Mr. Short remaining behind to afford Sunday service at Mal-Bay, where there is another Church within his Mission, and also to complete the examination of some candidates there for the rite of confirmation. The party in the boat put in at Douglas-town, where they partook of some refreshment at the house of Mrs. Johnston, mother-in-law to the hostess of the Bishop at Point St. Peter, and then proceeded to the Basin. Here his Lordship became the guest of Mr. LeBoutillier, one of the principal merchants of Gaspe, who is also a Magistrate, and has been a M.P.P.

On Sunday 21st., 16 persons were confirmed in the Church at Gaspe Basin, and the Bishop preached. Leaving Mr. Milne to perform a second service there his Lordship proceeded in the afternoon to Sandy Beach, attended by Mr. Mountain where he again preached and confirmed ten young persons, returning after service to Mr. LeBoutillier's. The Bishop left the Basin early on the morning of the 22nd under a salute, prompted by a kindly feeling, from a square rigged vessel lying in the Basin. A similar demonstration of good will was afterwards made at Little Gaspe, where his Lordship arrived in the afternoon, having been indebted to the kindness of H. J. Kavanagh, Esq., sub-collector of Customs for conveyance in his boat to Grande Grève. Here his Lordship and the two Clergymen who accompanied him were received with hospitable hospitality, by Mr. Dumaresq at the establishment of the Messrs. Sanvrin of Jersey, at Grande Grève. Divine Service was held, although there had been no subjects prepared for confirmation, at the Church of Little Gaspe in the afternoon, when the Bishop preached. Three children were here baptized by Mr. Milne. His Lordship returned to sleep at Grande Grève (about two miles distant), and the following morning crossed the Bay to Point St. Peter, in a boat kindly provided by Mr. Dumaresq. In the afternoon of the 23rd the Bishop, assisted by Messrs. Mountain, Short, and Milne, consecrated a private burying place belonging to the family of Mrs. Johnston (to whose hospitality he was again indebted) and afterwards delivered a brief address suited to the occasion. On the 24th, fourteen persons were confirmed, and the Bishop preached in the Church of Mal Bay—one child was also baptized after the second lesson; and after service his Lordship went on, accompanied by the three clergymen mentioned above, and also, for a part of the distance, by Mr. Collas and the Churchwardens of Mal Bay, to Cape Cove, stopping again, on his way, at Mr. Mabé's. Thursday, 25th, being the festival of St. James, Divine Service was held, and the Bishop preached in Cape Cove Church, after which his Lordship, Mr. Mountain and Mr. Milne, took leave of their host, Mr. Short, and having dined on the way with Mr. LaPerelle, senr., at Grand Rivier, proceeded to sleep at Pabos, where they were hospitably received by Mr. Champion, agent of the Gaspe Fishing and Mining Company. On Friday, 26th, the Bishop reached Port Daniel; Divine Service was held in a school house, which was well filled, and three persons were confirmed, after which the Bishop preached. The candidates for this place had, on former occasions, gone up to Paspébiac, 19 miles distant, but his Lordship, at the request of Mr. Milne, saved them the journey at this time, especially as one of them was an aged person. The appointment for Saturday, 27th, was at Hopetoun, between Port Daniel and Paspébiac. The Bishop therefore proceeded thither, accompanied by Mr. Carter who had been his host at Port Daniel and to whom as well as to the family of Mr. Lauder who resides with him, the Bishop was placed under obligations for kind attention. His Lordship preached in the schoolhouse at Hopetoun, but the candidates for Confirmation were not brought forward here, having been reserved for the following day at Paspébiac Church. On Sunday, 28th, 15 persons were confirmed in the neat Church of Paspébiac, which was filled to overflowing, and the Bishop preached. In the afternoon, 26 were confirmed at New Carlisle, where the Church was crowded to excess, and a considerable number of persons were obliged to go away, being unable to obtain admittance. Mr. Milne baptized an adult after the second lesson, who was afterwards confirmed, and the Bishop again preached. Forty-four persons in all were confirmed in Mr. Milne's Mission. His Lordship's duties in the District being now concluded, he took leave early on Monday morning of his kind hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, to proceed to Quebec by land. He was driven to the residence of James Cuthbert, Esq., late M.P.P., for the County of Bonaventure, in New Richmond by a son of that gentleman—Mr. Fraser, sub-collector of Customs, also accompanying him, and kindly conveying Mr. Mountain. His Lordship had been much favored in the weather (with the exception of one day) since his arrival in the District, but on this day (29th.) the rain fell in such torrents that it was necessary to make a considerable delay at the hospitable residence of Mr. Cuthbert,

where the travellers were glad to dry their persons and clothes over the fire, and were accommodated with all appliances needful in the predicament in which they found themselves. After dining with Mr. Cuthbert, the Bishop proceeded, being driven by Mr. Fraser, to Carleton, distant about 50 miles from Carlisle. It had been his intention to have gone on all night, in order to be enabled to reach Quebec by the following Sunday. But the delay at New Richmond, combined with the effect of the rain, (aided, perhaps, by the height of a river nearly a mile in breadth, which was forded in the waggons) upon the baggage, (every article of which was completely drenched), rendered it necessary to sleep at Carleton. Being determined, however, to attain the object in view, if at all practicable. His Lordship, still driven by Mr. Fraser, left Carleton on the following morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, Mr. Mountain having preceded him by upwards of an hour.

(To be continued.)

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:

WHEREAS His late Majesty King George the Third, our Royal Grandfather, did by his Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our Kingdom of Great Britain, bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, in the thirty-third year of His said Majesty's reign, found, ordain, make, and constitute the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada in America, and their dependencies to be a Bishop's See, to be called from thenceforth the Bishoprick of Quebec, and His said late Majesty did, in and by His said Letters Patent, nominate and appoint JACOB MOUNTAIN, Doctor in Divinity, the first Bishop of the said See, with certain powers and authorities as in the said Letters Patent is mentioned and set forth: And, Whereas, the said JACOB MOUNTAIN having been duly consecrated thereto, took upon himself the office of Bishop or Pastor of the said See, and afterwards departed this life, whereby the said See became vacant: And, Whereas, His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, our Royal Uncle, did by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the Tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in the sixth year of His said Majesty's reign, nominate and appoint CHARLES JAMES STEWART, Doctor in Divinity, to be the Bishop and Ordinary Pastor of the said See, with like powers and authorities as had before been granted to the said JACOB MOUNTAIN, subject, nevertheless, to any separation or division of the several Provinces then constituting the said Bishoprick into several and distinct Sees, which might at any time thereafter be deemed fit and expedient to be made as in and by the said Letters Patent will more fully appear, and the said CHARLES JAMES STEWART having been duly consecrated thereto, took upon himself the office of Bishop or Pastor of the said See: And, Whereas, His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, our Royal Uncle, by His Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our said United Kingdom, after reciting amongst other things, that it has been represented to His said Majesty by the said CHARLES JAMES STEWART, that by reason of the great extent of his Diocese, and his own impaired health, it was no longer in his power efficiently to discharge the Episcopal duties which had devolved upon him; and that he beseeched His said Majesty, that a Bishop might be appointed to assist him in the discharge of such duties, under the Title of Bishop of Montreal, did nominate and appoint the venerable GEO. JEHOSAPHAT MOUNTAIN Doctor of Divinity and Archdeacon of Quebec, to be Bishop of Montreal, with certain powers and authorities, and under certain limitations as mentioned in the said Letters Patent: And, whereas, the said GEO. JEHOSAPHAT MOUNTAIN having been duly consecrated thereto, took upon himself the office of Bishop or Pastor, pursuant to the tenor of the said Letters Patent: And, Whereas, the said See or Diocese of Quebec hath become vacant by the death of the said CHARLES JAMES STEWART, the Bishop thereof, and it is expedient and desirable, from the great extent of the said See or Diocese, that the limits thereof should be altered, and that the same should in future comprise the District of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Gaspe only, and the said GEO. JEHOSAPHAT MOUNTAIN, late Bishop of Montreal, hath been duly appointed Bishop thereof: And it is further expedient and desirable, that so much of the said Diocese of Quebec as constitutes the District of Montreal, which is separated for judicial purposes from the District of Three Rivers and Saint Francis, and bounded by the limits of the same under an Act of the Provincial Parliament, now in force, should be formed into a separate See or Diocese, to be called the Bishoprick of Montreal: Now Know Ye, that we taking the premises into our Royal consideration, do by these our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, erect so much of the ancient Diocese of Quebec as constitutes the District of Montreal, separated for judicial purposes as aforesaid, to be a Bishop's See or Diocese, and do declare and ordain that the same shall be styled the Bishoprick of Montreal, saving nevertheless to us, our heirs and successors, the powers of altering, from time to time, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, if the said See be vacant or otherwise of the said Archbishop, and the Bishop of the said See for the time being, the limits of the said Diocese and of the jurisdiction of the Bishop thereof: And we do further, by these our Letters Patent, ordain and constitute the town of Montreal in the said Diocese, to be a Bishop's See, and the Seat of the said Bishop, and do ordain that the said Town of Montreal shall henceforth be a City: And we do hereby further order, ordain and declare, that the Parish Church, called Christ Church, in the said City of Montreal, shall henceforth be the Cathedral Church, and the See of the said Bishop of Montreal and his successors in the said See: And to the end that this our intention may be carried into due effect, we having great confidence in the learning, morals and probity of our well beloved FRANCIS FULFORD, Doctor in Divinity, do name and appoint him to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See of Montreal: And we do hereby signify to the most Reverend Father in God, JOHN BRID, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, the erection and constitution of the said See and Diocese, and our nomination of the said FRANCIS FULFORD thereto, requiring, and by the faith and love whereby he is bound unto us, commanding the said Most Reverend Father in God to ordain and consecrate the said FRANCIS FULFORD to be Bishop of the said See and Diocese, in manner accustomed, and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with ef-

fort: And we do ordain and declare that the said FRANCIS FULFORD, so by us nominated and appointed, after having been ordained and consecrated thereunto as aforesaid, may, by virtue of such appointment and consecration, enter into and possess the said Bishop's See, as Bishop thereof, without let or impediment from us, our heirs and successors, for the term of his natural life, subject, nevertheless, to the right of resignation hereinafter more particularly expressed. Moreover, we will, and grant by these presents, that the said Bishop of Montreal shall be a Body Corporate, and do ordain, make and constitute him to be a perpetual Corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called or known by the name or title of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and that he and his successors, by the name and title aforesaid, shall be able and capable in the law, and have full power to purchase, have, take, hold and enjoy, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, annuities and hereditaments of what nature or kind soever, in fee and in perpetuity, or for a term of life or years; and, also, all manner of goods, chattles, and things personal whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever, and that he and his successors, by, and under the said name or title, may prosecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all manner of Courts of us our heirs and successors, and elsewhere in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs and demands, real and personal, and mixed, as well spiritual as temporal, and in all other things, causes and matters whatsoever, and that the said Bishop of Montreal shall, and may forever hereafter have, and use a Corporate Seal, and the said Seal, from time to time, at his and their will and pleasure, break, change, alter or make anew, as he or they shall deem expedient. And we further ordain and declare, that the said Bishop of Montreal and his successors shall be subject and subordinate to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors: And we do further will and ordain, that every Bishop of Montreal shall take an oath of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, as his Metropolitan, which oath shall, and may be ministered, by the said Archbishop, or by any other person by him duly appointed or authorized for that purpose: And we do further, by these presents, expressly declare that the said Bishop of Montreal, and also his successors, having been respectively by us, our heirs and successors, named and appointed, and by the said Archbishop of Canterbury canonically ordained and consecrated according to the form of the United Church of England and Ireland, may perform all the functions peculiar to the office of Bishop within the said Diocese of Montreal, and for a declaration of the spiritual causes and matters in which the aforesaid jurisdiction may be more specially exercised, we do, by these presents, further declare that the aforesaid Bishop of Montreal and his successors may exercise and enjoy full power and authority, by himself or themselves, or by the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, to give institution to Benefices, to grant licenses to officiate to all Rectors, Curates, Ministers and Chaplains of all the Churches and Chapels or other places within the said Diocese wherein Divine service shall be celebrated according to the rights and liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all Rectors, Curates, Ministers and Chaplains, and all Priests and Deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within the said Diocese, as also to call before him or them, or before the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, at such competent days, hours and places, when, and so often as to him or them, shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid Rectors, Curates, Ministers, Chaplains, Priests and Deacons, or any of them, and to inquire as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively, subject nevertheless, to such rights of review and appeal as are hereafter given and reserved, and for the better accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid: We do hereby grant and declare, that the said Bishop of Montreal and his successors, may found and constitute one or more dignities in his Cathedral Church, and also one or more Archdeacons within the said Diocese, and may collate fit and proper persons to be Dignitaries of the Cathedral Church, and one or more fit and proper persons to be Archdeacons of the said Archdeacons respectively: Provided always, that such Dignitaries and Archdeacons shall exercise such Jurisdiction only as shall be committed to them by the said Bishop or his successors. And the said Bishop and his successors may also from time to time nominate and appoint fit and proper persons to be respectively the Officers hereinafter mentioned, that is to say to be Vicar General, Official, Principal, Rural Deans, and Commissaries, either general or special, and may also appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be Registrars and Actuaries: Provided always, that the Dignitaries and Archdeacons aforesaid shall be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop of Montreal and his successors, and shall be assisting to him and them in the exercise of his and their jurisdiction and functions. And we will and declare, that during a vacancy of the said See of Montreal, by the demise of the Bishop thereof or otherwise, the Dignitaries, and Archdeacons and Vicar General, and other Officers respectively appointed as aforesaid, shall continue, so far as by law then may or can, the jurisdiction and functions delegated to them: and that the said Registrars and Actuaries shall respectively continue to discharge the duties whereunto they have been appointed, until a new Bishop of the said See of Montreal shall have been nominated and consecrated, and his arrival within the limits of the said Diocese shall have been notified to the said parties respectively. And we further will and do, by these presents, declare and ordain, that it shall be lawful for any party, against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence, shall be pronounced by any of the said Archdeacons, or by the Vicar General, or other Officer or Officers of the said Bishop and his successors, to demand a re-examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence, before the Bishop or his successors in person, who, upon such demand made, shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority to affirm, reverse, or alter, the said judgment, decree, or sentence, and if any party shall consider himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence, pronounced by the said Bishop of Montreal or his successors, either in case of such review, or in any case originally instituted before the said Bishop and his successors, it shall be lawful for the said party to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury or his successors, who shall finally decide and determine the said appeals: Provided always, that in any such case of appeal or review, notice of the intention of the party to make such appeal, or demand such review, shall be given to the Bishop or subordinate Judge, by whom the sentence appealed from, or to be

reviewed, shall have been pronounced, within fifteen days from the promulgation thereof: And we do, further, and by these presents ordain, that in all cases in which appeal shall be made, or review demanded as aforesaid, a copy of the judgment or sentence, in such case promulgated or given, setting forth the causes thereof, together with a copy of the evidence on which the same was founded, shall, without delay, be certified and transmitted by such subordinate Judge to the said Bishop or his successors, or by the said Bishop or his successors to the said Archbishop of Canterbury, as the case may require. Moreover, it is our will and pleasure, that we do hereby declare and ordain, that nothing in these presents contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal, vary, or alter the provisions of any Charter whereby Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction has been given to any Court of Judicature within the limits of the said Diocese: And for removing doubts with respect to the validity of the resignation of the said Office and Dignity of Bishop of Montreal, it is our further will, that if the said Bishop or any of his successors shall, by instrument under his hand and seal, delivered and sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and by him accepted and registered in the office of the Vicar General of the said Archbishop, resign the Office and Dignity of Bishop of Montreal, such Bishop shall, from the time of such acceptance and registration, cease to be Bishop of Montreal, to all intents and purposes, but without prejudice to any responsibility to which he may be liable in Law or Equity, in respect of his conduct in the said Office: And lastly, to the end that all things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done, we will and grant to the aforesaid FRANCIS FULFORD, that he shall have our Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of our said United Kingdom, duly made and sealed.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, Witness ourself, at Westminster, the eighteenth day of July, in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

CROWHURST.

The Rector, as acting Commissary, administered the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and an Oath to Defend the Rights and Privileges of the Cathedral, as follow:—

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"I, FRANCIS FULFORD, do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria—So help me God."

THE OATH OF THE QUEEN'S SOVEREIGNTY.

"I FRANCIS FULFORD, do swear, that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position, that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm—So help me God."

OATH TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE CATHEDRAL.

"I FRANCIS FULFORD, Doctor of Divinity, having been appointed and consecrated Lord Bishop of this See of Montreal, do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that as far as in me lies, I will well and truly direct and govern, in this Church, now for the time being, constituted the Cathedral Church of this Diocese of Montreal, by Letters Patent of our sovereign lady the Queen, according to the rules and ordinances thereof—and the property, rents, issues and profits, rights, liberties and privileges thereof, and generally, all things moveable and immovable, thereunto belonging, I will well and faithfully keep, defend and preserve, according to the laws and regulations of the said Church, and cause by others to be kept, defended and preserved—and the rules and ordinances of this Church, by our late sovereign lord the King enacted, in what relates to me I will well and truly observe, and cause to be diligently observed by others—and I will not knowingly prevent or impede anything which may lawfully be done for the advantage or honour of this Cathedral Church, but both will study to promote—So help me God."

The Rector then conducted and installed the Bishop in his Chair, saying:—

"I JOHN BETHUNE, acting Commissary, by the authority to me committed, to induct, install and enthrone you, The Right Rev. Father in God, Francis, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Montreal, into the Bishoprick and Episcopal dignity of Montreal; and the Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth for evermore; and mayest thou remain in justice and sanctity, and adorn the place to you delegated by God—God is powerful, and may he increase your grace."

The usual service then commenced. The Rector said the Prayers. The Rev. Dr. Adamson read the Lessons. After the Te Deum, the Suffrages and Prayer following were said by the Rector:—

Residentiary—O, Lord, save thy servant Francis, Bishop of this Diocese.

Answer—And send him health from thy holy place.

Residentiary—O, Lord, hear my prayer.

Answer—And let our cry come unto thee.

Residentiary—The Lord be with thee.

Answer—And with thy spirit.

Residentiary—Let us pray.

O, Lord, Almighty God, we beseech thee to grant to thy servant, Francis, Bishop of this Diocese, that by preaching, and doing those things which be Godly he may both instruct the minds of the clergy and people of this Church and Diocese with true faith and example of good life and good works; and finally receive of the Most Merciful Pastor, the rewards of eternal life, who liveth with thee and the Holy Ghost, world without end.—Amen.

DIOCESE OF ADELAIDE.

INCREASE OF CLERGY.—Extract from a Letter of a Lady dated February 28, 1850:—"The Bishop of Adelaide has been in the country the last few days, to lay the first stone of a Church in the village in the Mount Barker Hill. He gets on very well, and is very popular, and doing, I trust, much good. The Clergy are very hard-worked, but are zealous and active; and had the Bishop but the means of supporting them, he has employment for several more. There are now fourteen, where, but a few years ago, there were but three, and as many churches, which is some improvement; but the increase, I fear, will not go on in proportion to the emigration. Thousands are flocking in upon us every year, and, if one may say so, it is to the new

comers that the means of instruction are most important, to keep up the religious habits and impressions with which many leave home, but which are too soon apt to be lost in the excitement, business, money-making, and dispersion of Colonial life."

PORT LINCOLN.—Oct. 30, 1849.—After about forty hours' sail, we entered one of the most splendid harbours in the world, completely land-locked, and the part capable of holding the navy of England. The part where we anchored is called Beston Bay; but Port Lincoln Proper, which adjoins it, is a still larger harbour. We anchored within five minutes' row of a little town, which was clean and airy, but they had not sleeping accommodation for all the party, so some of them were obliged to sleep on board. The next day we took a row about the harbour, and landed at a place about half a mile from the township, which rejoices in the name of the Happy Valley, and is almost the only good patch of land for many miles. The splendid harbour is therefore nearly valueless, on account of the misery of the land; it is nothing but sand, rock, and scrub; great scarcity of fresh water, and nothing in the shape of timber but a tree called the she-oak, or more properly, I believe, Shiack; and a certain proof of poor soil.

The inhabitants of Port Lincoln are about ninety in number: and of the district not quite 400. Minerals have been found there; and it will depend entirely upon their development, or otherwise, whether the place rises or falls. The magnificent Colonel Gawler laid out a town five miles in extent, but there are about 20 houses, and some which are built of good stone, and have never been finished. The lots belong chiefly to people in England, who, not knowing its worthlessness, will not sell it, or only at enormous prices, which prevents as much being cultivated as otherwise would be.

NATIVE MARRIAGE.—On the following day the Bishop married two natives, who had been brought up in the School at Adelaide. It was really a love-match, which is seldom the case with the natives. He altered the service, to make it comprehensible to them, and Mechi and Kilpatco promised to take care of each other, and keep together, so long as they both should live. I rather think the Bishop baptized them: he examined them, and was much pleased with their knowledge on religious subjects. Kilpatco was really the best informed, but answered less, as she would not have thought it respectful to answer a question put to her husband. I am afraid we do not behave as well as these savages. After the marriage of the natives was over, we attended the laying the stone of a Church, for which they have collected £150; and with the Government grant of the same amount, they will have a nice little building, as there is beautiful stone, easily worked, on the spot.

DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE.

ALBURY.—Extract from the *Melbourne Church of England Messenger*, March 1, 1850:—"The Bishop of Melbourne, after having met the Bishop of Sydney at Albany, on the Murray, proceeded across the interior of the country to Portland. The following is an outline of his journey, as gathered from his Lordship's letters. After visiting Ballem, he proceeded to Kilmore, where he arrived on Thursday, January 24. Here he remained only one day, and addressed a congregation assembled at Dr. Lumsden's, the new school-room not being quite completed. On the Sunday he held divine service at Seymour, and thence continued his journey to Albany. So far the weather had been dry and hot, but heavy rains occurring as he approached the place, the creeks were, in some places, not very easy to cross. He arrived at Albany on Friday morning, February 1, and a few minutes after, the Bishop of Sydney drove up in his carriage. This meeting of the Bishops at Albany was very interesting, and if ever that little township attain such eminence as to be noticed by the historian, the fact may be considered worthy of record, that it was the first village in the Bush of Australia that witnessed the meeting of two Bishops of our Church. A store, which was just completed but not yet fitted up, furnished an exceedingly convenient place for Divine Service; and great pains were taken to prepare it in a suitable manner, under the superintendence of the Bishop of Sydney. A small table, placed in one corner, upon a temporary platform, served as a desk for the Clergymen, and another table rather larger, at the same end of the room, covered with a clean white cloth, formed the communion table. There was a congregation both morning and evening, of upwards of 100 persons. It happened that all the ordinances of the Church were administered; for there were not only several children whose parents were desirous they should be baptized, but four young women, and one young man, wished to avail themselves of the opportunity for receiving Confirmation. In the morning, therefore, the latter ordinance was administered, and the Bishop of Sydney delivered a short but very impressive address to the parties. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was also celebrated; and it was pleasing to observe, that all these who had just been confirmed partook of it. The Bishop of Melbourne preached in the afternoon. On the Monday, a meeting of the settlers on both sides the river, as well as of the townspeople, was held; and an arrangement was made for immediately proceeding to build a residence for a Clergyman, who should divide his ministrations between the township and the stations on the two sides of the Murray; and whose stipend should be raised, partly by local contributions, and partly by a grant, which the Bishop of Sydney undertook to procure for at least one year. The gentlemen present appeared to feel no fear whatever about raising the money. On Monday afternoon, both the Bishops left Albany, on their homeward journeys."

UNITED STATES.

MINNESOTA.—We have received a copy of the *Minnesota Pioneer*, containing the following gratifying announcement. We rejoice that this important Mission is already bearing fruit. If it be so in its spring time, what may not the harvest be? "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers in his harvest." And remember all ye who obey this Divine injunction, that it becomes your duty specially to support those whom the Lord sends forth in answer to your prayers.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—On Thursday last, the fifth instant, the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church, in St. Paul, was laid with the usual ceremonies.

The Clergy of the Territory, the Rev. E. G. Grear, U.S.A., Chaplain at Fort Snelling; the Rev. James L. Breck; the Rev. T. Wilcoxson; and the Rev. John A. Merrick, deacon, met at the residence of Judge Lambert adjoining the site.

At the appointed hour, a procession having been formed, the clergy, habited in their simple white vestments, recited antiphonally the 112th Psalm, while approaching the site.

The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Grear, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Breck and his associates of the Mission.

The list of the following deposits was read by the Rev. Mr. Breck:—
The Holy Bible,
The Book of Common Prayer,
The Church Almanac for 1850.
The Banner of the Cross,
The Churchman,
The Gospel Messenger,
The Chronicle & Register, (St. Paul),
The Pioneer, (St. Paul)

with a document containing the names of the Presidents of the United States, the Governor of the Territory, the Missionary Bishop and Clergy of the Territory.

These were deposited in a tin box within the stone. The corner stone was then laid by the Rev. Mr. Grear, and under the name of "Christ Church, in the town of St. Paul."

The address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Merrick. The Church is to be erected in the early pointed style, with a spire, surmounted by a cross.

The dimensions of the Church are 20 feet wide, and 55 feet long, including chancel and tower; the spire is to be 52 feet in height.

We cordially wish it and all concerned God speed.

CALIFORNIA.—Through the kindness of a friend we have received a copy of the *California Weekly Courier*, dated August 15th. This paper contains an account of the proceedings of the Convention, composed of the Clergy and Lay delegates from the various parishes.—The Rev. Augustus Fitch was the President. Mr. Benjamin Burgoyne was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Charles D. Judah, Assistant Secretary. Among the Clergy present we see the name of the Rev. Mr. Moorehouse. The Convention was in Session every evening from the 24th of July to the 9th of August. A constitution, canons, and rules of order were adopted. The most important business was the election of the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., as Bishop. There were several distinguished citizens of California present as Lay Delegates in this Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

The *Niagara* arrived on Friday morning the 27th Sep., with dates to the 14th instant.

Trade, in almost every department, is in a healthy state.

Sales of foreign and Colonial produce to a good extent. Considerable depression in Cotton.

No material change in the grain trade.

The accounts from the seat of war, (Schleswig Holstein) do not report any further skirmishes between the opposing armies. The Holstein Diet had been opened in the castle of Kiel.

The Hon. George Hamilton, the British Minister, arrived at Florence on the 3d inst.

Letters from Cassel state that a state of siege is being introduced in a formal manner.

The Council have published an address, protesting against the decree declaring the city to be in a state of siege.

The Berlin Academy have resolved not to allow any Austrian or Bavarian troops to interfere in the spring electorate. The state of siege has been proclaimed in the State of Hesse. Newspapers have been suppressed and the presses seized.

We learn from Algeria, that the cholera has ceased at St. Ona, but had broken out at Vicaria, where it attacked dogs, fowls, and other animals, with the same violence as was done to human beings.

The Prince of Capua is on his route to England, for the purpose, it is stated, of inducing Lord Palmerston to effect a reconciliation between himself and his brother the King of Naples. Should any arrangements be effected, the Prince, it is believed, will demand the legitimacy of his children to be recognized.

LONDON MARKET.—Wheat Sales at former prices. No desire to realize. Barley good, and fine is somewhat scarce. Fine English, 23s. @ 30s. per qr.

Nothing in floating cargoes of Indian corn.—Flour and other Breadstuffs unchanged.

Colonial.

TRIAL OF MRS. BOURDON, CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.

This important trial came on yesterday at Guelph, before Justice Macaulay. The Court was very full. The prisoner who was respectfully dressed in black, took her place at the bar without any manifestation of discomposure.

The indictment charged the prisoner with having at various times, in soup and water, administered arsenic and corrosive sublimate to her late husband, with the intention of murdering him, and of which poisonous substances he languished and died. To this indictment she pleaded Not Guilty.

Solicitor General Macdonald having detailed the principal facts to the jury, called the following witnesses:—

Mr. H. Smith, the principal witness,—lives in Berlin—is an apothecary—not licensed in this country, but in England. The first time I saw the prisoner was sometime in April last. She came into Dr Scott's Surgery, in Berlin, and talked with me. I couldn't say what time this visit took place—thought in March or April. When next I saw her it was in May. She came again to the surgery, and told me that her husband was drinking very hard, and in the habit of abusing her. She said that Dr. Scott had given him some medicine to stop his drinking, but it had no effect; and that if he went on drinking as he did, he'd soon have his soul in h—. She requested me to give her something that would sicken Bourdon, and stop his drinking, and I gave her some tartar emetic, about 2 drachms—which I told her to administer in whatever he drunk. She then said the mice were fearfully bad in her house and she wanted something to destroy them. I did not like selling poison, and hesitated about it, but on the prisoner becoming importunate, I gave her what might be 3 or 4 drachms of arsenic. I put it up in three covers, and wrote "poison" on the two first, and "rank poison" on the last. She then left. She desired me most emphatically not to tell Dr. Scott, as he was attending Bourdon. Didn't see her till a fortnight afterwards. She came into the surgery and said that the medicine I had given her had operated first-rate, and Bourdon was quite an altered man. She also stated that the mice were all gone, and that she could not tell in what manner best to evince her gratitude. I told her that I was already sufficiently rewarded. Her house is 10 or 12 miles from the surgery. The prisoner came again shortly afterwards for some rhubarb, which Dr. Scott had ordered for Bourdon. I gave her tincture of rhubarb. Her next visit was on the 17th June at the new apothecary establishment. She called me aside into a small room, and told me that Bourdon was

still abusing her, and wished to show me the marks of such abuse, but I could not perceive them. She talked of going to Galt to obtain a divorce. I refused to listen to her complaints, and she then said there was a dog up at her place which she wished to get rid of, as it was very savage. As I felt reluctant to give her poison I took a piece of sponge off the counter, and told her to get him to eat that, and it would kill him. On the 20th June prisoner again called at the shop, and taking me into the private room, began anew a detail of Bourdon's ill usage. She also said, the dog would not eat the sponge, and the mice were not gone. Anxious to get rid of her, took about 3 drachms of corrosive sublimate from a bottle and gave it her, writing "poison" on the wrapper. I told her to be very careful in using it, for ten grains in one dose would destroy a man's life. I had no suspicion that the poison was intended for aught else but the dog and mice. Corrosive sublimate is quite as deadly a poison as arsenic, and would perhaps act more immediately. It would leave no sediment if a large quantity of water were used in its solution. The prisoner came on Sunday the 23d, and got me up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Bourdon she said was nearly at his last.—She had left no one with him. She detailed the symptoms under which he laboured; these were similar to those produced by poison—burning sensation in the stomach and throat—vomiting—and black spots on the stomach and bowels. I felt satisfied they arose from poison, and told the prisoner so. She said Bourdon had had the same disease before. I told her to get Dr. Scott. She went for him, but came back shortly, saying she could not see him. I told her I would see Bourdon if Dr. Scott would not go. I considered the case hopeless, and only desired her to give him some gruel. This was the last I saw of her. When I saw Dr. Scott, I told him the symptoms she detailed were those of poison. I attended the inquest. The appearance of the body was frightful—of the colour of dark purple—with a circle of blue and green around the stomach—the mouth was dark purple. Examined the stomach; it was in an awful state—gangrenous—the veins highly congested, and the mucous membrane covered with blisters. These effects were evidently produced by no natural disease, but had all the appearances of being caused by some acrid poison. The small intestines were in the same state as the stomach. The other parts of the body were healthy. I have attended examinations at home, but never saw a case like this. The stomach was handed over to the College of Surgeons at Toronto. Dr. Whiting and myself examined it. The contents consisted of a quantity of gastric juice, and some gruel. This was three days after he died. I did not ask the prisoner what she had done with the poison. After the evidence none of which was very important,

His Lordship summed up clearly and succinctly, laying the whole facts bearing on the case before the jury. The absence of all proof that poison had been administered by the prisoner—either by detection in the stomach of the deceased, or by some one witnessing it—and the fact that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of every doubt—were circumstances which his Lordship earnestly impressed upon the jury; and his remarks prepared the audience for the verdict.

The jury were absent about an hour, and then returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The prisoner was considerably affected at this, and upon the Judge dismissing her in a most solemn and heartfelt manner, concluding with the remark that he trusted, when brought before a higher tribunal, the verdict would be the same, cried considerably.

THE MONUMENT TO BRANT.—The gentlemen in Brantford who have been named on the Committee for the erection of a suitable monument to the illustrious Indian warrior, are exerting themselves strenuously to procure subscriptions.—Although a great deal of difference appears to exist in Canada in paying respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, we can hardly doubt that an ample sum will be realized to erect a monument to the distinguished Warrior, whose services in one of the darkest hours of Canadian history assuredly give him the claim to the remembrance of every loyal inhabitant. In the words of the Committee:

"His eminent and important services to the British Crown for a period of nearly half a century, including a most eventful epoch of Colonial History, his whole career, being distinguished by the greatest bravery in the field and highest wisdom in the Council; his incorruptible integrity and devotional loyalty to his Sovereign, sustained in defeat as well as in victory so justly entitle his memory to be perpetuated in the hearts of a Canadian or British people.—*Hamilton Spectator.*"

A very serious disturbance took place on board the steamer *Highlander*, on her upward trip on Monday the 23rd Sept. There were a large number of passengers, which was increased at Cornwall by the addition of between 40 and 50 raftsmen, who were mostly in a state of intoxication. The steerage passengers were inconvenienced by this addition to their number, and after a good deal of angry altercation, words were exchanged for blows, and a regular skirmish ensued; severe blows were struck, and some of the men having taken up axes, a bloody termination to the affair seemed inevitable. One party forced their way to the upper deck, followed by their opponents, and the light became general over the boat; a good many had been forced out of the boat, and those having armed themselves with stones commenced throwing them into the boat. Capt. Stearns, while standing at the wheel-hoist, received a severe blow on the head which laid open his forehead and lip; a passenger received a severe wound on the head from which the blood flowed copiously; and a poor woman was struck with a stone which cut her forehead in a shocking manner; a boy had his arm severely injured, and others were more or less hurt. One of the raftsmen appeared to be seriously hurt, but he was lifted ashore before the character of his hurts was ascertained. After a while the whole of the raftsmen were got ashore, and the gang-ways of the vessel were closed; but the men continued around the boat, vowing vengeance against those on board, and declaring that the boat should not leave the lock until they had had satisfaction on their opponents. After a good deal of parleying two persons went ashore to reason with the excited men, and before long the storm quieted down. A bargain was struck, the fares of the raftsmen were returned to them, and the boat moved off, leaving them behind. As may be supposed, the alarm among the passengers was very great.—*Condensed from the Globe.*

BOYDELL'S ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.—About 50 of these prints engraved, not copied, can now be seen at Messrs A. H. Armour & Co's., and no lover of the fine arts ought to lose the opportunity of inspecting them. Mr. Macomber will, for a few days, exhibit the engravings between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. As an exhibition it is

much more interesting from the fact that Mr. M. has with him several of the prints as taken from the plates when first published; one of them, a gem of a proof before letters, as well as some impressions taken from the plates before they were touched by the New York engravers. By examining these several impressions an opinion can be formed of how far the present proprietors of the plates have done justice to the great work which they have undertaken; and if the critic will only make the necessary allowance for the effect of age upon the original prints, we hesitate not to say that the work will be pronounced to be extremely successful. We subjoin the history of these plates from the *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"A CURIOUS PIECE OF HISTORY.—About the year 1786, Alderman J. Boydell, of London, conceived the project of establishing a 'Shakspeare Gallery,' upon a scale of grandeur and magnificence which should be in accordance with the fame of the poet, and, at the same time, reflect honour upon the state of the hearts in Great Britain and throughout the world. Mr. Boydell was at this time a man of great wealth and influence, and a patron of the fine arts, being an engraver himself, and having accumulated his fortune mostly by dealing in works of that character.

He advertised for designs of artists throughout Great Britain, and paid a guinea for every one submitted, whether accepted or not; and for every one accepted by the committee, a prize of one hundred guineas. The committee for selecting these designs was composed of five eminent artists, Boydell himself being the President. The first painters of the age were then employed to paint these pictures, among whom were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Benjamin West, Fuseli, Romney, Northcote, Smirke, Sir William Beechey and Opie.

Allan Cunningham, in his 'Lives of Eminent British Artists,' mentions that Sir Joshua Reynolds was at first opposed to Boydell's project as impracticable on such an immense scale, and Boydell, to gain his approbation and assistance, privately sent him a letter inclosing a £1000 Bank of England note, and requesting him to paint two pictures at his own price. What sum was eventually paid by Boydell for these pictures was never known.—A magnificent building was erected in Pall Mall to exhibit this immense collection, called the Shakspeare Gallery, and was for a long time the pride of London.

The first engravers of England were employed to transfer these gems to copper, and such artists as Sharp, Bartolozzi, Earlom, Thew, Simon, Middiman, Watson, Fytler, Wilson, and many others, exerted their talents for years in this great work. In some instances the labour of more than five years was expended on a single plate, and proof impressions were taken at almost every stage of the work. At length in 1803, after nearly twenty years, the work was completed. The price fixed (which was never reduced) was two guineas each for the first 300 impressions, and the subscription list was then filled up at one guinea each, or hundred guineas a set, of one hundred plates.

Besides these subscriptions, large donations were made by many of the noblemen of England, to encourage the undertaking and to enable Boydell to meet this enormous outlay. The cost of the whole work, from the commencement, is said to have been more than one million pounds sterling; and although the projector was a wealthy man when he commenced it, he died soon after its completion, a bankrupt to the amount, it is said, of £250,000.

After these plates were issued, Boydell petitioned Parliament to allow him to dispose of his gallery of paintings by a lottery. The petition was granted, and the whole collection was thus disposed of. One of the finest of these pictures, King Lear, by Sir Benjamin West, is now in the Boston Athenæum.

One fact in relation to these plates gives great value to them. All the principal historical characters are genuine portraits of the persons represented in the play; every picture-gallery and old castle in England was ransacked to furnish these portraits.

After a certain number of copies had been taken from the plates they were laid aside, some of them having been worn but little, while others required much labour to restore them to their original beauty. A few copies of the work have been brought to this country at different times, and are now to be found in the hands of amateurs, and in public libraries. Many of the single prints have been sold in this city at from 15 to 20 dollars each. But it is now almost impossible to procure them at any price, and nothing but the occasional breaking up of a public, or extensive private library, gives any opportunity of procuring them.

By some means which cannot now be accounted for, all the plates have found their way to this country, and the one hundred, weighing nearly 4000 pounds, have been purchased by Dr. S. Spooner of this city. This gentleman, who has long been conversant with works of art, has been for many months silently but steadily pushing on the work of restoring the plates, and has been peculiarly fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. George Parker, an engraver of no ordinary merit. It is a little singular that this gentleman was a pupil of the celebrated "Thew," when the latter was engaged on these same plates originally, and as Thew was considered almost the inventor of the art of stipple engraving it will be seen that there is every reason to suppose Mr. Parker well qualified to do justice to the work.—Dr. Spooner spares no pains or money in the prosecution of the labour, and has succeeded in restoring a number of the plates to such perfection that proofs from them cannot be distinguished from the original impressions. Some two years will be consumed in accomplishing the entire restoration and publication, and although he will be obliged to expend a large sum of money, there can be no doubt that he will be compensated by the admirers of the arts in the United States."

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.—In the late competition for the New Normal School, the following premiums have been awarded to the Architects by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada:—Messrs. Cumberland & Ridout, of Toronto, the first premium—the superintendence of the building. Mr. George Browne, of Montreal, 2nd premium, £50. Mr. William Thomas, of Toronto, 3rd premium, £30. Mr. Thomas Young, of Toronto, 4th premium, £20. Mr. John Tully, of Toronto, 5th premium, £12 10s. The last premium was added by a resolution of the Council, as they considered the five designs as being each possessed of particular merit.

STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL.—The *Montreal Herald* in speaking of the probable establishment of a steam communication between Liverpool and New York—after comparing Quebec with Philadelphia, which latter city seems to be on the eve of establishing such a mode of communication with Great Britain. The *Herald* proceeds:—"We have more weighty reasons than the inhabitants of the Quaker City, for labouring at a similar attempt. First of all we are so distant from these points at which the steamers now arrive, that it is by no means the same thing to us, whether they go there or come to our own wharves. Next we have a length of inland navigation—the most

extensive in the whole world—which absolutely requires the establishment of a line of ocean steamers to complete it as an entire and perfect system. Again, Quebec is nearer to Liverpool than New York, and that which would be of most advantage for our Canadian system of navigation and commerce, would also be extremely convenient for a large and daily increasing class of transatlantic passengers. If we have remained so long without the Canadian line, it must be because we have lacked those qualities, which have been sufficient in Philadelphia to supply the place of all other motives. We are happy, however, to believe that this reproach will no longer justly belong to us. It may perhaps be premature at present to say confidently that we shall have a line of Transatlantic steamers running to the St. Lawrence, within any given period. But is now understood, in well informed quarters, that the attempt is shortly to be made under auspices, which seem to be a guarantee of success. We are not at present in a position to do more than mention the report, and say that the gentleman, whose name is connected with it, is one, whose high standing, long experience, and general commercial sagacity, warrant the highest hopes for any undertaking to which he lends his energies."

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Meetings are about to be held in London, C. W., and in the village of Galt, for the purpose of authorizing their respective Municipalities to take stock in the Railway.

The public Roads and Harbours in the Home District are offered for sale to the highest bidder.

TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—The schooner *Bulley*, with a full cargo of Teas and preserved Fruits, direct from Canton, and consigned to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., of Montreal, has arrived at Quebec.

VISIT OF BOSTONIANS TO THE CITY OF MONTREAL.—Our Streets were crowded yesterday with the party from New England, whose intended visit we mentioned in our last issue. At half past two o'clock the first battalion about 600 strong, reached our shores from Laprairie. An immense crowd awaited their arrival on the wharf, and welcomed them with hearty cheers to our fair city. About four o'clock, the second battalion numbering upwards of a thousand arrived and were received with similar demonstrations of respect and welcome. The vessels in port all hoisted their colours, and Capt. Graham of the ship City of Hamilton, complimented them with a salute of three guns. We are glad to learn that every effort has been made to provide accommodation for our visitors.—*Montreal Herald.*

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—There was a meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto held on Saturday last at which a letter was read from Dr. Scott, demonstrator of anatomy in McGill College, Montreal, making some extraordinary disclosures. It appears that when the advertisement was issued inviting candidates for the vacant chair of anatomy to give in their applications and credentials, Dr. Scott came up from Montreal with his credentials to lay before the Caput of the University according to the terms of the advertisement; and that he was also well recommended to the Ministry. The Dr. called upon Messrs. Baldwin, Hincks, and Price, and was told by one of them that it was useless for him to apply as he had made up his mind, and he knew his colleagues also had made up their minds to appoint Dr. Richardson to the vacant chair "no matter who the Senate might recommend." The other two gentlemen expressed themselves with equal significance on the subject, though probably in more ambiguous language. One of them, however, stated that it would not be worth Dr. Scott's while to accept the appointment, as the whole of the property of the University would be taken into the hands of government for public purposes. After receiving such answers from members of the government, Dr. Scott, although he filled a similar situation in McGill College for a considerable time, and is considered fully competent to the duty, bundled up his papers and left in disgust. He now claimed, in consequence of his having been deceived by the Government, to have his testimonials laid before the Senate and his name given in as one to be recommended for the vacant chair. This, unfortunately for him, could not be done, as the list of three qualified candidates had been already sent in to the Governor. This case shows the way in which university reform is carried on by the great liberals, and the degree of respect which they show to the provisions of the amended University Act, and the recommendations of the Senate constituted by it. By the act the Senate is required to send in a list of three qualified candidates from among the applicants for any vacant chair. These applicants are brought together by public advertisement from the Caput, and they go forward with their credentials believing that everything is to be done fairly and above board. But lo! when the time arrives for decision they find, to their mortification, that a corrupt Government has predetermined the case in favour of a partizan before even the advertisements had been issued, and with the avowed determination of appointing their friend no matter who the Senate might recommend.—The case is a most disgraceful one. Further comment upon it is at present unnecessary.—*Colonist.*

During the past months several whales have been captured in the St. Lawrence, below this port. One of these animals, 75 feet in length, was harpooned at Kamouraska. Another caught on the 17th Sept., was 100 feet long. One of 38 feet was more recently shot at Apple Island, opposite the mouth of the river Saguenay.—*Quebec Gazette.*

It again becomes our melancholy duty to record the commission of the highest crime known to the law, in consequence of one of these social pests known by the unmeaning name of Bees. Many a fearful sting have they inflicted on American society. It appears that two brothers named Finnegan were at a logging Bee in the neighbourhood of Lindsay, and after their work was ended, the whiskey party had partaken of began to produce its usual effects—quarrelling and blows. A very peaceable, harmless man, named O'Boyle, unfortunately interfered between the two Finnegans and two Twoheys who were fighting, and was immediately fallen upon by the man he attempted to rescue, and badly beaten; O'Boyle presently made his escape and lay down in a distant corner, where Finnegan again found him and beat him so severely with a beach stick (which had been cut to make a broom) that he died the following evening. An inquest was held on the body before T. Bird, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable Jury, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Timothy Finnegan. The two Finnegans are lodged in the Gaol in this town. Unfortunately the mischief did not end here. A young man named McGlin, while going to Lindsay for the Doctor, fell from his horse and had his leg broken, and another young man named McCaul, when going to assist in the arrest of the murderers, was thrown from his horse with such violence that his life is despaired of.—*Peterborough Dispatch.*

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The following Articles received the Prizes awarded:

CLASS A.	
A newly constructed Steam Engine, Pendulum Cylinder, Mr. V. Parkes—the Governor General's Gold Medal.....	Value £12 10 0
Theodolite and Universal Instrument, Mr. T. B. Timpson.....	£5 0 0
Model of a Locomotive Steam Engine, Mr. V. Parkes.....	6 0 0
Model of a Rotary Steam Engine, Jos. Field	3 0 0
Specimen of Gold and silver work, Mr. W. Morrison.....	2 0 0
Specimen of Dentistry Mr. Charles Rhan, Medal.....	2 0 0
Best Platform Scales, Mr. C. C. Spencer.....	2 10 0
Best Counter Scales, Mr. G. B. Spencer.....	1 10 0
Best Rifle, Steel Mounted, Mr. Ashfield.....	1 10 0
Best Chopping Axe, Mr. S. Shaw.....	0 10 0
Best Broad Axe, Mr. S. Shaw.....	0 10 0
Best Earth Auger, Mr. S. Shaw.....	0 10 0
Best 12 Samples of Edge Tools, Mr. S. Shaw	1 10 0
Best Cooking Stove fitted complete, G. H. Cheney & Co.	2 10 0
Best Ornamental Parlour Stove, Geo. H. Cheney & Co.	2 10 0
Ornamental Cast Iron, G. H. Cheney & Co.	

CLASS B.

Best Specimen of Copper Ore, Mr. J. T. Smith	1 0 0
Best specimen of Silver Ore, Mr. J. T. Smith	1 0 0
Best Native Copper, Mr. J. T. Smith.....	1 0 0
Best Statuary and other Plasters, Mr. W. Tremaine.....	1 10 0

CLASS C.

Best Wood Carving, Mr. David Fleming.....	4 0 0
Wood Carving Mr. Wheeler.....	2 10 0
Best Specimen of Cabinet Work in Black Walnut, Geo. Pell.....	7 10 0
Do. Do. Do. Brace and Bits.	
Model of a Brick making Machine, Mr. Jno Shaw.....	2 0 0
Specimen of Cooper's Work, R. S. Dodd, Ayr	1 0 0
Best Boot Trees and Lasts, W. Iredale.....	1 0 0
Model of Machine for extracting Stumps, Jacob Barnes, Oakville.....	2 10 0

CLASS E.

Best Canadian Grey Wollen Cloth, Mr. Russell, Ancaster.....	2 0 0
Best Satinets, Mr. Gamble.....	1 0 0
Best Pair Blankets, Mr. J. Patterson, Dundas	2 0 0
Best Pair Horse Blankets, Mr. Gamble.....	1 0 0
Best Piece of Collar Check, Mr. Gamble.....	1 0 0
Best 12 Yards Flannel, Mr. Gamble.....	1 0 0
Best Counterpane, Thomas Dixon.....	1 5 0
Best Specimen of Carpeting, Mr. Gamble	2 0 0

CLASS F.

Hunting Saddle, Mr. W. Atkinson.....	1 5 0
Best Single Harness, Mr. Wm. Stewart.....	1 5 0
Best Upper Leather, Davis & Kelsey.....	0 10 0
Best Sole Leather, Messrs. Cummins & Co., Chippawa.....	0 10 0

CLASS G.

Best Original Oil Painting, Mr. Paul Kane	10 0 0
Do. Mr. Paul Kane.....	3 10 0
Original Water Colour Painting, Mr. Hopper Meyer.....	2 0 0
Water Colour Drawing, Student, Robert J. Griffiths.....	1 15 0
Best Chalk Drawing, by a Pupil, Miss M. Simpson.....	0 16 3
Do. do. R. Lewis.....	0 15 0
Best Specimen of Seal Engraving, Mr. Wheeler.....	2 10 0
Best Specimen of Wood Engraving, Mr. Allanson.....	2 10 0
Lithographic Drawing, Mr. S. Fleming.....	2 10 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Polka Jacket, Miss I. Atkinson, Diploma & Piece Ornamental Work, Miss Patrick. A Diploma.	
Best Collection of Canadian Insects, E. J. Pierce.....	2 10 0
Do. do. Mr. Couper.....	Diploma.
Best Collection of Preserved Canadian Birds and small Quadrupeds, Mr. J. Doel, jr. Do. do. Mr. John St. John.....	5 0 0
Specimen of Ornamental Letter-press Printing, Mr. Scobie.....	1 10 0
Specimen of Pottery, J. B. Brown & Co., Darlington.....	0 15 0
Best sample of Starch, Mr. Helliwell.....	0 10 0
Soap, Mr. E. Bell.....	0 10 0
Canadian Coffee, Mr. W. March.....	0 10 0

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

A Prize and special Honorary Certificate to Mr. Wheeler for a medal of the Governor General.	
A Honorary Certificate to Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, for a Ventilating Stove.	
A Prize of £2 10s. to Mr. H. Trout, of West Flamboro', for a model of an inclined plane to illustrate a mode of enabling Railway trains to ascend gradients.	
A Prize of £1. to Mr. John Ross, for Plank of White-oak.	
A Prize of £1 5s. for a specimen of Rag Carpeting and a Prize of 10s. for a piece of Venetian Carpet to Thomas Dixon.	
A Prize of 20s. to Mr. Jos. Barber, for specimens of Twine and Cordage.	
A Prize of £1 to Mr. Wm. Gibson, for Set of Pleasure Harness.	
A Prize of £1 to Mr. Wm. Steward, for a Double Set Farm Harness.	
A Prize of £3 10s. to Mr. T. C. Carpendale, for 13 specimens of Drawings of Animals.	

BAZAAR.—We have been requested to state, that a Bazaar for the sale of useful and ornamental work, for the benefit of St. James's Church, Dundas, will be held in the Town Hall there, on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock. Donations will be thankfully received at the Rectory until that day. Refreshments will be provided in the hall. This announcement should have been made in our last, but we hope it is not yet too late to ask the good people of Hamilton, and especially the members of the Church of England, to extend their assistance on the occasion.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

MURDER.—A coloured man named William Ingals, was killed by a man named David McLellan, in Stamford, about a mile West of the Falls, on Friday night last. The Coroner's verdict states that the death of the deceased was caused by repeated blows from David McLellan, who is now in jail at Niagara. On examination he confessed having killed the coloured man and it appears he was under the influence of liquor at the time.—*Chippawa Advocate.*

We have much pleasure in announcing that sketches of several of the prize animals at the recent Exhibition by Mr. Carpendale, and a sketch of the show ground by Mr. Price, will be sent to London with as little delay as possible for insertion in the *Illustrated News*. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will do well to order.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

We regret to learn that a youth, the son of Stephen Todd, of Niagara, was this afternoon seriously injured by a thrashing machine, on the farm of Mr. Richard Hiscott. His left arm was broken, and the scalp literally torn off his head. Dr. Melville was immediately called in and dressed the wounds of the poor sufferer, but his injuries are so great that little hope is entertained of his recovery.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

AGENCIES ESTABLISHED SINCE JULY BY THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—St. Catharines: Thomas L. Helliwell, Esq. Darlington and Bowmanville: H. S. Reid. Brockville: R. F. Church.

NOVA SCOTIA.
CHANGE IN THE ENGLISH MAILS.—It will be seen by the notice of our Deputy Post-Master General, that all doubts are now at an end with reference to the change in the English Mails. The Cunard Steamers bound to New York, and which formerly left the English Mails at Halifax for these lower Provinces, calling at that port again on their return home from New-York, are in future to go direct. Under the former arrangement, we have had one Mail each week from England in summer, and immediately on its landing at Halifax it has been conveyed here by express within thirty-six hours after its arrival. It has always been understood, however, that there was a provision in the contract which left it optional on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty or the Post-Master-General, as to their calling at Halifax, and now that the American line have come into such close competition with the British boats, official notice has been given that the New-York boat will not touch at Halifax either on her way out or home; in order, we believe, that she may not be detained making that harbour, which incurs a loss of time, and tends in some degree to prolong the passage to and from New-York, which would consequently put them on more disadvantageous terms as regards passengers, than the American boats. By the new arrangement we will only have one English Mail a fortnight in the summer months, and one a month in the winter, direct to or from Halifax, although letters and papers may be conveyed by way of New-York, at an additional charge, and at a serious additional loss of time, as the Mail for England will have to be closed here at least five days previous to its leaving New York. No inconvenience, we presume, will be felt by the Canadas on account of the change, but these Provinces, including Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, will be very much inconvenienced by the new arrangement.—*St. John's Courier.*

ERRATUM.—In the Article on *The Church in Canada* which appeared in our last publication, the sentence in the fifth paragraph, "Paganism of old was the original revelation," &c., should have run—"was the corruption of the original revelation," &c. The typographical omission was, however, manifest, from the whole tenor of what followed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
LETTERS received to Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1850:—Rev. J. R. T., Picton, rem. for T. N. (Yes); Rev. F. W. S., Chatham, rem. vol. 14; The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; W. P. Vidal, Esq., Sandwich, rem. for Mrs. J., vols. 12, 13, & 14; P. S., Esq., Quebec, ad. sub. and rem. for Rev. W. C. M.; H. Slate, Esq., St. Catharines, rem. for Mr. A. B., vol. 14; Rev. E. L. E., Goderich, rem. for Mr. R. Y., vol. 14, and self vol. 13; the Rev. S. Armour, rem. for B. P.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1850.

The Archdeacons of Kingston and York request that the next Sermon, on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, may be preached on the twentieth Sunday after Trinity (the 13th October),—the proceeds to be applied to the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

THE "CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND" AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

We are glad to see "A Layman" again in the field. He is a powerful antagonist, and an able and convincing writer; although his poetical turn, sometimes, makes him not quite intelligible to ordinary readers. We shall quote from his letter as much as we can spare space for, and regret we cannot give more. Speaking of "the Clergyman," he says—

"his real motive was, 'to prevent, if possible, the establishment in Canada of a University in connexion with the Church!' Hear his own words:—

"And now let me add that as I fear Oxford and her influences in England, so do I fear the new [to be] Episcopal University in Canada. I have no concealment of my opinions respecting it. I do not much like your exclusive Colleges, where men are educated one-sidedly—half educated—to be sent into the world with sectarian biases and bigotries."

"Thus in one point I have triumphed, by forcing this writer to confess that he wrote his letters as an opponent of the Church University. How much this Clergyman of the Church of England doth seem to love and cherish Mother Church! How warm must be his attachment for her!—how earnest the zeal of him who can thus write of her training and her teaching!—how firm must he be in doctrine—how steadfast in opinion—who one day accepts ordination at the hands of her Bishops, and the next, still outwardly professing adherence to her doctrines, commences a covert attack upon her by assailing her influence upon the public morals through the medium of her public teaching! "Presently, your readers will see that this Cler-

gyman is a Non-conformist to two at least of the Thirty-nine Articles; and those two the fundamental ones relating to the most holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper." * * "I suspected that a votary of reason, an educational philosopher, an universal philanthropist, who hinted darkly at the horrible superstition, Puseyism—dwelt with ardour on the desperate advances made in all religion, all morality, all charity, all single-mindedness, in every pure social generosity and every unpolluted virtue, by this angelic and spotless nineteenth century—must, *au fond*, be one of those who, professing to be Churchmen, are not Churchmen in SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH!

"Suspecting this, I advisedly wrote the following passage:—

"We are bound to confess boldly that in the administration of the Lord's Supper, the faithful know that a miracle is performed, which, without the aid of faith, would be repugnant to human reason."

"I say I wrote this advisedly. I put it forth as a feeler, to discover what were the opinions of the writer with whom I had to deal. It had little or nothing to do with my argument in the first letter; but his answer would necessarily show what weight ought to be given by Churchmen to his opinions. If the Clergyman were a true and faithful conforming clergyman (though it might strike him that I had put the case in very bold and uncompromising language), he would find in it no heresy, but a faithful exposition of the Church's teaching.

"Secondly: But if the Clergyman were a Non-conformist, he would probably do one or the other of two things, or both of them.

"1st. Knowing that I might express the above opinion *verbatim et literatim*, and yet be as far removed from the Transubstantiationists as he is from his Antipodes, he might seize upon the expression to hold me up before a herd of vulgar fanatics as a Romanist.

"2nd. He might express his own opinion as to the efficacy, intent, and use of the holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and thus disclose that he, a Clergyman of the Church, believed one thing; while she, "the Universal Church," taught otherwise.

"Or 3rd. He might both charge me as being a believer in transubstantiation, and at the same time avow his own unorthodox opinions.

"Of all these courses, he has chosen most injudiciously the latter; for thereby he has placed in my hands a two-edged sword of argument.

"1st. I can show that he is disingenuous in charging me with being a believer in transubstantiation, without first asking me what miracle it was to which I alluded.

"2nd. I can place one *above* the other—for assuredly I shall not place them side by side—first, the Church's teaching; secondly, the Clergyman's belief: so that he who runs may read and perceive the 'great gulf' that lies between them.

"Article XXVIII.—Of the Lord's Supper:—

"The Supper of the Lord is NOT ONLY a sign of the love that Christians ought to have among themselves, one to another; but RATHER is a SACRAMENT of our Redemption by Christ's death: INASMUCH, that to such as rightly, worthily, and with faith receive the same, THE BREAD which we break is a PARTAKING OF THE BODY OF CHRIST; and likewise, THE CUP OF BLESSING is a PARTAKING OF THE BLOOD OF CHRIST.

"Transubstantiation [or the change of the substance of Bread and Wine] in the Supper of the Lord cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a Sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions.

"The body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the Sacrament only after a heavenly manner; and the means whereby the body of Christ is received and eaten in the Supper is Faith.

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped."

"Now, this is the Church's doctrine." * *

"After this, what need have I to argue that this Clergyman charged me with being a Romanist merely for effect?

"He had sworn allegiance to the Articles of the Church. He had read and pondered over the Article I have quoted. He knew, therefore, that I, a Churchman, referred to it; because he knew that it asserted that the Holy Eucharist is not only a sign of the love that Christians ought to bear each other, but that it is RATHER a SACRAMENT of our redemption by Christ—in the which, by FAITH, the body and blood of Christ are, 'after a spiritual and heavenly manner, taken and received.' Knowing this, he knew that this spiritual and heavenly taking and receiving of the body and blood of Christ was the miracle to which I alluded." * *

"Well, what is he?—what does he believe with regard to the holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper? Let us hear his own words:—

"The Lord's Supper is simply a standing emblematic memorial of the body of Christ broken, and His blood shed. There is no miracle in it, and no mystery about it."

"Does the Church of England speak in this man's words? My readers can compare her article of faith with this, and pronounce upon his orthodoxy." * * * * *

"I rejoice with all true Churchmen that not one voice has responded to the appeal of the Clergyman within the pale of the Church. I rejoice that the Rev. Dr. Beaven has manfully put his sentiments before the public, and avowed of the Toronto

University that he will shake the dust thereof from his feet. I rejoice that the clergy of Kingston have repudiated the opinions of the Clergyman; that the error he has fallen into has aroused among Churchmen a feeling which will cause her from this time forth, I earnestly hope and believe, to assume before the public eye her true position. Let her enemies from without assail her in every quarter. They have robbed her of her influence over the University; they are prepared to wrench from her, by fair or foul means, the Rectories. Are these aggressive acts evidences of Christian charity on their part? Are they actuated by the amiable principle, which, in rolling the pebbles together on the beach, rounds off their edges into a beatific harmony? Do they not rather keep their own edges pretty firm and trenchant? Does not their conduct rather resemble that 'constant dripping' of water which 'wears away stones'?"

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Our readers will perceive that the annual collection in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of this Diocese, is appointed to be made on Sunday, the 13th instant. Any remark from us on the subject is surely altogether unnecessary. There is a sad eloquence in the words "Widow and Orphan," which is more touching to every Christian heart than the most elaborate pleading could possibly be. May God prosper the appeal about to be made on behalf of "HIS OWN PECULIAR CARE!"

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Having had occasion last week, to visit the prison in Toronto, our attention was painfully arrested by the deplorable want of accommodation which that establishment presents, so far, especially, as the female culprits are concerned.

There are only two Wards available for these poor degraded daughters of Eve; and it not unfrequently happens that the rooms contain double the number of inmates, which they are legitimately calculated to do. On the occasion referred to the prisoners in the two wards amounted to thirty-five, whilst their proper complement, under any circumstances, ought not to have exceeded twenty-four.

In such a state of things it is obvious, that any attempt to classify offenders, or even to separate the accused from the convicted, must prove utterly abortive. Anxious as the intelligent governor evidently is to accomplish so desirable an end, he has not the means of carrying his wishes into effect. Cruel necessity constrains him to place the untried girl, who for the first time has been accused of breaking the law, and whose guilt is still an undecided question, in close and familiar companionship with the experienced harpy, who glories in her shame, and whose admitted profession is thieving. The comparatively pure female, who can still blush at the mention of the offence which has consigned her to this moral tomb, is linked with the bleared courtesan, who has forgotten what the word decency implies,—whose haggard, weather-bronzed visage bespeaks long communion with the churlish wind which whistles through the lone midnight streets.

We have drawn a black picture, but we can add to its intensity, The felon mother, who is constrained in her friendless guilt, (or suspicion of guilt,) to bring with her into her house of bondage, her child—she must submit to behold the poor little one mingle with foul things whose very touch is infamy!

This is no ideal picture—often, too often, has it been presented to our ken.

Last week we noticed in one of the female wards of the over packed Toronto prison, a gentle, thoughtful looking "lassie," gliding among the groups of unsexed female brigands, which crowded that "chamber of horrors," like a lambkin in a den of selfish, calculating, unclean wolves!

That infant, young as she was, had evidently attained such a measure of intellectual maturity, as to render her susceptible of impressions from without, whether for good, or for evil.

What impressions that poor young creature will carry forth from the moral stone-and-lime grave of Toronto, it requires no prophet to predict!

It may possibly be urged, that we are pleading our case too high! It may possibly be urged, for instance, that the child to whom we have referred would have fared quite as well in that sorely defective prison of our county, as in the house or hovel of an outcast parent!

Our reply is a respectful, but decided negative!

It is a well known fact, that with comparatively few exceptions, the most abandoned females, to whom character is "a matter of remote history," will use their most strenuous endeavours to keep their young ones from gross pollution. Instances innumerable exist, where the prostitute, whose every word on the pavè, or in the gin temple, was a concentrated "litany of sin," has shrunk from tainting the ear of her babe with the bare sound of obscenity!

It requires no stretch of fancy, then, to conceive that the mother of the "innocent prisoner" who we saw last week, suffers a daily—an hourly—torment, in consequence of her child being constrained to breathe the horrid atmosphere of this human hell!

Calling ourselves a civilized and a Christian people are we to permit such a state of things to continue? Are we year after year to be guilty of the

diabolical cruelty of chaining, so to speak, the living to the dead?—of forcing the shrinking creature, who it may be has but touched with the tip of her finger the stream of corruption, to kennel with those who have long bathed and wallowed in its putrid, slimy waters?

God in His mercy forbid!

What would we think of the physician of an hospital, who would constrain a patient whose ailment exceeded not in danger a simple headache or cold, to share the rank couch of one who was writhing in the agonies of a burning, deadly fever? Would we not brand him as an official murderer—whose ambition wasto propagate the diseases, which he mendaciously professed to cure?

In the District Council, we believe, is vested the regulation of our prison, and the power of extending its accommodation. To the members of that body we would appeal with all the earnestness and solemnity which we can command. We would implore them to adopt instant steps to remedy the evils, upon which we have been dwelling. Times without number have these evils been denounced by Grand Juries, and reprehended by the Judges, so that with no semblance of decency can ignorance of their existence be pleaded.

On you, gentlemen, the members of that Council, mainly rests the crushing mass of guilt, which is constantly accumulating! Your type, is the cold-blooded, death-engendering physician, above imagined.

Like him, you cage the slightly disordered with the plague-steeped incurable, and thus you act as the ushers and nurserymen of crime,—and do your utmost to spread it through the entire community!

Use then the remedy which the law has placed at your disposal, with firmness, and without delay.

Taxation is a step which never should be resorted to, save in cases of absolute necessity, but a greater necessity than the present cannot be imagined.

Sure are we that the most scrupulous, narrow-minded curator of the public purse would blush to uplift a vote against the imposition of a rate, for the enlargement of our County Jail. If he did so, he would virtually proclaim, that he cared not one jot for the moral health of the province,—inasmuch as he opposed the erection of barriers to the spread of moral disease. He would virtually proclaim that rather than sacrifice a few pence in each of his miserable pounds, he would render it a matter almost of impossibility for the remorseful truant from virtue, to retrace her devious steps!

But even on the sordid and mean ground of interest and expediency, we would intreat the Council to bestir themselves in the premises.

As one of our ancient Saxon Proverbs, says (and there is more wisdom in one of those homely Tory maxims than a whole folio of modern liberal sophistries), "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE!" We need make no comment upon this familiar adage of our fore-fathers, in reference to the subject under discussion. Every sound-thinking, whole-hearted man will at once make the application. The Toronto Jail, in its present condition, is literally a hot-bed and nursery of crime. Weeds, under any circumstances grow apace, and consequently if they are not merely unchecked, but actually fostered, their progress must be disastrously rank and rapid.

The longer the remedy is withheld, the more costly will ultimately be the curative machinery!

"MY PRAYER BOOK."

We ought to have mentioned before now, that the beautiful poems in course of publication, under the above heading, in our journal, are from the pen of the Rev. Robert Montgomery. They form part of a volume entitled *The Christian Life*, which has attained great and deserved popularity in the Mother Country—and is in many respects the happiest lyrical effort of this truly Christian bard.

Mr. Montgomery has kindly permitted us to transfer the entire series to our pages, as an earnest of the interest which he takes in the Canadian branch of the Anglican Church.

Sure are we that the real friends of Catholic truth, as contradistinguished from Popish error, on the one hand, and Puritan novelty on the other, will duly appreciate the union of theological houghtfulness and poetic taste, which grace and characterise "My Prayer Book."

THE MONSTER EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Quackery is the Master Spirit of this hapless nineteenth century.

Principle,—both as regards religion and politics,—having, in too many instances given place to a time-serving expediency—the liberal leaders of "the million" are kept constantly on the alert, to minister to the vitiated appetites which they have created. The mob-leech is ever crying—"give, give!" The excited whale demands a frequent succession of tubs to prevent his getting restive!

As such a tub, we cannot help regarding the COSMOPOLITAN SHOW, which is to form the absorbing attraction of the "world's capital," London, next summer!

The Free-trading empirics are conscious of the waning popularity of their nostrums;—productive already, of so many deadly results. Their craft, they feel, is in danger, more especially since the re-

moval of their most accomplished patron and adviser—the ill-fated Baronet of Tamworth.

Hence it is that Cobden, and his conferees have planned this giant festival, in order, if possible, to dazzle eyes, which were beginning to see with pestilently inconvenient clearness!

The idea of these reckless theorists is not devoid of ingenuity. There is about it an oily, jesuitical display of liberality, and "universal fraternization," well calculated to beguile the simple—and make them blandly tolerant of the policy, which, cancer-like, threatens to destroy the vitals of this still mighty Empire!

Blackwood's Magazine for August last, contains some stirring stanzas, on this theme. They are so eloquent—truthful—and honest-hearted, that we willingly lay them before our readers.

THE TEMPLE OF FOLLY.

Ay! hew them down on every side,
The brave old English trees;
Why should we seek a shelter now
From native plants like these?
Why to the broad and aged elm
A longer respite give
Than to the myriad men at home
Who know not how to live?

Yes! hew the wood and rear the pile,
Build up your foreign hive!
Let British industry be crushed
And alien labour thrive.
Complete the work so well begun,
The task so wondrous wise;
Nor fear to lack, ere all be done,
A plenteous sacrifice!

The sacrifice of tears and woe,
And pain, and want, and toil,
From those who labour at the loom,
Or turn the British soil.
The sacrifice of wasted hearts
At Mammon's filthy shrine—
The sacrifice of homeless men
Who die, and make no sign!

Why was it that our fathers fought
So valiantly and long,
Why went our levied armies forth
To battle with the strong?
Why rode our navies east and west,
The terror of the sea,
If not to keep this land of ours
As great as it was free?

To keep it free from foreign foot,
And free from foreign spoil;
To shield the hardy peasant's hut,
To guard the workman's toil;
To give and take as brethren should
With kind and open hand,
And rear the brave old English race
Secure on English land.

Send out your ships—you need them all,
Though not for cotton bales;
Go—drive the clansmen from the hills,
The peasant from the dales,
And send your bravest and your best
In other lands to dwell;
Since naught but foreign work is prized
In that they loved too well.

And build your stately temple up,
Spare neither stone nor tree,
And heap it full of costly things
For starving men to see.
Throw wide your gates to all the world,
Yea, throw them wide to all—
Be sure the greedy foreigners
Will answer to your call!
We know them well—the bearded Russ,
The German, and the Gaul.

They seek your gold—be bountiful,
And give them all they need;
What though for every glittering coin
Some British heart must bleed?
Another rule than that of old
The modern statesman know—
He taxes none but Englishmen,
And favours but their foes!

O wise and good! O good as wise!
For this great deed, be sure
Hereafter on your head shall light
The blessings of the poor.
And that same monument you rear
Shall stand in after days,
The fittest trophy of your worth,
Your honour, and your praise.

Down with the trees! for long enough
They've stood in grandeur there;
The axe is laid unto the root—
Swite on, and do not spare.
For foreign shows our English wood
Will furnish rafters rare.
Ay—root them in! 'tis stranger's work—
Let English homes go bare!

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We have been able to pay but a very hurried visit to this Exhibition; and, therefore, are not competent to enter upon any details regarding its merits. As a whole, it struck us as respectable; and several of the manufactured articles bore evidence that Toronto is keeping pace with the mechanical progression of the age. At a future opportunity, we may perhaps make some remarks upon Mr. Sheriff Ruttan's "Ventilating Stove," which is specially adapted for heating churches. The list of prizes awarded to the exhibitors will be found in another column.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S REPORT.

The Report of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto is now in the binder's hands, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, ETC.

Having received complaints respecting the difficulty of forwarding subscriptions, owing to the high charge of postage, and the impossibility of obtaining Canada money, it is respectfully suggested that if subscribers would forward a draft on the British North American Bank, or the notes of that Bank, all, or nearly all, the trouble complained of would be avoided.

TO OUR AGENTS AND OTHERS.

Much unnecessary loss has lately been occasioned this establishment by parties sending us drafts for small sums on the Branch Banks in their respective neighbourhoods, causing us to pay heavily for postage.

Two instances occurred within the last few days—one from Goderich, the other from Sandwich—in each of which cases the Bank here charged 1s. 3d. for postage, which, deducted from the small amounts for which they were drawn, makes too heavy a loss for us to bear, especially for the want of a little forethought on the part of those remitting. If parties would send orders made by the Branch Bank on the Bank at Toronto, such needless expense would be avoided.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

Great preparations are making for the Exhibition of Industry in 1851. The following is an inventory of glittering objects, which, after dazzling the eyes of the visitors, are to be presented as an offering from her Eastern subjects to Queen Victoria:—

"A large tent with gilt poles, the covering of finest cashmere shawl cloth, all over embroidered with gold and silver.

"An etui of beautiful opaque, gold bound, the top forming a radiant centre set in diamonds and rubies.

"A magnificent couch and six chairs, of carved ivory work, presented by the Nawab Nazim to her Majesty.

"A couch cushion worked in gold and silver thread, with the names of Victoria and Albert, the initials being diamonds, and the other letters in pearls of large size.

"A hundred and twenty life-size figures, representing the various occupations of Hindoos, with working implements complete.

"And a very extensive assortment of native jewellery and gold ornaments from Delhi and Cuttack."

By a Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that there is in the hands of the Government the sum of £1,107,096 13s. 1d. arising from forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize money, grants, &c. In October 1849, there was paid to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; under the 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 103, towards the Royal Military Asylum, the sum of £20,000 from these moneys.

The four ships bound to New Zealand with the Canterbury colonists arrived in Plymouth Sound on the evening of Sept. 6. Having been visited by the Bishop-Designate and the emigration agents on Saturday, they got under way and sailed for their destination.

Lieicester cemetery was consecrated on the 4th Sept., by the Bishop of Peterborough. It consists of about twelve acres—one half for those buried according to the rites of the Established Church; the other for general interment.

United States.

At New York, two persons have been killed, in consequence of the falling of a shed, with which the Pacific came in contact, whilst leaving dock on the 28th ult.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY CHILDREN SUPPOSED TO BE POISONED

The *New York Herald* gives the following:—

Yesterday a rumour reached this city that a Quaker lady had been arrested at Morrisania on a charge of poisoning 130 children, at Morrisania, and that an inquest was being held at that village. One of our reporters took the Harlem Railroad train, and repaired to the spot, where he ascertained the following particulars. Miss Mary Shortwell, a Quakeress, of from 35 to 40 years of age, was proprietor of a founding establishment for about a year, at Fordham, whence she removed in May last to West Farms, Upper Morrisania, about a mile and a half nearer New York. It was ascertained that before she left Fordham many bones of infants had been buried there, from her establishment a couple of inches under the earth, and nine were found in one pit. Parts of these remains were carried away by the hogs, and a labourer on the railway one day actually took the arm of an infant out of a pig's mouth, and restored it to the earth. It is stated that she had about forty children on leaving Fordham for her present location, and the woman who is employed to bring up foundlings for the Alms House, states that she brought up 150 to the establishment from the Governors of the Alms House alone, within the last ten months. Besides these, infants were received "from all parts of the country," in the words of Miss Shortwell herself.

There are now only nine left, which were removed to the city yesterday, by Mr. McGrath, under the direction of the Alms House Commissioners, seven women having been sent to take charge of them.

The whole case with other testimony, is to be brought before the Grand Jury at Bedford, in Westchester county, in the beginning of October.

Miss Shortwell is still at her house, and has not been arrested. She possesses considerable wealth. There is not a single child in the establishment now, except that of one of the nurses. One child died on Sunday night, which with the nine brought to this city yesterday, and the eight bodies found, would make 18. The question is what has become of the remaining 130, if it is true she received that number during the last ten months.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Oct. 2, 1850.	
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 6 a 4 0
Spring do. do.	3 3 a 3 6
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 0 a 1 3
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2 0 a 2 6
Peas	2 0 a 2 3
Rye	2 0 a 2 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ..	22 6 a 0 0
Do. fine (in Bags) ..	20 0 a 0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels) ..	18 9 a 0 0
Do. (in Bags) ..	17 6 a 0 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	1 6 a 20 0
Beef, per lb.	0 2 a 0 3½
Do. per 100 lbs.	15 0 a 18 9
Pork per lb.	0 3½ a 0 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	17 6 a 20 0
Mutton per lb.	0 2½ a 0 3½
Lamb per quarter	2 0 a 3 0
Hams, per cwt.	37 6 a 40 6
Bacon	35 0 a 0 0
Potatoes, per bushel	1 6 a 2 0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 7½ a 0 8
Do. salt, do.	0 5 a 0 6½
Cheese, per lb.	0 3 a 0 4
Lard, per lb.	0 5 a 0 0
Apples per barrel	5 0 a 7 6
Straw	25 0 a 32 6
Hay	40 0 a 60 0
Fine Wood per cord	11 3 a 15 0
Bread	0 4½ a 0 5½

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London.....	12 @ 0 per cent.
" " New York.....	2 @ 0 "
" " Montreal.....	1 @ 0 "
New York on London.....	110½ @ 110½ "

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

BAPTISM.

"The washing of regeneration."—Tit. iii. 5. "Born of water and of the Spirit."—John iii. 5.

How water, word, and grace combine
To work creative spells divine,
In vain let reason ask;
Children are awful mysteries,
Within whose depth no spirit sees
But His,—who owns the task
Of overcoming, through celestial birth,
That born corruption, which is bread from earth.

Hence! reas'ning sceptic, harsh and cold;
For, never will thine eyes behold
Tokens which sense defy:
Nature in secret works her plan,
Her growth escapes the sight of man;
Then, hush thy heartless cry,—
As if the weakness of the water could
Deprive the soul of sacramental good.

True wisdom loves the word "obey,"
And loving hearts but live to pray,
Believing Christ as true;
Safe in His arms, thou mother mild,
With hope baptismal place thy child,
And doubt not! He will do
A work mysterious for that infant soul,—
Baptising nature with divine control.

Henceforward, as a Priest and King,
Thy babe becomes a sacred thing,
An heir of grace and glory;
Mother! to whom such charge is given,
Now rear it for that throne in heaven
Scripture unveils before thee;
So discipline the dawning mind and will,
That each some priesthood unto God may fill.

"Our Father!" now thy babe may cry,
Whose Elder Brother rules the sky,—
The Man Divine, who came
By bleeding merit to atone
For all the guilt sad earth must own,
And give the child a name,
New as the sacramental birth, which then
Through water and by Spirit dawns in men.

Blest privilege! both deep and pure,
Which might our trembling hearts assure
That we are Christ's indeed:
Our robe baptismal,—keep it white,
And never wilt thou lose the right
Which marks the heavenly seed
Of all who, grafted into Christ by grace,
Born in the Church, are God's adopted race.

Oh, that on man's expressive brow
Baptismal pureness beaming now
Maturer life might see!—
How should we bless that rite of heaven
Where grace is felt, and sin forgiven
By mercy, full as fire;
And find God's Spirit ne'er that man forsook,
Who kept in age, the vow his childhood took.

But, soil'd and stain'd by sin and crime,
Corruption deepens with our time,
And thus our hearts o'erlay
That seed of heaven, Thy Spirit granted
When the new birth was first implanted
On our baptismal day:
Yet, not for this, let souls profanely try
From faith to hide what holy means supply.

Rather, repent we; till the soul
Shall yield to that sublime control
Which heals the broken-hearted,
Who in atoning blood begin
To bathe the soul, and wash their sin;
Mourning they e'er departed
From that blest Lord, whose interceding love
Reigns on the glory-throne He rules above.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

Extracts from a Charge delivered in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Fredericton, to the Clergy of the Diocese, assembled at the second Triennial Visitation of JOHN, BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

ON SANCTITY.

The differentia, if I may so speak of Sanctity is Separation. All baptized Christians are called to be separate: separate from the world in its Heathenism, and in its wickedness, placed in a new relation to God, to Eternity, and to each other, and invested, by their Heavenly membership, with the attributes of Kings and Priests unto God. But as the separation of the whole body of Israel admitted of an inner line of separation in the tribe of Levi, and that again of an interior line of Priesthood, so out of the Lord's heritage, the Apostles chose some to be Clerks, and separated them to special offices, over and above those of ordinary Christians.

And our vocation is this: to publish with Authority and defend Christ's Gospel amongst Mankind; to recommend it by our lives; to gather in to His fold all that are to be won; and to prepare His members by teaching them their duties, by the right exercise of discipline, by imparting to them the Sacramental gifts which Christ has imparted to us, and by presenting their Prayers and Praises with our own at the footstool of His Mercy-seat on Earth, for the possession of that glorious Kingdom, which, of His Infinite Mercy, He has "prepared for them, before the foundation of the World."

Will you indulge me so far as to give me your attention, whilst I dwell on some of these weighty matters, with especial reference to the peculiarities of our own Times.

I will not insult your understandings or your hearts, my Brethren, by a lecture on morality. From the gross and grovelling vices which deform our nature, you, who listen to me, are I trust, set free. But there lies between open immorality, and holiness, a large debatable land of self-indulgence

and sloth, in which thousands dream away their lives, and which is fatal to the Sanctity of the clerical character. Let me not be thought to dwell on things too small. Nothing is little, when measured by Heaven and Hell: no duty is mean, when it is paid to the Most High.

1. A Clergyman should be a man of known moderation in his appetites. If Timothy was not only permitted, but exhorted not wholly to abstain from wine, it was only "a little wine," and that little required by Nature, and used to remedy, or to prevent disease. But of the hilarious banquet, and the repeated glass, the Apostle is silent. But excess of eating, or delicate eating, is a part of the same evil with "excess of wine." A Clergyman cannot be too careful to avoid even the imputation of greediness. He who is seen eagerly to partake of dainty food, may talk of Heaven as he pleases, but people will not forget that his desires, on one point at least, have a lower aim. Here, possibly, I may be expected to utter my sentiments on the propriety of wholly abstaining from the use of stimulating liquors. That it is lawful and right so to abstain, from a sense of religious duty, or with a view to avoid temptation, I shall not discuss, because it cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted. Whether it be desirable to form societies for this purpose, or to join those which are already formed, admits, in my judgment, of very grave question. The supposition, that it is only a fear of self-denial which prevents the Clergy in a body from joining these societies, may be met by silence. Those who impute motives are not always the purest of mankind. But the doubt, in my mind, lies here. Are these societies the legitimate modes by which we, as Clergy of the Church, can arrest the evil of drunkenness? Are they the most safe and effectual modes? And are they free from the introduction of false principles, which are as pernicious as drunkenness itself? I have never been able to return an affirmative answer to these questions. To the first, I must reply, that the Church is to me the Divinely-constituted Temperance Society; her baptismal vow is the sacred, binding pledge: her ordinances, blessed by the Spirit of God, are the appointed means of preserving Temperance, or where Abstinence is necessary, Abstinence. If this pledge will not hold, I shall only weaken it by substituting another. To the second, I reply, that the mode recommended does not appear to me always safe, or on the widest range, effectual. Either it is universally binding, or it is not; if not, each man is left to do what he likes; if it be binding, I am persuaded that few weak constitutions, in severe or damp climates, would survive the trial. And in the neighbouring States, where the pledge is sometimes made almost compulsory, it is notorious, that drinking secretly goes on, which adds hypocrisy to the old iniquity. I rejoice over every soul rescued from sin, by any means, regular, or irregular; but this is a question of union for a religious purpose in a corporation, and before I join it, I must be satisfied not only that single souls are benefited, which I believe, and at which I heartily rejoice, but that it will work well on a consideration of the general infirmities and necessities of mankind; and on the survey of the religious influences likely to be brought to bear upon the whole matter. To the third question, therefore, I reply, that the working of such societies does not seem to be free from false principles which I eschew. It may be said, that the processions of men, somewhat boastfully proclaiming their liberation from one kind of sin, are accidents, not essential parts of the system. It may be so. But there has always been a tendency in these practices, to rest the duty of abstinence from certain things on the ground that they are not God's creatures, which seems to me to be Manichæism revived; and to lay so much stress on abstaining from much drinking, is to forget that there is sin in over-eating, and other sensual practices. I doubt the emancipation of men of this character from the lusts of the flesh; or whether they have not bartered one sin for another, or are bettered by the exchange. These are my reasons; sufficient to my own mind, possibly insufficient to some who hear me. Let each of us act according to our sense of duty.* My own conviction is, that if the Clergy, and the Laity of our Church would observe the fasts of the Church, which are not many, and which at regular periods, call for some kind of abstinence, left to each man's conscience as to the amount, and if they would practise and inculcate strict temperance and moderation in their ordinary meals and feasts, it would be better than all the Abstinence Societies in the world. Better, because fasting is enjoined, proposed, and even supposed in the Bible: is recommended to us by the Highest example, is distinctly mentioned in the Prayer-book, and has been practised by all men who have ever been eminent for Holiness, in the Old Testament or in the New, among Churchmen, and even among dissenters. I exhort the Clergy therefore, in reason and moderation, to fast: and to teach others to do so likewise; and above all, to put a bridle on the appetites of their children, and not to accept invitations to public feasts, on days set apart for fasting, and for prayer, by wiser men and of higher authority than themselves.

* To guard myself against misapprehension, I observe, that these remarks are not meant as an attack upon any man, or body of men, here, or elsewhere. They are made strictly in self-defence, against imputations which are very commonly thrown out. If any man differ from me, let him differ in the same spirit in which I desire to speak, and there will be no breach of charity by either of us.

2. A Clergyman should be a man of moderation in his personal expenses. This caution you may perhaps suppose, from the scanty means placed at your disposal, to be needless. It is, however, given from the knowledge, that those who have the smallest means are not always the most prudent. And as you are surrounded by persons who are obliged to make the most of every thing, prudence and economy will do much to make small means go a great way. There are those among the laity, though I fear they are few, who with very limited incomes, enjoy food, raiment, and comfort, and yet "give liberally of their little," and keep out of debt. No clergyman with a large family can live on the income ordinarily allowed without feeling himself pinched and straitened; but it is remarkable that the only unhappy example of a clergyman arrested for debt, has occurred in the case of a young unmarried man, with a sufficient professional income, and with some private resources; a case happily no longer existing among us.

3. A Clergyman should be a man of diligence and punctuality in his appointments. The only way to make the people punctual, is to be punctual ourselves: and though in country places many things combine to prevent it, as want of a standard of time, snow storms and bad roads, yet on ordinary occasions, punctuality is a part of the decent and reverent performance of Divine Worship. A Minister who is always late, is like a Church clock which always strikes the wrong hour.

4. A Clergyman should abstain from secular employment, except in matters of charity or necessity. In the management of a glebe, it may be called a matter of necessity: but it is dangerous to sink the clergyman in the farmer: still more dangerous to fall into habits of barter and sale. Of course the produce of our glebes must either be used, exchanged or sold. But as nothing sooner steals upon us than a habit of trafficking and money changing, it is prudent, where we can, to avoid it. Nothing is more injurious to the character or reputation of a clergyman than worldiness: nothing more likely to promote it than constant buying, selling, and bartering. We see what cautions our Lord gave even to His Apostles, about being "overcharged with the cares of this life," and how Saint Paul dwells on the like in his first Epistle to Timothy.

5. A Clergyman should be a Peace-Maker. He who publishes Peace must not be fond of litigation, nor mix himself up with the feuds of families, but keep aloof, if he cannot compose them. We are to "speak truth," and to "make Peace;" a very hard and perilous task, when we are surrounded by those who will have no Peace but at the sacrifice of Truth. Let us at all events "have salt in ourselves, and have Peace one with another."

6. A Clergyman must be a constant and persevering visitor of his flock. His duty is not only to "teach them publicly, but from house to house;" and no clergyman who neglects to visit his people, can expect to be beloved, or indeed respected by them. In very large towns the duty is indeed more difficult to be discharged: but the difficulty of performing the task aright, will not remove the responsibility from those who undertake it. Parishes containing more souls than the clergyman can visit, should either have more labourers, or be divided, for if the people be not visited, many of them will, it is to be feared, leave us for those who will visit them. I strongly disapprove of the practice of not going to see sick persons until we are sent for, although it is clearly the duty of the relatives of the sick person to inform us, and in many cases, we may not otherwise know that they are ill. To heal sickness was the daily work of our blessed Master, and should be our delight.

Let us consider then how little benefit the best and most stirring Sermons carry to the hearts of the multitude, how drowsy men are, immersed in business, swallowed up with cares and troubles of this life, surfeited with politics and love of mammon. Consider too how much must be left unsaid in Sermons: how ignorant we must be of many peculiar difficulties that belong to each separate soul, how impossible it is to remove them without constant visiting, how kindly a visit is always taken. Each clergyman should keep a register of his Parish, in which the name of every family, and especially of the communicants, is entered, their ages, and their needs. Happy are those who have a flock so small, that they can comfortably and thoroughly discharge this great, this necessary duty. I confess, that, when I look back on years past, there is no part of my life to which I recur with so much joy, as the record which I still possess, of the names of my earliest pastoral care, and no subject which weighs more heavily on my mind, than the omission of which I fear I must have been guilty, in not having with sufficient system, exactness, and self-denial, discharged the same duty, in more difficult and extended spheres of action.

Providence relieves and blesses us by compensation. The country clergy have long and fatiguing distances to travel in search of their Parishioners, but they have air and exercise, which are much more conducive to health (even with great fatigue) than the continual confinement in close and unwholesome rooms. Without constant visiting, the young can never be properly prepared for Confir-

mation, and I impute to some little deficiency in this respect, the scanty numbers who presented themselves to me in some places in the Province, as compared with less populous districts. In one or two Missions, the number was painfully small. The complaints which have been occasionally made to me on this subject by respectable Communicants of our Church deserves just consideration, for, after all, they amount to no more than a wish for spiritual benefit from the person appointed to bestow it. I will enlarge no longer on this point, only entreating you to bear in mind, that if visiting be neglected, the most important part of your parochial work is left undone.

7. But above all, the Clergyman must be a Man of Prayer. Not only prayerful in his own closet, and in his family, praying for all the graces which he needs, and against all the sins which "easily beset him," never reading the Scriptures, never composing his Sermons, never visiting the sick, without humble earnest prayer, as the best preparation for his duty: interceding for his family, and his brethren, and the Church of God: but frequent in offices of prayer in the House of God. Church-prayers should be his heart's delight, Church-praises his most cheering songs; he should meet his flock in the Sanctuary, not only when a great multitude assemble to hear his discourse, but when a few, "who fear the Lord," come "to seek the face of God:" twenty, or ten, or five, or even two or three, for the promise is made to the smallest number, not to the greatest.

It is a great defect among us, which I hope to see remedied, that so few Churches are ever open for Prayers on any day but Sunday. I know at present of only six or seven out of 78. Now, where a clergyman serves several Churches, as most of you do, there is an evident reason for his not holding such services in more than one Church; but very little reason for a total absence of prayer, especially in Towns. Suppose only the clergyman's family, and four or five aged and infirm persons meet together, shall we despise this small company when the Great "Master of Assemblies," prayed with twelve, and even with three? If people only once feel that we are in earnest, they will think it worth while to attend: but if they see us seldom attend ourselves, or pass the House of God while prayer is being made, we cannot wonder that they fail. Let us not be discouraged by ill names from being Men of Prayer. He who deserts the Throne of Grace for fear he should be censured by man, had better ask himself why he ever prays at all, or why he promised to be "diligent in Prayers, laying aside the study of the world and the flesh." Remember, Brethren, this is no Party Question. It concerns our account to God, our life of faith, our Preparation for Eternity.

I have now given you a few, not, I trust, useless hints on the life of the Clergy. May the Author and Finisher of our faith enable me to live as I have now taught you.

ESTHER MERLE; OR THE NURSERY MAID.
CHAPTER VIII.

As soon as she thought she might venture, Esther asked leave to go and see her sister. She was just in time; the very next day Margaret was to return to Ellerton. How much of mingled joy and sorrow was there in that meeting! Joy to be together again—joy to put her arms round Margaret's neck and see her sweet smile. And yet sorrow to find her so altered, and no better for the care she had received. The hours flew rapidly away, and Esther's tongue went fast, telling Margaret all she had seen and heard, and asking questions of home. Margaret's answers were in a low voice, but her manners were cheerful, and she said she hoped the mistress would allow Esther a few days' holiday, that they might be once more together again at Ellerton; "and try and let it be before I am too weak to go to church, dear Esther—I should like to go there again with you!"

Esther looked earnestly at her. "Margaret, you think yourself very ill then; you think you are in a consumption?"

"Don't say anything to mother," returned Margaret, "I thought you knew. But I have long felt how it was, and only came here to please mother. I shall be very glad to go back, and see the green fields and see Mr. Grove. Don't fret, Esther—you must comfort mother and Anne, you are able to help and to do for them. I could never do much, and so I am taken first; and sometimes I think perhaps in this way I may be of use to you, just as Sarah's death was to me. It will make you always be thinking of the next world—it will seem less strange to you like—you will feel I am there, you know."

Some one coming in, no more was said, and Esther with streaming eyes and aching heart was obliged to say good bye; and glad and thankful was she to find, on her return, that the children were having their tea in the parlour, and that the nursery was quiet.

A week passed before Esther heard again of her sister, and then it was a bad account. The journey had made her worse, and she had not left her bed for two or three days when the carrier left Ellerton.

Just at this time Mrs. Parker's mother died, and in consequence of this there was no company, and

she saw a great deal more of her children. One morning after breakfast, on coming into the nursery, she found everything in confusion; the children crying and looking angry and sulky, and Esther scolding. What is all this about?" said Mrs. Parker.

"Well then, ma'am, I am just glad you came in," said Esther; "I can do nothing at all with them. Miss Augusta would not let her little brother have her doll, and pushed him right down against the chair."

"And mamma," interrupted Augusta, "Esther gave me a nock with the brush, and she stamped her foot and called me names, and I didn't mean to hurt Johnnie!"

"Mean to hurt him, Miss! You were in a passion, and you could help that, I suppose! You did mean it! And indeed, ma'am, I did hit her, for I got so angry I could not help it."

"Then it seems you were both in a passion, Esther," said Mrs. Parker. "I can only say, I will have no such goings on. This is more like a Babel than a nursery. You do not manage the children well at all. I have long seen it, though I have put up with it. It never was so in Lucy's time;" and so saying, Mrs. Parker hurried out of the room evidently displeased.

Esther threw herself into a chair and burst out crying. Then hastily checking herself, she resolved not to bear this, but to give warning. The children were naughty and ought to be punished, and it was very hard for her to get blamed. Soon the elder children were summoned to Miss Marston's room, and Esther was left quietly with little John.

When her passion subsided, she remembered that certainly she had deserved blame; her conscience told her that she got out of bed that morning feeling out of sorts partly owing to fretting about Margaret certainly; but ought this to be the effect of trials? Instead of trying to check this feeling, she spoke sharply to Augusta; then followed squabbling and argument, and by degrees a spirit of ill temper came over all, for there is nothing more catching; and it ended as has been related.

And now Esther thought how silly she was ever to be a nursery maid—how much easier would it have been had she been anything else—and many other such thoughts. And she talked on the subject to Miss Marston when undressing her that night.

"The fact is, Esther," said that lady, "I believe that you, in common with too many others, undertook the situation without any serious sense of its responsibilities. You thought that dressing and undressing the children, and walking out with them, was the sum of your duties. You did not look high enough. I have often thought, if I were a rich and independent person I should like to institute an establishment for bringing up girls as nursery maids—though, after all, I do not know that this is so much needed, for whether they are nurses, or cooks, or whatever they are, if they only tried to live in the spirit of a Christian, as taught in our Bible and Prayer Book, that would be sufficient."

Esther listened attentively: her conscience told her how true it was. After a short silence she said, "Yes, ma'am, I know this; I know I am wrong, and not as good as I ought to be; I hope I shall do better, but I must give up this place. I shall be ashamed to begin new with the children; and indeed I am sure it would be easier anywhere else, or in any other situation than that of nursery maid."

"Well, Esther, you must judge for yourself. Certainly, if you feel that you cannot do justice to the children, you had better leave; but as a friend I must warn you against this feeling—that under other circumstances your duty would be easier. I think that the want of self-control and method you have shown here will still follow you. Your aim should be to correct this as it arises. Keep your own heart and temper right, and then it will not signify much what situation you hold. I must say, I should be sorry for you to give up the children; you are in many respects, suited to it."

One of the children waking, Esther was obliged to run into the nursery, and then it was too late to hear Miss Marston talk any more that night. Before she went to bed, however, Esther prayed very particularly for grace to know and to do her duty as a servant better than she had done, and she arose next morning in a different frame of mind—more humble and desirous to remain where she was, instead of seeking what she fancied might be an easier place.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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CONVEYANCER, &c.
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Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.
OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS
TORONTO.
July 25th, 1849. 52-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

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
AGENT.
Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House,
Toronto, August 11th, 1849. 3

OWEN AND MILLS,
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N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects.
Toronto, March 27th, 1850 35-ly

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST,
40, King Street West, Toronto.
SUPPLIES Artificial Teeth, recommended for their natural appearance, durability and usefulness.
Decayed Teeth filled with Gold or the new Adamantine Cement so justly celebrated in England—it is admirably adapted for large cavities and tender teeth requiring no pressure—does not oxidize or discolour the tooth, and gets as hard as the name implies in a few seconds.
Fees moderate, and unless perfect success attends his operations, Dr. Fowler makes no charge. Teeth extracted without pain while under the influence of Chloroform.
Toronto, August 14th, 1850. 3-3m

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BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,)
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Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.
Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4 tf

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A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.
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Toronto, August 22d, 1849. 4-tf

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

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.
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FRANCIS H. HEWARD.
New Market Buildings,
Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-tf

W. TOWNSEND,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.
Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.
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THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will continue to Manufacture Order any Size of
CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS,
on most favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every Description made to Order.
HAGER & VOGT.
N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted.
Hamilton, April 2nd, 1850. 36-6m

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

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.
FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.—
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
September 5, 1849. 6-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

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament,
7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110.
CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

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The Colonial Life Assurance Company
Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another. The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly such an Institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated.

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The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfactory and welcome manner, and the number who have connected themselves with it by Assurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required.
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Gives complete security for all its transactions; and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance.

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Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted a scale as can be held, compatible with safety.
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The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained. The Company have granted Assurance, during the last two years alone, to the extent of £300,000 sterling.

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The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits in 1854, and persons assuring before 25th of May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' claim for bonus.
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Toronto, June 18, 1850. 47-3m.

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No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.
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The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada.
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F. H. HEWARD,
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Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-tf

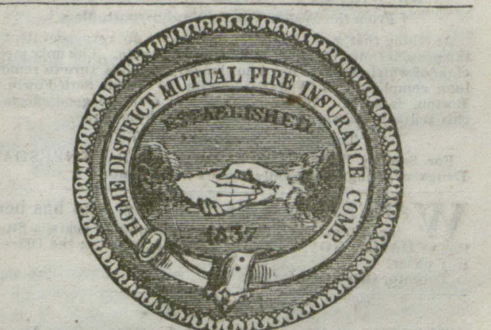
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E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-ly



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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President.

James Shaw, | W. A. Baldwin,
Alex'r McGlashan, | William Mathers,
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Franklin Jackes, | John B. Warren,
A. McMaster, | B. W. Smith,
J. RAINS, Secretary.
All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.
Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-tf



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

The annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of many medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."
DR. PERKINS, President Vermont Medical College, one of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption."
Norwich, April 26, 1846.

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

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

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

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL," in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from its dangers whenever this remedy can be obtained.
PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.
Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.

Advertisements.

DR. HALLOWELL,
HOUSE AND SURGERY
No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM
CHURCH STREET.
Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-tf

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

MR. ROBERT COOPER,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.
Toronto, Jan. 24th, 1849. 26-ly

BIRTHS.

September 9th, at St James' Parsonage, Kingston, the wife of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, of a daughter. At Niagara, on Sunday last, the lady of Walter H. Dickson, Esq., M.P.P., of a son. In this city, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. John Carter, printer, of a son.

MARRIED.

In Lewiston, N.Y., Sept., 26th, by the Rev. A. C. Treadway, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Mr. Gilbert McFields, of the town of Niagara, C.W., to Miss Jennette T. Miller, daughter of William Miller, of the former place.

On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Thomas Green, Catharine Hannah, third daughter of John Ross, Esq., of Niagara, to Charles Hall, Esq., of Westminster, County of Middlesex.

At Gaspé Basin, on Monday, the 9th ult., by the bride's father, William Hastings Kerr, Esq., Advocate of Montreal, to Emily Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Arnold, Missionary Society P. G., at Gaspé Basin.

At Kingston, on Tuesday, 17th Sept., by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, Mr. George B. Shibley, to Miss Sarah R. Denee, both of Bath.

At Kingston, on Tuesday the 24th ult., by the Ven. George Okill Stuart, Archdeacon of the diocese, Mr. James McNab, Glass Merchant, to Miss Catherine Janet, eldest daughter of Lieut Colonel John McCuaig, all of Kingston.

In Kingston, on the 21st ult., by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. Robert Waddell of London C. W. to Miss Mary Costen, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Costen of this city.

At St. Peter's Church, Thorold, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. T. Machin, Mr. George Happell, to Miss Elizabeth Mether.

DIED.

Suddenly at Close Wood Cottage, Yonge Street, on Sunday, 29th September, Charles William Henry, son of Chas. Thorne, Esq., and grandson of Colonel Thorne Yonge Street, aged 17 months.

New Advertisements.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

[From the Watch Tower, Newburyport, Mass.] Anything that will cure colds, which are so very prevalent at the present time, must be considered invaluable. The only medicine of which we have any knowledge, which is sure to remove lung complaints, is Wistar's Balsam, of which Seth Fowle, of Boston, is agent. We have repeatedly seen the good effects of this Balsam, and are satisfied that it is no humbug. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW Drugists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

WANTED, by an English Lady, who has been accustomed to Teaching for a number of years, a Situation as DAILY GOVERNESS. Address Y. Z., at the Office of this paper. Toronto, October 3rd, 1850. 10-2in

NOTICE.

CAME into the premises of the Subscriber, Yonge Street, on or about the 28th of August, A Red and White Spotted Cow. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. HENRY ARDILL. Toronto, October 1st, 1850. 10-1in

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the BISHOP OF TORONTO having been indefatigable to obtain for the Inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is thereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. This it is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College a Full Length Portrait of his Lordship, to be painted by Salter, the well known Painter of the Celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House" a facility for obtaining which is now afforded before his Lordship leaves London. In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religious Education in the Province, have already forwarded instructions to Mr. Salter, and written to his Lordship on the subject. In the event of the subscriptions exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Painting Engraved, and to present each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of the work. Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honourable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honourable Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. Dr. Lett, the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies. Toronto, September 16th, 1840. 8-1f

TUITION.

THE REV. DR. BEAVEN wishes to obtain Young Men as Private Pupils, to read such Classical Subjects as are taken up in the Public Institutions in Toronto, on the usual terms. He is likewise desirous of taking, as Boarders, Young Men pursuing a University course, whose studies he would direct and assist. They must be members of the Church of England, disposed to study, and willing to submit to strict and regular habits. Terms—£70 per annum. Toronto, September 16, 1850. 8-1f The Patriot, Colonist and Globe, to copy weekly, six weeks.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Resident School House. MINUTE OF COUNCIL, (No. 4.)

ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the Resident School House will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 2nd inst., on the following terms:—for Board, &c., £10 per annum payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included—Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the Resident School House, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors. To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either Parents, Relatives or Guardians. F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal. Toronto, October 1st, 1850. 9-3m

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Board of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfurt on the Main.)

HAS the honour to announce, that he proposes giving instructions in English, French Italian, or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment. Mr. H. is permitted to refer to the Rev. Dr. McCaul and FREDERICK WIDDER, Esq.

Terms may be known on application to Mr. Hecht, No. 63 Adelaide-street, or to Messrs. Nordheimer, King-street East Toronto, September 10th, 1850. 9-4in

University of Toronto.

MICHAELMAS TERM—1850.

October 3rd.—Term begins. " 7 to 12.—Examinations for Degrees of B. C. L., M. B. and B. A., and for Wellington Scholarships. " 14 and 15.—Examination for Jameson Medal. " 16 to 19.—Examination for University, U. C. College and District Scholarships. " 21.—Lectures in Faculty of Medicine begin. " 21 and 22.—Private Examination for Admission. " 24.—COMMENCEMENT. " 25.—Lectures in Faculties of Law and Arts begin.

* The requisite Certificates of Candidates for these Scholarships are to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination.

Full information relative to Lectures, &c., can be obtained from the President, and the Deans of the Faculties of Law, Medicine and the Arts. September 12th, 1850. 8-3in

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

FOR SALE

200 Acres of Excellent Land, LOT Number 21, on the 8th Concession of South Dorchester, in Canada West. For particulars inquire of JOHN S. POWELL, Land Agent, Albany Chambers, Toronto. September 17th, 1850. 8-3in London Times to give 3 insertions, and send account to this Office.

FOR SALE,

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

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS.

THE Subscriber having purchased DIXON AND Sons Samples of Britannia Ware at a considerable reduced price, begs to offer them extremely low for cash. They consist of Tea and Coffee Pots, Perculators, Coffee Urns, Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Steak Dishes, Turkeys, Communion Service, Collection Plates, Childrens Mugs, Sugars, Creams, Sals, Egg Cups, &c., &c. Families requiring any of the above articles, will find this a favourable opportunity. THOMAS HAWORTH. Toronto, September 3rd, 1850. 6-1f

GOVERNESS WANTED.

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

EDUCATION.

MISS SCOBIE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weston and its vicinity, that having rented the House and Grounds formerly occupied by the late Rev. Dr. Phillips, she purposes opening a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, On the 18th inst., when she hopes by strict attention to the morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, to merit a share of public Patronage. The House is large, pleasantly situated with spacious grounds attached to it—this Residence is noted for its salubrity, it is within two minutes walk of the Church, and within ten miles of Toronto, where Stages pass to and fro daily. For Terms apply at the Parsonage House, Weston. August, 13th, 1850. 5-1f

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S

Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms Nov. 30th, 1848.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

MONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will re-open their Establishment at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 6th of May next.

Mons. and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, anxious to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and religious training, as the basis of a highly finished female education, which, from their long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope they shall be able to perfect to the satisfaction of all who may kindly take an interest in their exertions.

The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accommodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secluded with beautiful and extensive Grounds attached to it. The most efficient Masters have been engaged for Music, Drawing, Writing, Arithmetic, Elocution, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

The French Department is under the immediate superintendance of Mons. Deslandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Paris, and lately arrived from that City. The English Branches are conducted by Madame Deslandes, with the assistance of two well-educated and zealous English Governesses.

Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing.

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, Including all the various branches in English, French, Music, Drawing &c. £60 0 0 per annum. Pupils under 12 years of age 50 0 0 " Day Pupils, six pounds per quarter, (Drawing not included) 24 0 0 " German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms. Quarterly Payments required.

REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector. The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson. The Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay. The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Colonel Carthew. The Rev. Dr. Lundy.

AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale. Toronto, April 17th, 1850. 8-1f

TORONTO LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Corner of Richmond and Victoria Streets.

STUDENTS desirous of attending the Practice of this Institution are requested to enter their names in the books on or before the first of November. At the end of the Session Prizes will be given to the Student who shall exhibit the greatest proficiency. For particulars enquire at the Hospital. Clinical Lectures will be given regularly by the Medical Officers of the Hospital. Toronto August 21st, 1850. 4-2m

LAND FOR SALE.

ON the Plank Road, near Oakville, (25 miles from Toronto, from One to Fifty Acres of Land.

—ALSO— A Farm of Fifty Acres, with House, Barn, &c. Apply to A. C. Verner, Oakville, if by letter pre-paid. Oakville, September 3rd, 1850. 6-5in *

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850, Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance.

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

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

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

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security. Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850. 41-1f

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

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

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and general Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain, by Ourselves. Garments made to order of every description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED. In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found:

- Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 4jd do Checked do 6s 3d do Moleskin do 10s 0d do Black Alpaca do 11s 3d do Russell Cord do 13s 9d do Gambroon do 11s 3d do Princess Cord do 15s 0d do Tweed do 17s 6d do Broad Cloth do 32s 6d do Cassimere do 17s 6d do Gutta Percha do 30s 1d Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d do Black Satin do 8s 9d do Fanny do 8s 9d do Linen do 3s 4d do Fanny do 4s 4jd do Plush do Men's Yaiwet Vests, do Marcelles do do Baratheo do do Tollenett do do Cassimere do Men's Moleskin Trousers 7s 6d do Linen Drill do 6s 9d do Fancy Drill do 4s 3d do Tweed do do Cassimere do do Doeskin do do Buckskin do do Sattinett do do Cloth do do Cassinett do do Cassimere do

- Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 4jd do Checked do 5s 0d do Moleskin do 7s 6d do Tweed do 7s 6d do Alpaca/Tweed do 8s 9d do Russell Cord do 10s 0d Boy's Fancy Vests from 2s 0d do Silk do 5s 0d do Satin do 5s 0d White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 4jd Striped Cotton Shirts, 2s 6d Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's French Silk Hats, Cloth Caps, 2s 6d Leghorn Hats, 5s 0d Carpet Bags, Braces Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4jd Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6d Fancy Caps, 2s 6d Felt Hats.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d 1000 Parasols, 2s 11d 500 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, Collars and Neck Ties, Factory Cottons, from 2jd White Cotton, 3jd Striped Shirting, 5d Ribbons and Laces, Lace Veils and Falls, Cotton Yarn, from 4s 6d p n Stays, do 1s 6d pair Prints, fast colours, 5jd Artificial Flowers, Hosiery and Gloves.

Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c. Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.

No Second Price. THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, June 12, 1850. 46-1y



THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

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

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

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

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

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN.

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

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

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

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

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

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

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

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

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

DOCTOR FOWLER,

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

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

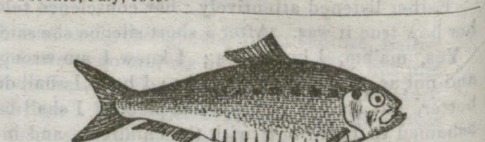
Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St. West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July, 1850. 0-1m

To the Clergy.

A WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SUPPLIES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robt. Maber, Esq., 109 Fleet Street, London; All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849.

L. LEWIS,

IN returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received for the past year, begs to acquaint the Gentry and Citizens of Toronto generally, that he has now commenced his fall and winter receipts of Oysters and Fresh Cod Fish; having just received a supply of fine FRESH OYSTERS in Kegs, Cans and Shell, and will as soon as weather permits, receive his usual supply of Fresh Cod Fish, &c. 110, King Street, Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1850.



"The Church" Newspaper

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7jd. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK

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No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.