(WHOLE NUMBER, DCLX.

Poetry.

THE DAILY LIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHILD.

When a Christian child areketh, He should think of God to Herous And only say, I think Thee, Lord, For the sleep which Thee heat give

He meet ony, when he arisoth;
"From cell and from herm
Dated Toy little child, O Lord;
With Thins everlasting arm."

The water that he morth Must resided him of the day When bestiered vators clear And washed his sine every.

And in her toon, and cornect, He must say, " "his day renew,

He must say, " "his day rone O toving Lord, the saving grace Of my baptismal dow."

Then, dressing very quietly, The Christian child should say, - With Thy spatiess robe of rights Land, cloth my send, I peny,"

He reverently kneeleth
To proy basise his bad...
With pleased open and humble volus,
His hely prepare ore said.

And, as he thus approacheth
The God of Pleaven above,
He lonketh down, and staffeth on
This little child in love.

He goeth to his chamber.

To his work, or to his play.

But the prayers that he hath prayed,

He must keep in mind all day,

He hath asked to be shedlest,

In all his daily duties

When the little Christian playeth

He must use no angry worser his little follow-Christian Are members of the Lond.

If a playment take his playthings, He must not rudely try To saatch them back, but mildly sek, Or muchly pass them by.

He hath asked to be made hely. So he must strive all day To yield his will to others' will, like way to others' way.

No gready thoughts dishoner The Christian child at meals ;

Whene'er the Crass he seeth, On chancel, church, or tower, human form, in breat, or bird, In insect, tree, or flower,

To his crucified Redeemer He must turn his thoughts, and say, · May the cross upon my fo · With living light alway!"

When no human eye can son him, He knoweth God is nigh, And that darkness cannot cover him

When in a fault be falleth, He must not hide the stain,— Repentance and Confroion Must yield their healing pain:

He must kneel then in his chamber Confees what he hath done, And ask to be forgiven For the take of God's door Son.

Again, when evening cometh, The Christian child will are

And praise the Lord for bleed To him throughout the day.

Then, his soul to God committies He quietly may also.

He quietly may sleep; God, and His holy angel hasts Will watch around him keep.

God bless thee, little Christiant Be holy, humble, mild, Obadient, truthful, dilligent, A truly Christian child.

God bless thee, little Christian? And bid thou God bless me? I've taucht thee what the daily life Of a Christian child should be.

_	WEEKI.T CALERDAR.									
Day	Date.			let Lesson		and Losso				
7	Mar. 3.	San SUNDAY IN LANT.	₹.	Gen.		Luke 14 Philip 2				
M	٠.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. { M.	Deut.	21.	Luke 11 Philip 3	١.			
T	- s.	•••••••	. { N.	::	34.	Luke 16 Phillip 4	i.			
w	. 6.	·····	. { M.	=		Loke 17 Colone, I				
T	· 7.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· {"":	**		Luke 16 Colous. 2				
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	~ 9.		. Į M.	•	22.	Luke 30	4			

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT .-- SED MARCE, 1850.

" 10, ern Sonsav m Emr. | M. Gen. 43, Luke 21

Engaged in the hard, and, to flesh and blood, mortifying and painful duties of Lent, we must, by the hearty desires of prayer and humble supplication, call in the strength of the Omnipotent (All-powerful) God to help us in the spiritual combat. Many are our adversaries, headed by our great adversary the devil; but against his wiles and assaults, we pray for the sure defence of His right hand Who overcame him in the wilderness, during His forty days' fast, and gloriously triumphed over him in His shameful and painful cross. He fasted and was tempted, as well as suffered and died for us, leaving us an example that we should follow His steps; and if we do so, we shall be more than conquerors through Him that loved us. Such is the spirit and meaning of this day's excellent Collect, -excellent but lately escaped, its ravages were the greatest as indeed every one of the Collects is.

The Epistle powerfully stirs up our love and duty to our Redeemer, in return to that wonderful love of His, which caused him willingly to give up Himself to death for us, to procure, by His sacrifice of infinite value, the Divine favour and good will towards us, who were otherwise loathsome and abominable in His eight by our corrupt nature. Our Lord's life so man could take from Him; for although He condescended to become for our sakes mortal man, yet He was the immortal God, Almighty also, and in a moment could have sent the whole creation back into nothing. Of choice, therefore, and not of necessity, He submitwhile He was under no restraint. He offered the secri- one of us individually, on the general cleanly for the sins of the whole world. His words are ex- year after year. press: "This is My body, which is given for you." This is My blood which was shed for you." His death, which was the actual escrifice and ransom, followed upon this free offering of Himself; but it was about them arranged with a view to the health, the His willing mind that was the incense which perfumed happiness, and the long life of even the poorest and it, making it divinely acceptable and well-placeing to humblest of the inhabitants; with every improvement God, as a sweet-smelling sevour. Thus, of His lan-adopted,—open squares secured,—broad and regular nite love, He gave Himself an offering and secrifice to streets laid out, with well-arranged and well-working God for us, offered in the Eucharist, and slain upon sewerage, embracing the obscurest as well as the most the cross. But He gave Himself for us, to redocm us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar

must present our bodies a living escrifice, hely, ac- the dying and the dead. ceptable to God, mortified to all the sinful lusts of the

lasting life.

darkness, showed His power, as we read in the Gospel, errors, of our forefathers, who, in the arrangement of the revealing changes which the Bill contemplates by taking from him the dominion he had usurped over cities, towns and dwellings, appear to have had but and which, in my humble opinion, involve in their curing the diseases which he was permitted to inflict; dense population should spring up. We, profiting by on the Crown. in which miracles the finger of God most plainly op- their mistakes, might, if we choos, with comparative is which miracles the finger of God most plainty oppeared. We are, therefore, filled with horror at the
obstinate unbelief of those who unparedenably bleephemed the work of God and the agreetest dugree of malion
phemed the work of the levil. This was the
visitiant, from whose presence this day reminds us we
perfectly the chose, with comparative
one, have all things around us in our cities and
towns arranged in accordance with cound reason and
phemed the work of God and the agreetest dugree of malion
philosophy. We might not perchance secure a complete remption from the influence of the mysterious
the work of the brill might, the devil. This was the
visitiant, from whose presence this day reminds us we the work of the bril spirit, the devil. This was the visitant, from whose processes this day reminds us we and so the responsible Minister of the Crown, and greatest and most desperate degree of malicious wick. have lately escaped alive, but we should present to not under the captural of any power in the colony, that aduces, and shows how far the indulgence of evil pas- the monster less to feed on when he comes. sions in the heart may at length lead us. And thereus by the Apostle, "lest there be in any of you an as they are now,-close, pent-up irregular, illevil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God drained, full of rottenness and decay (and it would Colony sanctions measures involving the rights of puts the bianus to me only, and do justice to the sentent one another daily, while it is called to-day, seem impossible, without, in many instances, actual catabilished limitations, such as respect the education which I have subjoined by way of schedule. of sia" (Hebrews iii, 12, 13).

[thus] hear the word of God and keep it."

and sin against God?"

In the Evening Lesson, we read of his advancement to the government of Egypt, after his suffering and less, at intervals, in future times, the influence of this humiliation. This is a lively type of our Saviout's exaltation to the right hand of the Father, in that human nature which was laid so low in death and the grave, shall, among other good results, establish, where they taken from prison, and raised to be a Prince and a are needed, new habits of personal and domestic Saviour, the Governor and support of the whole world; to Whom alone we must go for spiritual food, that our souls famish not, that we may live and not die. He is Himself the bread of life, and gives us Himself in a mystery of love, to be our spiritual food and support, as in so many others in this world, be turned into even in that divine institution in which we plead His good? And, if so, may we not conclude and bedeath for our spiritual life, and bringing repentance with us, receive in it remission of sine. "Take, eat," He graciously said; "drink ye all of this." His body selves? May we not believe that in the permission and blood, bread and wine, filled with divine virtue, of this evil to a city or community, " He hath done strengthening and refreshing our souls, as by their

Lord, evermore give us this bread, the meat that the curse into a blessing? never perisheth, but endureth unto everlasting life. Here make Thyself known to us, as Joseph made himself known unto his brethren: pardon our sine, and receive us in mercy.

CONVERSIONS FROM DISSENT TO THE CHURCH. BEASONS FOR BECOMING AND CONTINUING A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(By a Correspondent of The Church Magazine.)

1st.—Because, I know of no Church that holds the great leading truths of the Gospel more simply, more fully or more clearly than the Church of Engiand. 3ed.—Be-more clearly than the Church of Engiand. 3ed.—Be-vision as full, as fervent, and so cause the Liturgy is an plain, so full, so fervent, and so Scriptural, that I find nothing like it for public worship. 3rd.—Because the Scripture tells me to fear God, and honour the Queen, and that Kings are to be surning fathhonour the Queen, and that Kingu are to be nursing fathers, and Queens nursing mothers, of the Church; and that I am to be subject to the powers that be, and to submit myself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, 4th—Becanse I find that the Church of England was a protesting Church above twelve hundred years ago; for when the Romish monk, Augustine, commanded the British Bishops to obey him, they protested against him, and showed their independence. 5th.—Because neither the Bishops nor the Clergy receive one farthing from the taxes of the sountry! The Bishops and the Clergy are supported from lands left by private individuals for the maintenance and support of the Ministers of Christ's Church Established in this realm, 6th.—Because it is the only place of stated religious instruction to which the poor man can resort, without being obliged to pay for it

CLEANLINESS AKIN TO GODLINESS. From the Rev. H. Scadding's Thankagiving Sermon 1850, on Amos iii. 6.)

The good which I wish especially to point out to on. as derivable from the reflections connected with the observance of this day, is perhaps more of a physical and bodily nature then spiritual,--though think it will be found that spiritual good is also in an important degree connected with it.

It has been observed in all parts of the world, that in the visitations of the pestilence from which we have wherever the personal habits of the individuals attacked were uncleanly and otherwise degraded; wherever there were, about houses and localities, accumulations of filth and stagnant water; wherever there was no sufficient drainage to the houses; whereever there was no free circulation to the pure and purifying air of heaven within the rooms of the houses and in the yards and enclosures around the houses wherever the bouses were in a decayed and rotting state. These things seemed to hold out points of a ttraction to the deadly visitant.

Now, with a knowledge of these facts existing within our minds, what does reason dictate to us? ted to death, out of love to us. And that His sacri- Surely that these are matters which every man should See might appear to be His free-will offering before turn his attention to. It dictates that a strict eye He gave Himself into the hands of His enemies, and should be kept by the public authorities, and by every fice of Himself. and none but He Himself could offer all localities,-on the wholesome ventilation of every it, being Priest as well as Secrifice. This He did, house, and of the yards and enclosures round every when He celebrated that most divine service, which house; and that this should be done not merely He instituted to be a lasting memorial of His death once, just at the moment of the first terror at the and sacrifice, Under the types of bread and wine, approach of the evil, but that a steady and well-He offered Himself to die upon the cress, a secrifice sustained vigilance in the matter should be kept up

> What beautiful scenes of cleanliness and order might not our cities and towns and villages and residences present !-with everything within them and

conspicuous premises! We, in this young country, have in our hands the people, sealous of good works. Without this purity easy possibility of effecting all this, more or fees, if pear from the fact that the Governor for the time of holiness, as the fruit of His death and purchase, it the attention be kept constantly turned to the point, being was made Chancellor, in order to protect the is vain to look for salvation through Him. He is in- so as gradually from the outset of our towns and re- University from unnecessary moleculation and attack; deed the Redeemer of all, having tasted death for sidences to be introducing and acting upon improved and in accordance with this, I have no rounds for every man; but He is the Saviour of all those only who : plans of building and arranging, and not neglecting believing that any one of the Chancellors of the Uni-

hope to be saved while we hold any fellowship with stoplan abodes, which the difficulties, the trammels sin and sloth, we must walk and work as children of taken, of old countries and old cities rendered imthe light and of the day, under the rays of the Sun of possible almost to be attempted. But here in our fend their vester rights from unjust aggression.

Rightsessures, that we may obtain the light of every young and beautiful country, we start free in this
Had this been dass, I feel persuaded that your came to destroy the works of the devil, the prince of to the errors, the actounding and incomprehensible it your first duty to withhold your co

It is probable that so long as large portions of the fore "take heed, brethren," as the Holy Ghost warms old populous cities of Europe and Asia remain Prerogative of the Crown. thoroughly otherwise than they are) -it is probable, To keep far away from such danger, earnestly and 1 say, while this remains the case, that there will with the ears of our heart, let us hear the work of God, every year be wafted from them hitherwards, on the and keep it firmly fixed there, fruitful in good wings of the wind, more or less of subtle pol-on, to character, would expose him to the charge of depart thoughts, words, and deeds. "Blessed are they that I which we shall be exposed; whilst the marshes of the ling from his high station, and of compromising the Ganges, where the malaria of the cholcra appears Royal Prerogative. And he is sween to maintain and In this warfare against flesh and blood, as well as first to have originated, and which are well known to not to bagard the safety of the Colony. against all the powers of darkness, the Morning Les- be as malignantly active as ever, throw off into the atson encourages us, by the glorious conquest of the mosphere, year after year, as from powerful centres of youthful Joseph in a most dangerous combat against force and motion, fresh waves of pestilential exhalathe "lusts of the flesh" and the devil. He was firm, tion, each destined ultimately to be felt on the farsheltered by the divine strength of his heart, which thest coasts of the East and the West, and administer led him to say, " How can I do this great wickedness, ever new impulses and energy to an evil which otherwise merchance might die out and disappear.

We may therefore expect to experience more of invisible spirit of evil, from which we have recently escaped. But if the knowledge of this possibility cleanliness, and fixed habits of attention to the wholesomeness of houses and localities,-then in the increased amount of health and happiness and longevity, which will be the result, will not evil in this instance, lieve that this is one use which Almighty (ind desires us to make of the circumstances in which we find ourit," in order that men might so exert and use their natural virtue, they strengthen and refresh our bodies. faculties and powers of self-protection, as to convert

And be assured that these physical and bodily uses which I desire you to make of the existence of the pestilence of cholers, are not unconnected with spiritual benefits which will accrue to the community at the same time. Were all houses clean and wellventilated,-were all their inmates personally and thoroughly nest and clean and orderly,-a great step would be gained towards the entertainment, within those houses and by those inmates, of religious hopes and religious habits.

thing towards occurring the further and nearly-allied utterly indifferent to, the concerns of their souls and

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. Toronto, 2nd November, 1843.

Sin,-Permit me to draw your Excellency's attention to the Memorial enclosed, which I find it to be my duty to present to the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, respecting the Bill now before the Legislative House of Assembly, on the subject of the University of King's College.

I dore not conceal from your Excellency the great alarm which I, and every right-minded person in the Colony, feel, in finding that such a measure has been introduced by an Officer so high in the Government as Her Majesty's Attorney-General and not, it is natural to presume, without the knowledge of your Excellency.

When I first heard a rumour that the Provincial Legislature was likely to interfere with the University of King's College, I gave it no credit; for although a few individuals had endeavoured to raise a cry against that institution, their selfish views and want of principle were so glaring, that the press and public opinion were evidently against them: Nor did I believe it possible for any Government to lend itself to a move- of State, to consult the members of Ilis Mejesty's ment whose objects were so unjust.

Had their unrighteous appeal been in any degree your Excellency so our shield of protection to prevent any step from being taken against the University of King's College, in the welfare of which so great a portion of Her Majesty's subjects are concerned, till after reference had to the authorities of the Institution, and full enquiry and deliberation on the part of

It was therefore with sorrow and mortification that I learned, during my visit through the lower Districts of my Diocese, that a measure had been brought into the lower branch of the Legislature, without the slightest reference to me or the College Council, to cancel our Royal Charter, and to confiscate our endowment, the gift of our late Sovereign King George

Still I caunot bring myself to believe that your Excellency was made fully aware of its withering provisions, before its introduction, so repugnant to every principle of justice and good government, and as hos tile to the National Faith: nor can I think that your Excellency has yet been made acquainted with its

sweeping and revolutionary character. That I have reason to cherish this belief will ap-

orated in the holy Eucharist, we it were, with the voice of God, from amidst beaps of cile respecting it, or permitted them to interfere in bern of His Majesty's Executive Council, the Judgen tion or any other circumstance, of yielding a rent, a We have the opportunity of realizing to a great ex- time that amendments were made by the Legislature Seeb, all carnel affections dying in us, and all things tent in our cities, towns, villages, and residences, the to the original Charter, the consent of the Crown belonging to the spirit living and growing in us. dreams of many a philosopher in times past, while was first obtained for their introduction. On the Great is the deceit that we put upon ourselves, if we sketched plans of model towns and communities- present occasion, no such excess has either been waght or obtained from the Severeign; nor has any the works of darkness. Awakened from the sleep of and prejudices, the contracted space and past mis- reference been made to the President and College

metter, with the advantage of having all the expe- Excellency, as Chanceller, and the appointed guar-Our Divine Redeemer, the light of the world, who rieness of the past at our service; with our eyes open dies and protectes of the Institution, would have felt humble opinion, javolve in their the bodies as well as the souls of his slaves, and by an indistinct regard to their wholesomeness when a tendency the safety of the Colony and its dependence

It places in jeril the whole property of the Pre-

he will guard King's College like the apple of his eye, and deem any invasion of its rights an invasion of the

It seems to me that before the Governor of an United Church of England and Ireland, it is his bounden duty to be entirled that they are just and constitutional. To admit of enactments of a different

And indeed one of the great evils of which we to complain, since the unhappy perpetration of the Union, is that neither the genial influences of the Crown, nor its firm support of constitutional principles, have been felt, if they have been exercised.

In all Colonies, the Governor must be answerable to the Imperial Government, and not to any within the Colony: otherwise, it losses its dependance as Culony, and becomes an Independent State.

The condition of that Colony would indeed be de lorable, in which it should be found that the Gorernor or Administrator, whether from indifference, deficiency of moral courage, or the desire of popularity, has ceased to exercise, in the spirit of firmuse and justice, the high functions with which he is entrusted as the Representative of his Sovereign.

Permit me, in conclusion, to implore Your Excellency, as you value your well-carned reputation, and the connexion of this mobile Colony with the Crown to protect our University, as all the Chancellors at home do theirs, from threatened destruction. It is the only Royal Institution of Canada West which promises to pursue the gingious path and carn the meputation of Oxford and Cambridge, which have, for more tree a thousand years, been the eyes of the British Empire.

I remain, Sir, with great respect, Your Excellency's most obdr. humble Servi. Jour Toronto.

Estract of a Dapatch from the Duke of Purtland to Mr. President Russell, dated Whitehall, 4th Nopember, 1797.

His Majesty has taken jato His Royal consideration the petition of the Legislative Council and House of tarily in filthy habits, in a filthy house, cannot be in this Province to appropriate a certain portion of the be provided for hereafter. imagined; and in reality could not be. When, then, waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishsomeness, and order, in houses, we have done some- each district thereof, and also of a College or Uni- do not presume to mention any particular sum as suf- the waste lands of the Crown, as, if now sold, would versity for the instruction of youth in the different bleasings of religion and religious influences and branches of liberal knowledge," and being always ready habits there : we have done something towards the to shew his parental regard for the welfere of his subintroduction of true happiness and content to the jects in the furtherance of an important as object as families and firesides of many, who now, immersed the instruction of youth, and to assist and encourage in equalor and miscry, are almost ignorant of and the exertinas of his province in laying the foundation for promoting sound learning and a syligious education, he has condescended to express his must gracious in tention to comply with the wishes of the Legislature of his Province of Upper Canada in such manner as shall be judged to be most effectual.

First, by the establishment of Free Grammer School due process of time by establishing other ecminaties of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promotion of religious and moral learning and the study of the arts and sciences. With this view, I am to direct you to consult the members of Ilia Majesty's of the Crown in Upper Canada, and report to me, in what manner and to, what extent a portion of the Crown Lands may be appropriated and rendered productive towards the formation of a fund for the above purposes, out of which Ilis Majesty may according to his pleasure allot such salaries as he shall judge proper for the school-masters of such free schools, who are to be appointed by Hie Majesty's Governor, or the person administering His Majesty's Government within the Province for the time being, subject to flis Majesty's approbation, signified through one of his principal accretaries of state.

(Cupy) Council Chamber, 6th November, 1798.

Stn .- Having received directions from the Dake of Portland, one of His Mojesty's principal Secretaries Executive Council, and the Judges and Law Office of the Crown in Upper Canada, and report to His responded to, I would have naturally relied upon Grace, in what manner, and to what extent, a portion of the waste lands of the Crown may be appropria and rendered productive towards the formation of a fund for the establishment of free Grammas Schools in those districts in which they are called for, and in due process of time by corabinhing seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promo-tion of religion and moral learning, and the study of the arts and sciences: out of which His Maiesty may. according to his pleasure, allot such salaries as he shall judge proper for the school-mesters of such free schools, who are to be appointed by His Majesty's Governor, or the person administering His Majesty's Government, subject to His Majesty's approbation.

I am to request you will be pleased to meet the Chief Justice and the members of His Majesty's Executive Council, at the Council Chamber, on Friday the 9th instant, for the purpose of taking the abov subject into your consideration, and reporting to me your opinions thereon, that I may transmit them to the Duke of Portland for His Majesty's information.

I have the honour to be. Sir. Your most obedient bomble servant. Persa Bresser. (Signed) The Report of His Mojesty's Executive Council and the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown.

Council Chamber, 1st Dec., 1798. obey 11:m. Agreeably, therefore, to the sacrifice of the work, until some mighty evil arises, speaking, as versity have hitherto consulted their Executive Coun- obedience to your order of the 6th ultimo, the mem-

any manner with its objects or interests. Even at the | and the Law Ufficers of the Crown, met together in capital laid out in the purchase of those lands is much this place on the nineteenth ultimo, and on several more productive than one lent at interest on either prioccasions aloce, and took into their consideration the vate or public occurity, and there is this additional letter of His Grace the Duke of Portland on the es- advantage on the side of the former, that both the real tablishment of Grammar Schools and other places of and the nominal value of rent will increase with the Education in the Province. It is not to be expected increasing prosperity of the country, while the real that on a subject of such extent, the opinions of so value of interest decreases with the decreasing value many persons us were assembled to consider of it, of money, in a proportion to which the increase of our should exactly coincide: I have, however, the satis- prosperity is not a counterbalance. The Board, therefaction to say, that in our general views of the system fore, considers this mode of raising the income required to be adopted we are nearly agreed, and that the dif- as whelly out of the question. ference with respect to the mode in which it is to be carried into effect, is not very considerable.

should collect the opinions of the several members of portion of the waste lands of the Crown, and lessing the Board, and digest them into one report, I took the them for a rack-rent, so incomparably the best; both liberty of distributing the subject into the five follow- because it is the cheapest, and because it leaves the ing beads, and of requesting their thoughts on each,

lat. The sum to be raised. 2nd. The number of the fund in to be appropriated. 4th. The number of 5th. The number now necessary.

It is now my duty to state to your honour the general result of the whole, and should I either mistepresent the sentiments of the Board, or fail to give the effect they deserve, I trust that your honour will im-

When the subject was first opened, it seemed to I the unanimous opinion that the intention of the royal founder of the free Grammar Schools and University of Upper Canada could not be effectuated, but by liberal provision for their cotablishment and mainte names, and each member of the Board seemed deeply impressed with a conviction that in making his cotimate of the extent of that provision, it would be much safer to allow too much than too little; for as the application of the funds will always be directed by the beneficent wiedom which has created it, the excess may at any time be applied to other purposes, equally worthy of the original intention, and equally conducive to the happiness of the Province: but it will be difficult and perhaps impossible, if the present moment be neglected, to find at a future period the means of effecting the object before un, without much expense and a delay almost subversive of the purpose.

Under this impression, the Board proceeded neider in detail the purposes to which the proposes fund should, when raised, be applied, and seemed to be unanimous in thinking that they may be reduced to three:

let. The erection of the necessary buildings;

Ind. The payment of the sclaries of the mesters; 3rd. The keeping of the buildings in repair, th purchase of books and philosophical apparatus, and other purposes ecential to places of education, but ! general tun costly to be provided by individuals.

Let. With respect to the own to be expended on the erection of the necessary buildings, the Board conneived that, in taking the average price of labour in the four Districts of the Province, the sum of £3000, provincial currency, will be sufficient to erect a plain but solid and substantial building, containing a school room sufficient to hold an hundred boys, without den- as the fund should be sufficiently productive, the towns ger to their boolth from too many being arounded to- of Cornwall and Sandwich shall each receive a similar gether; and also a set of sportments for the master, mark of the royal musificance. gether; and also a set of sportments for the master, large enough not only for the accommodation of his family, but also for the very desirable purpose of ousbling him to take a few of his pupils as buerders -Some few outhuildings may also be necressry, for the Board, is necessary for the purpose in question Assembly, humbly imploring "lile Majorty that he use of the master, which, if they will not some within on this subject I am happy to say that our calculations Such a thing as a truly religious man living volun- would be graciously pleased to direct His Government | this estimate, will not much exceed it, and may easily approach as nearly to each other as could reasonably

2nd. An the extent of the salaries of the masters Scient for that purpose t-but as it is necessary for us in making our catimate to calculate upon some given sum, and as His Excellency the Lieutemant Governor thought the sum of £100 provincial currency a sufficient allowance for the master of the echool erected under his auspices at Kingston,-we beg have to take that our so the average for the selery of the mesters of each echool, and half of it for the salary of an under-master, in case it should be thought expedient to

3rd. The sum of £30 per annum seems to be sufficient sum for keeping the building in repairs; the in those districts in which they are called for, and in provision for the purchase of books, philosophical apparatue, &c., relates to the endowment of the University rather than to that of the Grammar School, and is only mentioned that it may not appear to have been fergotten in our calculation.

It appeared, therefore, to be, the general apinion Executive Council, and the Judges and Law Officers the Board, that a sam not exceeding £3000, provincial currency, and an annual lasouse of £180, will be amply sufficient for the catablishment and support of a free Grammag School in each District. The next object was to consider the mode by which that sum and that income are to be saiged.

With respect to the farmer, the Board had but one opinion, viz., that it can only be raised by the sale of part of the waste lands of the Crown. If the institutions in question are to be deferred, until they can be provided for from the annual income of any quantity of land that can be appropriated for them, they will be deferred either until they have been superceded by other institutions, or until four or five generations of ignorance and vice have rendered them usalesa.

The annual income must equally be derived from the waste lands of the Crown, and may, in the apprebension of the Board, he raised by one or other of the four following modes:

1st. By the sale of so much of those lands so will raise a sum which, if invested in the British funds, will produce the sum of £180 as

2nd. By recerving such a portion of those lands as, when leased, will produce that sum as

3rd. By appropriating to the same purpose suc parts of the present Crown Reserves as are apable of yielding a present rent; or, 4th. By selling, a portion of the waste lands of

the Crown (always distinguishing between waste lands of the Crown and Crown Reserves) and laying out the proceeds in the purchas of lands which, from their quality, local situation, or state of cultivation, either yield or may be made to yield a present rent.

On each of these modes the Board begs leave to phait the following considerations: With respect to the first, it observes that, baside

the disadvantage of the daily decreasing value of an income which is to be applied to a permanent purpose —and which arises from money or which is reserved in money; it will require the sale of a quantity of land, considerably beyond any that the Board would venture to mention, to raise a sum which, at the rate £150 as interest. For we conceive it to be generally, lands in this country are capable, from quality, situa- Clergy Reserves.

Of the remaining three modes the Board considers that which proposes to provide the necessary income. As it was your honour's pleasure that the chairman by reserving for the use of these institutions a certain funds of Crown Reserves, from which the public purposes of the Province may hereafter be supplied, untouched; but it is certain that the present circumactes to be appropriated. 3rd. The purposes to which stances of the Province do not authorise us to expect much income from each a source for some years at Schools and the places where they are to be erected. It may therefore be necessary to break in upon the Crown Reserves, and to appropriate such of them as are now capable of yielding rent to the present murpure; and should the fund, even after this assistance. be still inadequate, nothing will remain but to recur to the fourth of the proposed modes, and to lay out a part of the sum arising from the sales in the purchase

The object which next engaged the income required.

The object which next engaged the attention of the Board was to consider in what parts of the several Districts of the Province the proposed schools and seminary should be erected. On this point we were unanimous in thinking that the towns of Cornwall, Kingston, Newark and Sandwich, are the most proper places for the sites of the four schools. We were equally unanimous in considering the town of York se entitled to the University, both as being the east of the Executive Government, the Legislature, and the Courts of Justice, and as being by far the most convenient spot in the Province for all general purposes, its situation being nearly central, and headen its aceemibility by water, the proposed high road from the one and of the Province to the other being pagessarily to pees through it, or near it.

There was not the same coincidence of opinion with respect to the number of schools which the several sembers of the Board consider as now necessary,-Each part of the Province seemed to have its claims, and might consider itself as injured if it were postponed to any other; some of the gentlemen were of opinion that four schools were now necessary, and that the whole number should be begun at the same time; others thought that besides the necessity of managing the fund in the most frugal manner, the present cir-cumstances of the Province do the salt for the erection of more than two schools, and that if the situations of these two are obviously selected, not with a view to any particular District, but to the Province at large. there will be no room for any jealousy among the everal parts of it. After some discussion this opinion was accoded to, and the towns of Kingston and Newark were selected, the former for the Eastern and the latter for the Western half of the Province. But it was at the same time stipulated and agreed that, as case

Nothing new remains but that I should state to your honour the extent of the appropriation of waste lands, which in the conceptions of the members of the

I believe I may state it as our ununimous episien produce the sum of £18,000 provincial currency, acacre, the quantity required will be nearly \$00,000 acres, or ten townships, after the deduction of the Crown and Clergy sevent

It is obvious that if the four schools are all erected mmediately,-and the allowence which our entire proposes for them is not extravagent,-a much lerger erseary, and consequently a much larger appropriation must be made. But in the manner in which we propose that the find should be measured, we conceive that the quantity above mentioned will not only be amply sufficient for the establishment and support of the four schools, but will be nearly if not quite adequate to the erection and endowment of the University which the Royal bounty has promised to provide for us, whenever the advancement of the Province calle for such an institution.

Having trespessed so long upon your honour's time and attention, I shall not trouble you with the detail of the meaner in which we conveive that the proposed fund should be managed, because I hope that it will be sufficiently apparent from the following resolutions, into which the Board has condensed all that it had to offer on the interesting and important subject which has engaged it: I have therefore the homour to inform you that the members of His Majesty's Enscutive Council, the Judges and the Law Officers of the Crown, after much reflection and deliberation on the matter referred to them, are of opinion;

let. That an appropriation of 500,000 acres, a ten townships, after deducting the Crown and Clergy seventhe, will be a sufficient fund for the notablisha and maintenance of the royal foredation of four Grammar Schools and an University in the Previous of Up

2nd. That the present aircumstances of the Previace call for the exection of two of those schools, one at the town of Kingston, the other at the town of Nemark

3rd. That for the purpose of building a plain but solid and substantial house, containing a school-room oufficient to coursis 100 boys, and spartments for the meeter, large enough for the accommodation of a mo-derate family and the reception of from ten to twenty boys so boarders, the sum of E2000 provincial on rency for each will be a sufficient allowance.

4th. That for the purpose of ruising that sum a portion of the appropriation be sold in the manner di-rected by His Grace the Duke of Portland with sospect to the other waste lands of the Crown.

5th. That for the purpose of defraying the salaries of a master and under-master, in case an under-master should be thought necessary, and also for the purpose of keeping the buildings in repair, and making such additions thereto as circumstances shall require, the annual som of £180 provincial currency for each school will be a sufficient allowance.

6th. That is order to raise this sanual com, each parts of the waste lands of the Crown in the did parts of the Province be selected, as from the quality of the soil, or from their local situation, are meet likely of 5 per cent, per ancien, would yield the sum of to yield an annual rent-and that they be lessed in the manner heretofore recommended by His Mejesty's Sta,-I have the honour to inform you, that in shough perhaps not eniversally true, that whenever Executive Council with respect to the Crown and reserved and leased be insufficient for the purposes whose principles are hostile and irreconcileable, but intellect in the nineteenth century does this dishonest above mentioned, a similar selection be made from the disturbs social order by unsettling the property of the and intolerant measure exhibit!

be sold, and the money arising from the sale invested the Logislature may, with equal justice, seize upon in the purchase of other lands so situated as to yield and confiscate the property of individuals as that of a present tent.

to the two echools at Kingston and Newark. 10th. That the provision for the establishment a

maintenance of the University be at least equal to that of different persuasions, each esparate from the other; of the four echoule taken together.

I have the honour to be.

ke. Ac. kc., J. ELMOLDY, C. J. (Signed) (Signed) Persa Rosses

MEMORIAL. To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada:

Bishop of Toronto,

RESPECTIVLLY SHEWSTH .--

tion of your Honourable House, intituled " An Act to perience. "provide for the separate exercise of the Collegiate House to countenance a measure so deadly to the population. best interests of man, yet the very fact that it has been presented is so alarming as to justify a brief reference to its objects, its character, and its conse-

I. Its Objects.

1. The leading object of the Bill is to place all forms of error upon an equality with truth, by patronizing equally within the same Institution an unlimited number of sects, whose doctrines are absolutely irreconcileable; - a principle in its nature atheistical, and so monstrous in its consequences, that, if successfully carried out, it would utterly destroy all that is pure and holy in morals and religion, and would lead to greater corruption than any thing adopted during the madress of the French Revolution, when that unhappy country abjured the Christian Falth, and set up in its stead the worship of the Goddess of Reason Such a fatal departure from all that is good, is without a parallel in the history of the world; unless indeed some resemblance to it can be found in Pagan Rome, which, to please the nations she had conquered, condescended to associate their impure idolatrice with her own.

2. In accordance with this godless principle, the second object of the Bill is to destroy the Royal Charter of the University of King's College, and to deprive it of its endowment, and to spply the latter to purposes which His late Majesty King George the Fourth never contemplated, much less those who petitioned successfully for the Charter and Endowment. Two things were prayed for, -first, the means of educating young men for the Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Church of the Empire, and of which the Sovervign is the Temporal Head; secondly, the power to open the College or University for secular learning to the whole popula. the University of King's College of an endowment tion. Both were most graciously granted by the which is the gift of the Crown, and thus it introduces the government of a Council whose members were all of society. If the Patents for land are to be touched, this the most important of all points, - namely, Reli- and public and private property is alike placed at the and such as cannot be entertained for a moment by a gion, there might be perfect unity. The Visitor was mercy of a reckless and changing majority. The the Bishop of Quebec, and the President the Arch- University of King's College holds its property by descen of York; so that the religious traching in the direct grant from the Crown, and its title to the same University might be that which the Royal founder is equally if not more clear than that by which the professed, and was aworn to maintain as the religion Religious and Collegiate Institutions of Lower Caof the Empire.

Ring George the Fourth had an undoubted right to and applied at the will of the Legislature, it is only grant the Charter and Endowment; and being once the commencement of an evil that all good men must granted, after long and careful enquiry and deliberation, as was the case in this instance, I contend do not believe it) willing to conficate the University firmly, but respectfully, that it is not competent for any power or authority to take them away, or apply them to purposes foreign to, and inconsistent with, the Royal Intention. The King, in victur of his Coronation oath, had not the punet to patroniae or establish Canada; for it is not to be supposed that when conany other form of worship, within the University of flucation once commences, it will be permitted to King's College, then that of the National Faith; and stop, more especially since the temptation will be it is well known that His Majesty neither did nor much greater. The endowment of the University of could profess any other; and yet the proposed Bill King's College amounts only to two hundred and drops the principal object of the Charter, namely, that, so far as religious instruction is concerned, the longing to the Collegiate and Religious Institutions. Christianity taught shall be that of the United Church of Lower Canada exceeds two millions of scree, as of England and Ireland, and no other, and opens the appears from the following table:door to every species of error taught by the numerous sects which have dissented from that pure branch i of the Catholic Church of Christ.

So deeply was the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge impressed with this view of the subject, that they presented a selection of the works of the best Divines of the Church of England, to the amount of five hundred pounds, sterling, as a commencement of a Library for the Divinity department.

3. The third prominent object of this deadly mea ours is to restrain the Moyal preregative, so that no Royal Charter shall in future be granted for the establishment of any Seminary whatever, with nower to confor degrees, except the proposed Institution, and which is to be constituted a complete monopole of ecience, and of what it calls Divinity, and so to preclude any class of Her Majesty's subjects, whatever their wishes may be, from escaping its tyrannical and intolerant provisions, and prevent them from erecting Seminaries for the secular and religious justruction of their own youth: thus instituting a refinement of intolerance and slavery unknown in the worst of times.

4. The fourth object is insidiously and indirectly, but virtually and effectually, to proceribe in this British Colony the Church of England, the bulwark of the Protestant faith, the Church of the Sovereign cluding them from all professional education and The Crown will be degraded in the eyes of the people, science; and each is the bitter hostility manifested by that they seek to involt the Church of England in the person of your Memorialist, by inventing for him a men title, instead of "Bishup of Toronto," conferred rests by the British econtitution of establishing Bishoprice, and settling the titles of the Incumbents

thereof. IL THE CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSED UNI-

1. It is decidedly irreligious and revolutionary piace it not only attempts to hold up the Christian religion to the contempt of wiched men, by establish- are not machines, nor are their minds malleable like | Revolution itself.

whole country. The University of King's College 8th. That if, after this addition, the fund be still holds its endowment by the same title by shich the the University.

2. It is even worse than revolutionary, for the vernor, or person administering the Government, in idooment of King's College, New York, was left Council, shall be of opinion that the circumstances of untouched by the Revolution, and remains at this the Province call for the erection of two other schools, iday in the sole possession of that fustitution: the and also that the appropriation fund is sufficient not only change was the name, which, after the peace of only to bear the expense of the erection and endos- 1782, was altered from King's to Columbia College. ment of those two schools, but also to leave a residue ! So far were our neighbours from breaking down, or sufficient for the establishment and future maintenance even undesting, literary institutions, that they have at of a seminary of a larger and more comprehensive na- all times been gestionely disposed to support and to ture, the same steps be pursued with respect to such build them up; much less have they attempted the echools as have been recommended with respect monstrous novelty of combining all sorts of religious sects in one great institution. On the contrary, they have been liberal in bestowing grants on the Colleges and they have been most scrupuleus in all that they did to guard and protect the rights of conscience; they felt that to establish and build up requires windom and ability, but to break down what is useful, I perfectly accord with this Report in all its parts, venerable, and holy, requires, instead of ability and talent, the mere exertion of arbitrary and reckless

3. The most prominent result of such an experiment se that of uniting all denominations of Christions, as well as persons of no religion, in the management of the same institution, must of necessity be The Memorial of Joun, by Divine Permission, anarchy. It is certainly the first experiment of the kind ever contemplated in any country; and to hope that a University so managed can proceed in harmony That a Hill has been presented for the considera- and with efficiency, is to set at naught all former ex-

4. It is true the Charter has been already altered and University functions of the College established by the Legislature, but such alterations had been "at the ciry of Toronto, in Upper Canada, for incor- previously assented to by the Crown, and it left the porating certain other Colleges and Collegiate Insti- vital portions uninjured. The endowment remained "turious of that division of the Province with the untouched, and the Divinity Department was malu"University; and for the more efficient establishment tained on its original footing; and while nothing can "and satisfactory government of the same." to which be more now as toos exclusive in its character than Bill enactments are immuned, which, in the opinion the Charter of King's College now is, yet it is secured of your Memorialist, are subversive of the sacred from anarchy, and confusion, and its efficiency made rights of conscience, as well as of property, and alto- certain, by vesting the power of carrying its provisious gether repugnant to the Beltish Constitution, and to into effect, so far as appointments are concerned, in eivit and religious liberty. And although your Me-the Crown, where it ought to be, and which I firmly morialist deems it impossible for your Honourable believe to be satisfactory to the great majority of the

III. ITA CONSEQUENCES.

1. It excludes from all participation of the advantages granted by the Royal Charter and Endowment, cressry for your Memorialist to dwell upon the details the Church for whose benefit they were more cape- of the Bill for it it be as your Memorialist is convinced, cially designed, except on conditions to which that based on principles at once inconsistent with the rightest Church can never consent. Lamentably would the conscience, and of civil and religiousliberty, it less little United Church of England and Ireland descend from importance to enter upon the minor objections, such her high and lufty position, were she to place the purity; as the deplorable unacquaintance with literary Instiof her doctrine, and the teachers thereof, in the great tutions every where displayed,- the cumbrous and school of her faith,—the nursety of her Bishops, Press impracticable machinery,—the discordant nature of under the control of bodies of which some have no &c. It may be sufficient to remark that the adoption acknowledged religious character, and others are the . of the Bill will be to destroy a noble Institution, which avowed fore of her. Articles, Creeds, and Discipline. If left unmolested, would, in a short time, shed a lustre When I consider the sacred responsibilities entailed , over the whole Province; and this without the alightest upon those whom God has called to preside over the necessity, since it is quite competent for the Legistuilles of the youth dectined for the ministry of our lature to grant separate endowments to such Chrishuly Church, I feel it is impossible they can be suf- ; tien denominations as it may delight to honour, withfered to take part in such an Institution as that con- out trenching on the rights of the Church of England,

If it be said that neither the proposed Caput, nor Board of Coutrol, are to be permitted to meddle with attached to an institution so unnaturally combined, for, executes the laws, and controls the several Cut- honour. leges as it may think At; and under such a system, neither the students of the Church of England, nor their instructors, can be preserved from dangerous associations, and from the constant presence of error and schism, against which we are bound to pray.

Now it is to be remembered that His late Majesty extent; but if it is to be confiscated without trason, by the Land Chapcellor. That document is of a very deplore. There may be a majority found (though of King's College; but in a very short time, should so wicked a thing be consummated, another majority will be found, fortified by so unprincipled a prece- Her Majesty greatly lamonts that any portion of her subdent, to confiscate the like endowments in Lower Joes should be suffering distress, but it is a source of sinwill be found, fortified by so unprincipled a precetwenty-five thousand acres, whereas the property be- brought the landed interest of Britain to the verge of

dibana moun ma tomaning more:		
The Ursuline Convent of Quebec	164,616	80168
The Uranimes of Three Rivers	34,909	*
Recollerts	945	•
Bishop and Seminary of Quebec	693,324	*
Jesuite		
St. Sulpiciana, Montreal	250,191	**
General Hospital, Quebec	25,497	. **
Do. Do. Montreal	404	••
Hotel Dieu, Quebec	14,112	**
Lours Grises	42;336	*
•		

2,185,179 " Your Memorialist deprecates touching one single acre of these endowments; they are all dedicated to secred purposes, and should be held secred. What have set a most disastrous example to the community he contends for, is, that the Endowment of the Uni- over which they preside. The trunnt apprentice when versity of King's College is equally sacred, and that, if it be taken away (which God forbid) the time will conner, sooner or later, when so productive a precedent will be applied to their confication. Your Memorishet therefore prays that the Endowment of the University of King's College may remain as it is, undisturbed, and be feels assured that no one who honestly wishes to preserve the endowments in Lower Canada. can, with any consistency, vote for its confecation.

3. A third consequence will flow from this measure, should it unfortunately pass, highly detrimental to the and of the Empire; to degrade her ministry by ex- character and working of the British Constitution. scedemical honours, except with the secrifice of con- and henceforth its gifts will be despised as so much waste paper, and the salutary influence of the Soverthe framers of this measure to the National Faith, eign and the Representative, become unfalt and un-

known. 4. A fourth consequence will be, the certain die- delivered by the lier. Dr. McVicat, at the late inauggrace that so wicked a measure, should it become law, uration of Mr. Ches. King, as President of Columbia upon him by his Sovereign, with whom the sole power | will reflect upon the Province. No attempt has ever College, New York, will be read with interest at the been made in any country professing Christinaity, to present time. How humiliating the reflection, that place all the errors of weak and wicked men on an such sentiments could not consistently be uttered equality with Gospel truth. An attempt was indeed within the popularized precincts of the Toronto made in Pressia some years ago by a stretch of tyran- University! nical power, senseely compatible even with despotism, gogues could learn wisdom from words delivered in to amalgamate, as it were, the Lutheran and Calvin- an institution, which, endowed by Royalty, was preistic denominations, but it has signally failed. Men served in all its Christian integrity by the hands of

7th. That if the income arising from the lands so ling in the same Seminary various denominations iron. What a melancholy specimen of the march of

5. Another consequence of the measure, is that it featroys the value of academical degrees; for those insufficient, a further portion of the appropriated land lends of the Colony are held by their proprietors, and it confers will at heat be acknowledged only within the Province, whereas degrees conferred under the Royal Charter are recognised throughout the British asy "training," Sir, in contradistinction to mere imparte Empre, because they emanate from the Crown. Thus the destruction of the Charter of the University of King . College, takes away all that is honourable in the degrees, and leaves them worthless.

6. Agair, the provisions of the Bil preclude the lightest hoje that any one will ever by gift or bequest, endow a literary or religious Seminary in this ments of national safety, that heat product of education, shappy Province. No person could be found so pulish as to do so, under restrictioss so absord.restrictions which hinder the denor from giving the power of management of the Endowment to whom he more than I would, the praises of Shakapeare or of Milchoses, and in the way he desires, or to acquire from the for Angle-Sazon education, in all its stering visiting to the control of the co the Crown the immunities and privileges essential to the Crown the immunities and privileges conential to deep inbred strain resulting from it, do we of the New a University, and which confer upon it dignity and World owe our national glory, as they of the old world

7. A further perniciosa consequence which affords of meddling continually, and session after seed sion, with Heminaries of learning, and which ought. Continual Europe, has passed harmless over the sterner never to be touched except in causa of extreme necessity. The senseless and unjust clamoure reised against the University of Kim's Colling against and the old-fashioued English oak. Learning could not save Germany—acience and the colling against and the old-fashioued english oak. the University of King's College, operated so far a few years ago upon a Government more disposed at the I trated by religion-could and did save England, and I jears ago upon a Government more disposed at the trace in religious could may long save her. Let me not then, sir, in time to yield to expediency that adhere firmly to pray to this he mininterpreted. What I here stand to praise and sound principle, as to induce it to countenance certain amendments of the Charter (as they were called), and in which, for the aske of peace, the: College Council reluctantly acquireced, and certainly in the hope that the Institution would never again be molected. But although its enomies were, for a time, satisfied, yet the desire of novelty which generally marks the absence of correct principles, bee called up a new compinery against King's College, and the result is the measure now before your Honourable House, in which its enenice seem cordially to agree (if in nothing else) in their implecable enmity to the Church of England, and are willing to surrender or modify their distinctive views and doctrines, provided they can accomplish the destruction of the only literary and religious institution of any character within the Province of Upper Canada. Precedents are thus afferded of continually disturbing the University of King's College, and destroying that tranquility and respose which are essential to the prosperity and well-being of seats of learning.

IV. Having thus touched upon the objects, charseter, and consequences of the proposed measure for destroying the University of King's College, and arising upon its endowments, it does not appear neor the integrity of the University of King's College.

In conclusion, your Memorialist respectfully, but of right, claims the continuance of the same protection, the Divinity Students, then why should they be privileges and immunities for the University of Kine. College, which are possessed, without him to that which the Bill seeks to establish. But this mulestation, by the Itoman Catholic Seminaries and cannot be. The proposed University, through its institutions of Lower Canada, and to which it is Caput, Board of Control, and Convocation, legislates equally entitled by every principle of justice and

Should your Memorialist unhappily fail in arresting the further progress of this fatal Bill in the Provincial Logislature, he has still the consulation to know that it is one of those measures which cannot be finally disposed of by the Colonial authorities, as it deals with and compromises the most important principles 2. The measure uncettles all property, by depriving of revealed Religion, and must be referred to the Imperial l'arliament : and he feele satisfied that it will be viewed by that august body in the same light, as a measure obnoxious to every right principle, human Christian nation. And your memorialist, &c.

Toronto, November, 1843.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Houses of Parliament were opened on the 31st nada hold theirs, though very inferior in value and of January, the Speech from the throne being delivered common place character, its only interesting feature being the following allusion to the free trade question: "Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you upon the improved condition of commerce and manu-actures; it is with regret that Her Majesty, has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingsom have proceeded from the owners and occupants of the land. ere gratification to her Majesty to witness the increased apness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people and country."

An amendment to the address was moved in both the Houses, condemnatory of the policy which has suin. We regret to say that it was lost by a considerable majority. It is to be hoped, however, that the protective party, which has been gradually gaining strength, will be able during the session to offer an effective opposition to measures, which if persisted in must be productive of the most disastrous results.

THE BAILROAD LOTTERY.

Most wisely have the City Corporation declined to have anything to do with this undertaking. We commend both the prudence and the morality of their deciaion. It would have been objectionable in the highest degree to invest the funds of the Corporation in a scheme, the success of which is extremely doubtful ;and by countenancing a game of chance (for the Tirage is nothing else) our civic authorities would arraigned for gambling in some of our discreditable Taverna, might have legitimately pleaded in arrest of judgment, the precedent thus furnished to him; -and convicted might have exclaimed with the poet,

"Little villains oft submit to file That great over may enjoy their wealth in state!" We had purposed noticing this week two most exraordinary communications which recently appeared in the Patriot, defending Lotteries on Scriptural grounds-but the crowded state of our columns prevents us from doing so. At an early opportunity however, we shall advert to this daringly profane misapplication of God's word, which outrages equally non decency and common sense.

ANGLO-SAXON RDUCATION.

The following eloquent passage, from an Address Would that our time-serving dema-

Addressing Mr. King, the Rev. speaker remarked: While L unite in congratulation, that a " public man " as alsowing that your own education, Sir, was in schools of another mark—in the schools of our ancestral fand—where year, v. i :which learning and laborious study and careful trainingintellectual moral, religious training-is made to lie a the fundation of all other attainments in education. I hanwledge-not learning merely, not science only, not sogmetic opinions at all-but that quet, solid, unobtrusive "training." which constitutes, I may say, distinctly, Angio-liston education, wherever that race is found. In my own survey of foreign schools, Sir, some years since, deeper learning I found in the schools of Germany-deeper science I found in the schools of France, and more precocions and versatile talent in our unn ; but deeper sie- i the union of the gentleman, the scholar and the Christian, I found nowhere more truly worked out than in the higher schools of England. Nor do I deem such praise of ton: for Anglo-Saxon education, in all its starting vir-tues, is our heritage as well as theres; and to that same do theirs. With them of England, it has not only made must of a little island a world-wide empire, but it has based that empire on foundations too deep for the currents of could not save Germany -science could not save France, but the old Angle-Saxon education -education interpenethis be misinterpreted. What I here stand to praise and plead for, is not English achools or English universities, but the maintenance and advance in our land and wherethe achiller's hirthright, the common law of our race, our Angro-nazon inneritance—solid, classical, religious train-ing—coming down as it does, from the time of Alfred, bearing as it does, the marks of good King Edward, and steading side by side in English history with the Magna Charta of John and the Bill of Rights of the Revolution.

ST. GEORGE'S PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE

the old English universities now standing.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, the 19th, the Annual Meeting of the could consecution. In consequence of the debt still unlimabove Society was held in St. George's Church.

Diving Service was read by the Rey. De Lett. who Divine Service was read by the Rev. Dr. Lett, who afterwards took the chair; and having made some preparatory remarks, called on the Secretary, Captain ! Lefroy, to read the report of the operation of the Society during the past year.

REPURT Those to whom the practical working of a society has been committed, must ever consider the expiration of each year of its existence as a period of deep and solemn relection, especially should that society have been formed ciety, for the premotion of objects of common interest and acknowleded obligation, the effectual carrying out of which stands as a witness of our fidelity, as Christians and members of the Church of England, in the discharge of those duties in which we being many become one bedy in Christ and every one members one of another. And if this be the case when a well established career of usefulness has been bytere, and Descone, -either directly or indirectly, the bodies in which the various powers are lodged, &c. | pursued, much more must it be so, when, as in the present case, its career is but commencing—and when its members are called upon to test the reality of that zeal which its establishment elicited, and the sincerity of the resolutions so freely expressed, by the fruits of the first year of their organization. The Committee are far from intending by the auggestion of those considerations to imply lisatisfaction with the results which it has become their luty to report to you; nevertheless while acknowledgwith thankfulness the degree of usefulness with which recal and apply that heart searching command, "even so ye, when ye shall have done all things which are com-manded you, say, we are unprofitable servants. We have

done that which was our duty to do."

Soon after the first meeting of the Association on the
15th, March last, active steps were taken to canvas the
district and procure subscriptions. This object was less
perfectly effected than, it is hoped, will be the case in of the Church of England become known, for the register-

ng of whom a book has been prepared.

The result was a list of 291 subscribers and an aggreare result was a 10t of 201 subscribers and an aggregate collection of £170, including a sum of £70. 6s. 3d. which had been raised a short time previously for Communican Place, and £20 14s. ed. for th. George's Utherch lufant School. These sums have been included by the committee among the offerings to the Church Society, as directly belonging to its prescribed sphere of extrion. Of, the among their discount to the communication of the general purposes the experts on. the amount raised for general purposes three-fourths were returned by the Parischial Society to the Committee, who after full consideration, decided on appropriating the whole sum to the formation of a fund for the erection of

with much pleasure that the Committee call attenthe government of a Council whose members were all of siciety. If the Patents for land are to be conscience, and divine, offensive to conscience and social order, tion to these figures, as supporting all that was advanced of the United Church of England and Ireland, that in there is an end to the permanency of any Institution, and such as caused be entertained for a moment by a st our first meeting as to the efficiency and value of Parochial organization. The fourth part of the sum collected for general purposes last year actually exceeds by a small amount, the whole sum collected in the district for the Parent Society the previous year. Prior to the establishment of the Parachial Branch we have for the year ending March 1848, from the report of the Parent Society, first year of the working of the Parochial Branch, we have collected for general purposes £62 5s. 8d; onefourth to Parent Society, amounts to Lis 11s. 5d. shew

ng an increase even to the l'arent Society of £1 5a. 11d.

During the past year, two special subscriptions have
seen raised for the reduction of the debt on St. George's been enabled to pay off £100 of the principal debt to the Bank of Upper Canada, and to relieve, to that extent, a member of the Society whose unfortunate and painful po ition of personal liability for that debt, is well known to most of the members, and demands our continued sympathy and exertion.

By the second subscription £45 has been collected to-

wards payment for the Church bell. It is not the wish of the Committee to bring too promiently torunal the local claims on the Christian benevalence and liberality of the members of the Society. teresting and urgent as these are, and affording as they do an ample field for all our exertions, they are yet but a part of the objects for which we are associated, and it is only ithen we pass beyond them, and unite ourselves with members of the Church of England throughout the diocess, in those which are common to the whole body, that we realize the full purpose of its organization. The reduction of the large debt still pressing on St. George's thurch; the exection of a schoolhouse; the extension of the Infant School; these are all objects which appeal association, but we must not forget that there are others. real will not be made in valu. Foremost among these the Committee desire to place the formation of a fund for the endowment of a University, to be framed in conformity to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.
And without dwelling longer on a theme so fraught with
so many painful recollections as that presented by the
recent alteration in the constitution of King's College. they desire emphatically to declare their conviction that no event has ever so imperatively summined all faithful children of the Church to a unanimous effort on her behalf as this deplorable dismissal of religion from the only lustitution to which her youth have hitherto been able to look for a liberal education. Proposed by Mr. THOS. CHAMPIUN, seconded by Dr.

Bows, and Readed, -2. That this Parachial Branch of the Church inciety desires to record with thankfulness to Almighty find the measure of success He has been pleased to grant to our exertions during the past year. Proposed by Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, seconded by Mr. S. B.

Hannan, and Renderd, -3. That it is matter of regret that we are obliged to hold our meeting in this sacred edifice; and that this necessity should excite us to redoubled exertions to liquidate the debt on the Church, in order to justify us in building a School-house, where not only may the children of our parish receive a sound Scriptural educa-tion, but also where similar meetings may be held. Proposed by J. R. Ronisson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Tuos.

Cuanton, Eq. and Rendred. That the experience of the past year has fully borne out the principle adopted at our first meeting. vis., that parochal organization is the best means of carrying out the objects and making the operation of the thurch Society more generally known. Proposed by Hon. J. H. Camanon, seconded by Capt.

Remired. - 5. That we receive with much pleasure and trainfule the Pastoral Letter of our Venerable Diocesan. in the subject of the establishment, and endowment, of a ready, according to our ability, to answer the call his Lordonip has so feelingly and powerfully made upon usProposed by Mr. William Stander, seconded by Resolved .- 6. That the following gentlemen be the

Servetary Committee. The ex-officio members, together with Mr. A. Fleming Rev. Dr. Beaven J. H Cameron " C. Heath " T. H. Heward William Cayley Henry Sherwood - John B. Robinson inn - Spraggy
- Adam Wilson
- T. Worthington " Young C Flemmer

Mr. J. G. Honne in moving the second resolution, spok first year of our existence as a Branch Society, and although we have heard with regret that other congregations in this city have not done quite so well, it may partly be secounted for by 9t. James' congregation having been dispersed by the late fire, which however disastrous to that Church has no doubt increased our own means. That our Church has no doubt increased our own means. That our means have been increased in certain, by the fact that our district has paid into the Parent Society this year, about sixteen pounds, a fourth part of the whole which we have collected for general purposes, and this fourth is nearly equal to the whole sum collected last year in the same division of the city.—But this is not all, for the demands on St. George's congregation for "Special Purposes" have been of rauch larger amount, and I believe I am curved in stating that upwards of £300 have been collected for special purposes—and I regret to add that much remains to be done.—We have still the heavy debt of the church to pay off, which at present bears very unequally on the congregation. We have to build a School-house, and we must also lend the utmost of our aid towards the New Church University. If every head of a family attending our church was to give what he could really afford towards, such objects as I have mentioned, we would at our next meeting have much greater reason to be thankful for our success than at present; for if you divide the total sum of our contributions among the total of our congrugation it As no American Citizen fears to defend the principles of gives but a trifle for the average. Heing, however, thank-the latter, because written in England's annals, so let no ful for what we have already achieved and hoping better American scholar, the former because best exemplified for the future, I move the second resolution.

The Rev. Dr. BEAVES, in moving the third Resolution

enlarged most ably and fully on the various reasons that made it matter of regret to Churchmen, that the Church

in course of removal; but still it was much to be regretted that this beautiful building was not permanently dedicated and offered to God, though by license of the Bishop, and by common consent of the people, it was set apart as a temple dedicated to the Most High. But although these temple dedicated to the Most Figh. But attough these reasons were sufficient he would bring forth others, why a Church was ill adapted to meetings partaking in any degree of a secular character. It precludes the audience from those natural expressions of approbation by which one man encourages another in public speaking, and which are, in many cases, of service to the speaker, and help to beautiful this own energy, and increase by symmethy the are, in many cases, of service to the speaker, and help to keep alive his own energy, and increase by sympathy the meters of his hearers. Such in a public room, are not only allowable, but, as he said before, satisfactory and encouraging. But in the Church it is not so; and the sanctity of the place checks, and properly so, such exmeeting like the present, where a Society of the Church had met together to consider their duties and encourage one another, in promoting the cause of the Church's wel-fare, how much more so did it apply to other meetings, for holding which, for want of some other heiding, the for holding which, for want of some other building, the Church had to be opened,—meetings of a secular nature, vestry meetings, where pecuniary matters were chiefly treated ou, and warmth and excitement might prevail, as too frequently is the case when we discuss matters of a worldly character. Such warmth-such expressions—if kept within due bounds, were in some cases useful and necessary; but the place should always be considered, and that which in a room, or a Vestry, was natural, and that which in a room, or a Vestry, was natural, and it might be becoming, must be regarded in the Church as irreverent and unbecoming. But the wording of the latter part of the Resolution reminded him of the chief object for which a building was required.—"That the children of Church-our district might receive a sound Scriptural education." carth—te Before going into the question of education—sound scrip-tural education—to which he would presently advert, considerations arose as to the effect, even upon children, of using the Church for a school-room. First, then, he might alfule to the pews and fittings of the Church, which were liable to be defaced or injured. Then, too, levity? under ordinary circumstances pleasing and becoming, nay, natural, to the infant mind- and which can hardly be suppressed, is out of place in the Church. The teacher, also, in many cases, finds the tale, or other mirthful and persuasive language, more useful in preserving the attention of the children, and winning them to their studies, than the frown or more grave and serious teaching; but to include in these useful gids to teacher and pupil, the sanc tity of the place is lost sight of, and that reverence for the House of God, felt by children who only enter there during the solemn service of prayer, is forgotten, when they thus become accustomed to meet therein more frequently for the purposes of instruction. The Rev. Doctor, then ably expounded his views on the subject of the instruction and training of children, particularly dwelling on the necessity for the establishment of schools, where, not only on Sindays, but in the week also, day by day, the children of the district might receive a sound scriptural fifty-two meetings in a long year likely to have any fixed voured to make the young, not only learn the Catechiam, but understand it, would suppose that the Sunday School alone was sufficient for that purpose. The Rev. speaker adverted to his own experience, in which he had generally had the advantage of a Day School, in and by means of which he could have the youth taught the Scriptures and the Catechism on the week days, and stated that he found the Day School of the utmost assistance to him in laying a foundation for his own instructions. Not only this, but of a more general kind for which it is hoped that an apand the selection of books, even on secular subjects; for experience proved, that all teachers and all books exercised an influence in directly upon the religious character of the young, either for good or for evil. And how could the Church ensure that this influence would be salutary, unless she had the control of both teachers and books ! And here he would advert to a common calumny, one which he understood had been recently repeated in one of the public prints.—that when we speak of the Church, we mean the likewise, and compantly with the Clergy, the Church. The Christian Laity do in fact take the warmest interest in this and other questions of like nature. Appeal to the Clergy, and few will be found who will not express the omfort such interest and support has afforded them. Veyer was the subject of education more urgently brought Reserved.—1. That the Report now read be adopted.

Proposed by T. O. Honne, Esq., seconded by Dr. of Infidelity, had been actively at work for some years in trying to engross education to itself. This spirit had first seized the Common Schools, and had now laid its hand seized the Common Schools, and had now laid its hand upon the University: but that subject, and the Pastoral Letter of the Bishop, would be presently specially advocated by another speaker. He therefore again pressed the subject of education of children, in accordance with the views of the Church, and pressed upon the audience that every argument in tayour of the erection of a School-house was an argument for making continued and more stren nous evertions to ensure the liquidation of the debt of the Church. He stated the steps which had already been taken for that purpose, and the portion of the debt to which they applied; and suggested that similar means might be employed for putting the remander in train for liquidation. he reverted to the necessity for exercion for that purpose, for reasons previously stated; and added the further consideration, that it was necessary to secure to those who had purchased pews in the Church the rights guaranteed to them. He was no advocate for the sale or purchase of pews; but contracts had been entered into, and they should be faithfully fulfilled. The Rev. gentleman concluded a long and highly interesting address, which was issented to with the deepest attention, by moving the Re-

> with Resolution, with the tenor of which he most fully agreed. It referred to a document which has been recently addressed to Churchmen by their Diocesan; and whatever difference of opinion there might be among them, he felt the Diocess.

that the language used in that document would be at that the language used in that document would be at-mitted by all who had read it to be literally and shirify approache—that it was indeed a feeling and a powerful appeal. It was, unhappily, not more powerful has the encumstances to which it referred were depletable and unprecedented. Not contented with depriving the Chirch for England of her interest in a Royal endowment, as if the gift of a king were unworthy of the respect accorded to that of any private cruzen, her enemies had consequent their injustice by taking away the very Charter of her University also. Churchmen might, perhaps, had that here left them, have felt less cause of complaint; for their was Christian piety and liberality enough in the body to furnish, if needful, another endowment; but it was head that the result of years of toil and wisdom should be swear away in a moment, and the Church be reduced to the necessity of reconstructing from the foundation all of which they had witnessed the growth, and hoped, with meessity of reconstructing from the foundation and when they had witnessed the growth, and hoped, with God's blessing, to see the fruit also. "Bown with it is those who would see the Church abulished, that the restraint of religion might be abolished also; of those who would see the altar overthrown because of the glory that burns span it, and the terriple destroyed because of the voice of right enustries, temperature, and judgment to come, that is head within its walls. And who knows how soon, it present them is a the Old World has seen. Christianity translate under foot—the "big ha' Bible" hauled in derision at the tail of an ass—and the infidel priests of the proper of their ecclesiastical garment, and amounting their adherance to a religion of "liberty, equality, and morality;" and another Voltaire and another Marst, it representatives of atherem and marser, declaring the crust of the people to be,—"Death is an eternal step?" In felt that it was high time for the true sons of the Church to put forth their strength, and to show to their rales that of the people to be,—" Death is an examal slass?" Refet that it was high time for the true mass of the Chant to put forth their strength, and to show to their rules that the rights of 200,000 people were not to be transled as with impunity. The University had been liberalized, but that was not enough. The Clergy Reserves must be attacked; the Rectories denounced; and all the sishe of the Church of England and her children in this Clergy held as things of sought. What should be held as and where would confincation stop, if neither Royal heaty nor Imperial sanction, in the most authentic act of the Legislature, could confer a title beyond the reach of assails? The legislature had changed the character of the University—the nat had gone forth, and the law must behaved; had could not the Church of England build and while as could not the Church of England build and while as could receive of her children? If the Roman Cathies and the Presbyterian and the Methodist had each a seat of lawsting, could the Church of England fail to establish a University, which should extend the blessings of a sound religion; and yet the whole system in Canada was founded upon that separation, as if the thought of prayer and push were never to weigh with the aspirations for intellectal cultivation, and the deadening of the heart to every Christian feeling and duty were the highest object of legislating in a still professedly Christian land. It had been mid that the attention of Churchmen should they purification be common schools—that there should the purification be common schools—that there should the purification becommenced; but how was such a change to be effected. the attention of Churchmen snound must be usual to use common schools—that there should the purification be commenced; but how was such a change to be effected until the lawgivers of the Province were brought to acuntil the lawgivers of the Province were brought in ac-knowledge that secular and religious instruction should go hand in hand !—He thought that we were beginning in the proper place. Let a University be established let the youth of the Church be educated there—and they will go forth to their various avocations throughout the laugth and breadth of the land strong in faith, and the belief of the purity of the doctrines of their Church; and through them the people will learn and appreciate the blessings of a te-ligious education.—It was but a small thing that each was only allowable, but, as he said before, satisfactory and encouraging. But in the Church it is not so; and the santetty of the place checks, and properly so, such expressions of approval. To the scatter of the speaker's address the same also applied; and many a turn of expression, suitable and ratural in a public room, the Church man felt contrained to repress in the temple of God. Nay, more: layinen justly and properly feel that they are, as it were, out of their place, and refuctantly find themselves obliged to speak in a Church, contrary to the custom other children, and the contrained to be lifted up therein. And if this applied to a meeting like the present, where a Society of the Church posed.

Captain Lernov, in rising to second the fifth Resis-tion, felt great regret that the absence of some of, the gentlemen who had been expected at the meeting, and more particularly of the gentleman who was to have been in his position, had readered it necessary for him to under take a duty to which he was conscious of his inability is do justice. He did not intend to follow the last speakes is any reference to the past. That, perhaps, could not be recalled. The future him before us, and he it are duties; nor could there be, he conceived, any hesitation on duties; nor could there be, he conceived, any hesitation on the part of members of the Church of England as to their course in the matter before us. We believe that as our Redeemer brought light and truth into the earth, so did He ordain for their safety and perpetuation a visible body—a Church. We believe that Church to be the salt of the carth—to be the bu'wark of civil society itself, aga spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience spirit which, as the last speaker has forcibly sta spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience; what spirit which, as the last speaker has foreibly stand; has not failed hitherto in a single instance to establish hadding, disorder, and misery, wherever it has triumphal. We believe, as one of our greatest and wisest writers his ex-pressed it, that Christianity without a Church is had vanity and dissolution; and believing this, can we dealt that our duty is to adhere with constancy, let the tile of worldly opinions set which way it will, to our distinctive worldly opinions set which way it will, to our distinctive principles, and the safeguards which have preserved them to us I if the Church of England be not the Church of Christ in these dominions, then is our contest an empty one, and our zeal but ambition, or party spirit, or impa-tience of defeat. If it be the Church of Christ, as we all profess in substance to believe every Sunday of our litte, then are we bound to sacrifice no single principle of less to the demands of time-serving policy or creedless rationalism, and to relax no effort until we have secured for our children those opportunities which we have ourselves en-joyed of an early training in the old paths, and in the good way in which they shall find rest for their souls. If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, " who shall prepase himself for the battle ?" If the Church evince a doubt of the self for the battle ?" If the Church evince a sloubt of the authenticity of her own Divine commissions; how shall she ever convince the world? We are called upon, by the Resolution before us, to make our choice of principles. infly-two meetings in a long year likely to have any fixed and permanent effect—unless supported and continued by weekly training, where line upon line, and precept upon precept, the infant mind can be prepared and fitted to receive the infant mind can be prepared and fitted to receive the infant mind can be prepared and fitted to receive the instruction we wish to engraft upon it? This applied more especially to us as Protestants, whose duty and privilege it was to search the word of God personally and individually—to confirm in our minds the doctrine both of the Church and of our teachers, and thus to render the addresses of our pastors more convincing and influential. Could an accurate acquaintance with such a book as the Bible be acquired by mere Sunday instruction? Not only thus, but there was the Catechism of the Church to know, who were in very distant places—watched. tial. Could an accurate acquaintance with such a new the Bible be acquired by mere Sunday instruction? Not only thus, but there was the Catechism of the Church, reason to know, who were in very distant places—with the proceedings of our Church Society with no customer with which it was the duty of every pastor to make the interest; that our hearts are firm in our duties, and to interest; that our hearts are firm in our duties, and to interest; that our hearts are firm in our duties, and to interest; that our hearts are firm in our duties, and to interest; that our hearts are firm in our duties, and to interest in the shall endure when all our hearts. raise a monument, that shall endure when all our head are low, to the reality of our convictions.

Mr. W. Spracer, in moving the 6th Resolution, being that for the appointment of Officers of the Society for the MR. CHAIRMAN.—The constitution under which the ensuing year, spoke to the following effect:-Society carries on its operations is, in my opinion, a very admirable one; but, like a National constitution, be it over Society carries on its operations is, in my opinion, a very admirable one; but, like a National constitution, be it ever so perfect, it cannot be carried out to the fullest advantage of those concerned, unless there be an efficient government to give to it effect. The gentlemen who have been assess will. I am convinced, adequately discharge the duffer will. I am convinced, adequately discharge the duffer will extend to other objects than those which have been assess will extend to other objects than those which have although the engaged their attention. They will be twofold; that is to say,—combined with those which devolve upon them in connexion with the subject of the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of the Discree, in reference to the sundinization of the University of King's College. If there he a time when the sons and daughters of the Church are required to come forward and prove their attachment her, assuredly that time has now arrived. It is now matternest cleare to possess an Institution—an University—be which we can send our young men for education; when the Bible, the Word of God, shall be regarded as the foundation for all knowledge. And provided we all unlie, in I trust we shall do, as one individual, as one man, whe can accomplish it. Let us all contribute, to the very utmost of our ability, to the re-endowment of King's Caplege; and assisted, as we have every reason to hope we shall be, by our Protestant brethren in the Mother County, who from the abundance which God has given them will cheerfully aid us,—I feel convinced that we shall succeed in the Bishop's Pastoral Letter; and that, we shall succeed in the Bishop's Pastoral Letter; and that, we shall succeed in the Bishop's Pastoral Letter; and that, we shall succeed in the Bishop's Pastoral Letter; and that, we shall succeed the establishing an University upon the Protestant possession of four Reformed Church. We desire to be placed only upon the same footing as other leading Protestant possession of the Church. The Universities of Geost Br The Universities of Great B of the Church. The Universities of Great B been mainly indebted to the liberality of Char the endowments which they prosess; and it has often e-curred that pious members of the Church have by will, at their decease, substantially marked their sense of the value of those Institutions. May many among us follow their

Before the meeting broke up, a subscription was commenced towards the erection of the proposed Church University, and as stated in our last £690 &c. in money and land were contributed. We notice with pleasure that the University question has been taken up with vigour at Weston, as we doubt not is will generally be throughout the length and breadth of

CONFIRMATION.

On last Sunday, after Morning Service, the Lord Pishop of Toronto beld a confirmation in Trinity Church, King-street, when thirty-one persons recrived that sacred and holy ordinance of the Church, whereby they publicly bound themselves, of their own free will and accord, to be the servents and soldiers of their Saviour unto their lives' end. The sight of so many young Christians taking upon themselves the promises and vows made for them by their godfathers and godmothers in their beptism, was truly imposing and gratifying. The serious and notwithstanding the condowment had been emphatically set solemn feelings manifested by the candidates; the apart and the Charters granted, for the express purpose. lively interest shown by an unusually large and respectable congregation;-prove how deeply-seated the sacred ordinances of our beloved Church are in the hearts and affections of her members. His Lordship preached an able and eloquent discourse, and his admonitory address to the newly confirmed was most admonitory address to the newly confirmed was most and the meeting was then closed with the Prayers apfeeling and touching. We have never upon any pointed for the purpose,
former occasion been more forcibly impressed with the appropriateness and beauty of this solemn and sacred rite; and we trust that the feelings produced on those present may never be obliterated.

The choir of Trinity Church executed the vecal parts of the service in a very efficient and admirable manner.

"TORONTO DAILY EXPRESS." Under the above title, a daily newspaper has made its appearance in Toronto, of which we have much pleasure in recording our favourable opinion. It is of a respectable size, and is got up generally in a business like manner. The experiment is a bold one and is attended with no small difficulties, which we sincerely trust will be successfully grappled with, by the interprising projectors.

The Lord Bishop of Torrato intends (D. V.) to hold a Confirmation in St. John's Church, York Mills, on Sunday the 3rd day of March next.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE Churchmen of the Diocese of Toronto must bear in mind that we cannot, with any reasonable hope, make a successful appeal to our brethren in the Mother Country for assistance in establishing an University worthy of the pure Church to which we belong, till we can prove by our own exertions that we are in earnest.

Besides, therefore, signing the Petitions to the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament, it is hoped that the members of the Church will subscribe liberally in money and gifts of land as God has prospered them.

It is a glorious work, which ought not to be delayed; and a better investment for time and eternity it is

Ereasurers : The Honourable GEORGE CROOKSHANK, The Honourable WILLIAM ALLAN, The Honourable JAMES GORDON.

Banker : THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Alexander Burneide, to be left by will...... £6000 0 Robert S. Jameson, 5:00 acres choice land,

(first subscription)

James M. Strachan, four town lots in Barrie
John Beverley Robinson, 200 acres of land,
William H. Draper, 200 acres of land,
J. C. P. Esten, £5 quarterly subscription,
J. B. Macaulay, £50, by instalments of £5
quarterly...

James Gordon. £50 in land and £50 in money

Members of St. George's Parochial Associa-tion, Toronto, in money and land,— subscription after the annual meeting of iption after the annual meeting of sociation, held on the 19th inst.... 20th February, 1850.

Motice.

Our Subscribers Eastward will shortly be called upon for their dues to THE CHURCH Newspaper, with which it is hoped they will be prepared. The great unavoidable expense tary of State." of collecting by a travelling agent, will we trust induce all who are in arrears to be ready, so as to make it as little expensive as possible.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

Sin.—I have but a moment to send a memorandum. Having just seen the excellent petitions and subscription list brought to me by my Minister and Churchwarden,—an idea which may help my fellow Churchman has just struck me, by which many who may otherwise sorrow-fully pass it by, will be able to do that which may prove of great bruefit to the Institution, and meet the wishes of the well disposed to ald in so important a cause. Let may who fuel that at the precent moment and per-

haps for a mee years to some, they may not be able to pay a large amount, place any sam down they please and state in the proper column, "if not paid on demand, a mortgage on landed or homehold property will be given with inte-

on landed or household property will be given with interest, annually."

The advantage to be derived from this method will at once be seen to be that it affords to many an opportunity of shewing their seal for the cause, in an easy way. The slight per centage on amount, that will be required for building and establishing the University will be light, and the halance will prove a secure endowment as safe as any in the Province. The trouble of collecting this annual interest throughout the country of course will be cheerfully horse by the ministers and Churchwardens of each Parish:

Thus:—

grand instalment on domind, for balance a Mortgage on property until redeemed. This will give time, and entails (in case of being unpaid at

This will give time, and entails (in case or neing unpowe as decease) on our immediate descendants a direct interest in that which we pray will prove of vital interest to their future welfare.

Lake Erie,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TOROXTO.

OF THE DIOCESE OF TOBOXTO.

The first Annual Meeting of this Association was holden at Weston, on Thursday, the 21st of February, instant.

The appointed prayers having been offered, the Chair sel arrived at the 17th of August, which says:—" The other day a vestakon at half-past seven o'clock by the Rev. II. C. were not allowed to land, but were sent off to Sydney. Cooper, who read a brief report, shewing the number of members, and the amount of funds collected for the past

year.

Several Resolutions were then passed, among which

Moved by the Rev. V. P. METERMOFFER, seconded by Mr. J. HETHERIHOTON, and

Resolved.—That this meeting sees much reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the degree of success which has attended the formation of this branch of the Church

The mover spoke at some length, orging with much force and warmth the necessity which lay upon every Churchman to give of his worldly portion for the service of God—to give systematically; he instanced the cases of spiritual destitution and religious privation which had fallen under his notice in the course of a long extended ministry in the Province; and remarked upon the blessings which seemed to rest upon the tabours of men, when they were willing to offer the first fruits of their gatherings to the glory of God. He spoke also of the great extent of country over which the labours of individual elergymen were necessarily spread, and the hardships they had to undergo, while their numbers were so dispropor-tionate to the number of souls needing their ministrations.

Letter, on the subject of a Church University, esteeming it as andoubted duty on the part of the members of the Church, to forward, by every means in their power, the establishment of a collegiste institution, in which religious irrepressible energy, effected on great resistance to the involution and the worship of God shall be duly eared for, or coads of debility that it was thought to the last he would under the superintendence of the Bushop and Clergy of the Church.

The mover adverted briefly to the many good and hristian objects of the Church Society -the great want of Clerkymen to supply the ministrations of religion in the of the Province, and the incentry, for fresh exertions on the part of Churchmen. He then brenght f-ward, as falling legitimately under the second specified object of the S-viery -namely "Religious Education,"—the subject of the University and the Bithe intention and meaning of the original Charter and the Act of 1837, the late University Act was, by reason of in destroying, by the express words of its ensetments, all vestiges of religious worship and Christian instruction, and forbidding such things to be named within its walls, image other things, of affording the blessing of the "education of youth in the principles of the Christian Re-

After several other resolutions had been passed, the Chairman read to the meeting the Petitions to the three estates of the realm, on the subject of the University which were signed by all the heads of families present;

Church Society, appear inclined to accound the movement of the Venerable Bishop, in the all-important matter of the proposed University.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

New York, Feb 25.

The frost had disappeared, and continental ports were shipping. Money market depressed; accounts from the

manufacturing districts are favourable. Cotton remains without change, with sales during the two weeks of \$2,300 bates. The ballion in the Bank had decreased. merican securities in request.

The British Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. In all, the Professor made some very beautiful chemical be Queen's speech was favourably received.

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The Queen's speech was favourably received.

Lord Dudley Stuart, in the House of Commons, moved for various papers relating to the demand of Russian ex-patriation of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey, the Hungarian war, the capture of the Principalities of the Danabe by Russian troups, &c. After a debate, the

motion was adopted.

The new Navigation Law is working well. Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has

Ireland remains as disturbed as ever.

FRANCE .- On and since Monday, Paris has been in a state of siege, in consequence of a series of disturbances created by a mob of the Rue St. Martin and the Rue St. Antoine, where the police came and cut down some trees of liberty which were planted after the Revolution. During the disturbances, seven men were wounded. One hundred thousand men were under srms on Monday.

An attempt is soon to be made by rival factions to amend the constitution. The advices from Paris on Thursday night, the 7th inst., says that the city was quiet. Parenta .- All the articles of the proposed constitution, except the one making ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed on by the Chambers, and the King takes a soleum oath to the constitution on the 6th.

Russia. - Accounts from the Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained some advantages over the Russians on the Orfa. The Russians had been compelled to

retreat with great loss. TURKEY.-The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband, are confirmed. The extradition question is nearly settled.

GREECE.-Advices from Athens to the 16th and 19th ult, inclusive state that a serious rupture had taken place between the English and Greek Governments, and that a total suspension of relations had been the result. It appears that some old claims upon the old government remained unsettled, and also in reference to some islands belonging to the lonian group, which were usurped by the Greek government.

SWITZLBLAND. - A joint Lote from Austria and Prumia has been addressed to the French cabinet, calling on the government to assist in obliging Switzerland to expel the revolutionary leaders who are there abelieved. Should France refuse, these governments are determined on compelling the Swiss government to accorde to their demands, even by an armed intervention.

which will have at its head a Cardinal as political chief. A member of the Sacred College is to be President of the Council of Ministers, with the title of Cardinal Secre-

From our English Files.

A vegetarian enting-house has been established in Manthester, under the auspices of Mr. Brotherton, M.P. A vegetarian banquet was given on the occasion. It is estimated that the naval claimants for the war medals exceed 17,000, and the cost of the medal is about

On the 4th of February the costly furniture belonging to the late Queen Downger, at Marlborough House, will be sold by auction. A beggar was captured in the streets of Paris last week

who had in his possession property to the amount of £15, Some time since, a person who had paid a visit to a

Innatic Asylum in Cornwall, said to one of the inmates, whom he knew, "Why. Richard, your head is getting grey," It is only blossoming for the next world," was he beautiful reply. Mr. Thomas Randel, who steered the Victory during the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805, in which Lord Nelson fell, is living on the Strand, at Topsham, in Devonshire, and has lately received a medal for

It is stated that Mr. James L. O'Ferral, brother of the Governor of Malta, has been appointed the second salaried Commissioner of the Nation Board of Education. The salary of each of the resident Commissioners is £1030 per

remess or designs, with the greatest exactitude, and with the preservation of the colours in all the freshners of the quentilation.—Colonist.

The Manchesses The Paris correspondent of the Literary Gazette states. The Commissioners of the Provincial Lunaric Asylum that a professional lithographer of that city has discovered should direct their attention to this subject with the view

The Manchester Guardian states that Dr. Wilherforce. Bishop of Oxford, has been appointed tutor to His Boyal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

RENUMERATION OF POPERT.-On Christmas-day, Mr. Thomas O'Reilly, late a student of Wayno-nh College, abjured the errors of Popery in St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and has been taken into connection with the Prietts' Protection Society for Ireland.

PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION OF ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, WES-TON, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH SOCIETY POST PHILIP.—We have, through the kindness of a gentleman in fown, been put in procession of a letter which he has just received from Melbourne. Port Phillip, dated the 17th of August, which says:—" The other day a ves-

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WAGHORN, R. N. - We regret to annunce the sudden and unexpected death of the gal-lant pioneer of the overland route, at his residence, Gol-den Square, Pentonville, on Tuesday, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Wagbore had returned only on Christmas day from Malta, where he had been residing a short time for the beseft of his health, which had been considerably impaired by anxiety of mind, arising, chiefly from pecuniary engagements, contracted in his presecution of the Trieste experiments in 1846, and which liabilities the de-votion of all his means and the sacrifice of his entire provotion of all his means and the sacrifice of his entire pro-perty were inadequate to liquidate. Independent of the main incidents of his history in connexion with the Indian overland enterprise, which has immortalized his name as one of the greatest practical benefactors of the age, his currer had been a most extraordinary one, full of the atrangest vicinsitudes, and abounding in evidences of character in every way worthy of enduring e-immemora-tion. Of the pension lately awarded him by Government he lived to receive only one quarter's payment, but we make no doubt that the same considerate feeling which gymen were necessarily spread, and the hardships they had to undergo, while their numbers were so disproper-tionate to the number of souls neceding their ministrations. It was moved by Mr. Robert Coopen, seconded by Mr. Millians, and

Resolved,—That this weeting responds most willingly to the call of our venerable Diocesan in his late Pastoral Letter, on the subject of a Church University, esteeming it as undoubted duty on the part of the members of the Church, to forward, by every means in their power, the system, though the wreck of his iron constitution, and his

Colonial.

St. James's Burial Ground. - Ata meet-Moved by the Hon Henry Sherwood, seconded by Geo.

meeting relative to the re-building of the Parish Church From the Brackeille of St. James, in connection with the determination to lease have learned the above. the consecrated ground of the said Church; and in the I not compliance with the request of the said thom. mittee, then that the said Committee, as members of the Vestry of St. James's Church, do couvens a meeting there-of in purmance to the Church Temporalities Act.

arrival of the stage here until near 11 o'clock. P. M., is said, by some, to have been caused by the badness of the

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Saturday night with advices from Liverpool to the 9th inst. Bread-stuffs were much depressed. Corn had declined 6d: ing last, we had the pleasure of hearing a lecture, delivered by Professor Creft, in the Mechanice' lastitute, in this crit, on the manufacture and nature of gas. Shortly about to justice and punished as after 80 clock the leatned Lecturer entered the room, and all murderus ought to be. when the greeting with which he was received was over, he commenced his fecture, which was really interesting and instructive; and in the delivery of which, he showed great research and a perfect knowledge of the subject. In

> POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS .- PAPERS BY THE UNITED STATES - We have been requested to direct the attention of the public, to the postal arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, in reference to newspapers. All rapers sent through the United States Post Office, for Great Britain or Ireland, must be pre-paid 2cents. Many papers from Causda, for England, Scotland and Ireland, have been detained at via Montreal, as they need not be prepaid.-Colonist.

The Provincial Parliament of Canada is proroughed to the 3rd of April, but not then to meet for the despatch of buisiness. The beginning of April would be an appropriate time, for the Houses to assemble.

We regret to state that Mr. Attorney General Baldwin is still in bad health, and so unfit for business that his friends are anxious that he should retire from public life. We are also sorry to state that Mr. Chancellur Blake, has had another severe attack of Illness. We are happy to say that he is recovering. - Colonist.

FIRE. -On Monday the 15th, during the highest of the gale and snow storm, about midday, the Tavers of Richard Jones, in the 7th Concession of Pickring, was totally destroyed by Fire. As far as we have been informed the fire was purely accidental, and caused probably by a spark from the kitchen fire which had been made upfor cooking the ordinary dinner of the house. Forrequence or the violent wind, the children's lives would have been seriously etidangered; as it was, Mrs Jines's arm and the faces of two of the children were severely front-hitten before they could be placed in asfety. The building and contents are, to about half shain makes the contents are, to about half shain makes to the contents are to about half shain makes to the contents are to about half shain makes to the contents are to about half shain makes to the contents are to about half shain makes to the contents are to about half shain makes to the contents of the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding and the faces of two of the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding and the faces of two of the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding to the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding to the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding to the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding to the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding to the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding to the children's lives would have been seriously where the patronage of a two funding to the children's lives would have been seriously the children's lives would have been sev ered by Insurunce-£100 being in the Mutual Branch of

new Insurance office, that of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company. This is the first lost this Company has had. - Patriot. SHERIFF RUTTAN'S PATENT CANADIAN VENTILATOR.-On Tuesday last, we paid a visit to St. George's Church for the purpose of personally inspecting drive from Toronto, being only glesse-and-a-half biles from the operation of Sheriff Ruttan's "Patent Canadian Ven-tilator," for warming and centilating buildings, and, as a changed for a good floors and Grounds within four miles of the city.

come of the German papers publish a letter, which far as we can judge, it appeared to be most satis actory; contains the following:—"I can give you important news. The Pope has come to an arrangement with the [Roman] Catholic Powers relative to the constitution. The States are to be divided into four landing the constitution. Churchwardens, as having answered the purposes for which it was intended, namely, warming and ventilating the Church,—which could not be done by any other method, as we stated some time previously. The system the church,—which could mis be done of any other me-thod, as we stated some time previously. The system appears to be very simple in its operation; assuming that the air in the Church has a tendency to escape, which is the case in an ordinary dwelling-house, as may be ob-served by the draught of the chimaies, and that the egternal air is drawn in to supply the vacuum ereated, every building may be ventilated by reducing the shore effects to a regular system, which Mr. Ruttan appears, in our opinion, to have fully accomplished. The mode of warm-ing and ventilating St. George's Church is as follows:— Two ventilators are placed in the north-west and south-west angles of the church, over an opening of five feet diminish the extent of the opening, if required. The air thus admitted, which unnunts to about two thousand for handed cubic feet per minute, passess over the the iron-work which contains the fuel, and lustle of a tin casing work which contains the fuel, and inside of a tin casing, and as heated air has a tendency to rise, it accends to the earling, and as ourding as the air secapes, by meens of gratings in the floor of the church, the warm air fills the building. Thus the bad or expired air which, is heavier than pure air, is drawn off, together with the dust, inscansible perspiration, and other exhalations consecquent on a large samplage of persons. This contaminated or expired air sweeps under the floor, and is drawn of by four air ducts, which terminate is the steeple. This is all the explanation we can offer, without entering into a strictly accessible description. We need only remark further that the above description is borne out by factar and we would recommend the public to judge for themselves by a public laried. The inspection, as we have done. The use of Ar. Rettan's patent will promote economy, health and comfurt, and it is alike applicable to large public buildings and private dwellings. It has already been introduced with advantage into several dwellings in the province, as well as public edifices, and fully answers the most sanguine expectations of the parties. It insures pure air and a regular supply of A duel lately occurred at Madrid between two young ladies. One was ultimately shot in the leg; and the combat ceased peo tem. Finally, a reconculiation was effected by the gallant sensora whose charms had evoked in at least one half less than would be required by the ordinary process of heating by stores or open fire-places. The Commissioners of the Provincial Lunaric Asylum

Woodstock, of Brantford, of Chatham, &c., are greatly in favour of the construction of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Hailroad. At a meeting lately held in London, C. W., it was resolved, among other resolutions, "That Par-liament be applied to at the coming session, to introduce nament be applied to at the osming session, to introduce into the charter of each railroad company such power at will enable all municipolities within the province to take stock therein." The inhabitants of Detroit are also make in favour of this Railroad. The inhabitants of Hamilton however are opposed to it. They are in favour of the Great Western Line.

Newcastle District. BENEFIT CONCERT .- On Thursday even-

ing last, Herr Jung, assisted by some of his pupils and other musical amateurs of this town, gave a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music, at Hastings' North American Vocal and Instrumental inusic, at Hastings' North American Hotel, being for the purpose of raising a fund towards the repairing and tuning the organ of St. John's Church, Port Hope. The performances were in general very good," We were much pleased with the Duet, entitled "Tyrolese Melodies" which was well sung with accumpaniments on two Ouitars, by Mr. Jung and one of his pupils, a young gentleman of this place. The Duet, "O dolce" with variations was given on the Piano Porte, in the best and most finished style by two young ladies also numits of Mr. Jung, who indeed deservedly received the pupils of Mr. Jung, who indeed descreedly received the rapturous appliance of their delighted auditors. We must not omit mentioning the effective and brilliant manner in which the soug, with the words " The flag that's braved a thousand years" was sung by a gentleman assetur, and most ably accompanied by Mr. Jung on the Plano Forte,—We rarely happen to hear such good singing and excellent performances on the Piano Forte, as we had the pleasure of listening to on that occasion. In short all went off extremely well, and we have only to regret that an comparatively few of our towns-folks attended. Perhaps the threatening and unfavourable state of the weather pre-vented many of them from enjoying a rich musical treat, which afforded great pleasure to those that were present; and who all secured to be delighted with the performances throughout. From what we have heard and know of Mr. Jung's eminent acquirements, and shift, and success in teaching the use of the Pisno Forte and Guitar, we would most heartly recommend that all those feeling desirons of learning to play on those instruments with taste and effect, should by no means neglect receiving his skilful and valuable instructions; as such a favourable opportunity may not soon occur again.—Port Hope Watchman.

Johnstown District. THE ORANGEMEN AND ANNEXATION .- At the Annual County Meeting of "the Loyal Orange Insti-tation," of the County of Grenville, in the Johnstown

District, which was held at the Victoria Hotel, in Prescott, on the 4th instant, the two following resolutions were

unanimously singled .ing held in the City Hall on Saturday last the following unanimously averse to Anneastron - and that they deem resolution was adopted .—

if their bounded duty - both to God and their Sovereign Resolved, ... That this meeting as a County Ludge, are Queen to discountenance it and all who promulgate such alternation from our gharious constitution.

Readred -- That George Mouro, Angus Bethune, Wm. Readred 2nd, -- That this meeting do view with regret Wakefield, George Puggan, Alexander Buruside, George and alarm the continuance of Lord Elgin as Governor of T Dentison, and Thomas Branskill, Esquires, he a Com- Canada, masmuch as "his acts" -- and the "acts" of his mittee to take the necessary measures, through the Rector! "Ministry" have sitenated the fidelity of many faithful and Churchwardens of St. James's Church, (or otherwise subjects from their Sovereign—and which if persevered if necessary,) to obtain an early meeting of the Vestry of in (it is to be feared) will blot for ever-fr-in among her that Church, to reconsider the proceedings of the last, wide spread "Domini ins" -- the name of Canada. From the Bruckville Statemen of the 20th instant we

The Brockville Recorder says that an Irishman and his wife, who reside near Kilmarnock Post Office, on the Rathuras aide of the Rideau River, had a little child in a very sickly state, its arms and legs being mere skin and have while its helly was large and protruding, which Dr. Scott, son-in-law of Mr. Ronf. has been hed them to suppose that the child was not their child, but pointed Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—The Kingston Stage, bick onely to have arrived here about nice which one to have arrived here about nice which one to have arrived here about nice which one. which ought to have arrived here about nine o'clock on purpose, therefore, in accordance with the fashion of which ought to nave arrive a serie annea once of the parents of a mile at this side of Duffin's Creek, and one of the passengers, we under the little child and put it out of the house on a daughill, stand was badly hert. The upset which delayed the hoping that the fairnes would come and take it away and the passes about time the most restore them their own; but in a very short time the poor sufferer was killed by the cold. The Recorder, we regret, has not published the names of the unnatural mousters road : others of the passengers attribute the accident to

The Quebec Board of Trade have deputed Wm. Stevenson, and J. Foreyth, Esquires, to proceed to Washington, in relation to the Reciprocity Bill. They left town last week.

GASPE STATISTICS .- The number of vessels arrived at Gaspe during the year 1849, 113; in 1848.

92; an increase on the year of 91 vessels. The value of 1. Museau. (J. T.)

University Classics
the exports from the district during 1848 was £51,880, of 2. Mausass. (Wm.)

University Matheimports £32,286 9s. 3d; the amount of duties collected

TORONTO MARKETS.

postage, not having been made. The above does some co do. (to appere from Canada, sent by the regular mail thats, per 38tto thats, per 38tto thats, per 38tto thats, per 48tto thats, per 48tto thats, per 48tto thats, per 48tto that the tendence of Canada, in the tendence of Canada, in the tendence of the tendence of

TUITION. GENTLEMAN from England of Classical at

Latinments and experience in Tulti-in, whose for an engage as Tracher to a family; or he would be utiling to commerce it the think to any locality where the patronage of a few f-miller

For Sale or Exchange. CAPITAL STONE MANSION, with Forty

pituresque situation.

The House is within half a mile of Christ Church. Scarbero's and about a question of a selle from the Post (Mile, from which there is a daily molt both to Toronto and Montreel. It to within, a pleasest drive from Toronto, being only glesses—and—half Miles from the City frast.

For further particulars enquire of Tuomas Cuaussen, Esq., He, 1 King Street West, Toronto. l'abruary 27th, 1810,

ATEST NUMBERS of the following MAGA-LA ZINES and PERIODICALS, received at the SUSTON BOOK STORE in.

SARTAN'S UNION MAGAZINE. EARTAN'S UNION NAMERINE; GORRY'S LADY'S RIOK; GORRY'S MAGISTEN; GEFILL'S LYTING AGE; GENTION MAGARINE; GENTION MAGARINE; GENTION MAGARINE; GENTION OF THE STREET OF THE COMMON MAGARINE; MACKWOOD'S RENNEUSCH DITTO (English Rettion) MAGAITHWAITP'S RETROSPECT, No. 30; THE ART JOURNAL.

THE ART JOURNAL, LONDON LANCET.

B. COMGROVE,

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A HOUSE TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Ch. Panne, Realis and other and Oberes, Rardon and small deployed of rights Freis; and instantiate possession gives.
The locality lodes in the creater of a populous neighburshead, readers is a defeable residence, bad where is a fair opening for a Hollad Prantitioner of reasonable outpertactions. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, Futerary 10th, 1046.

BLACK LACE VAIL, EFT in the Cupacu or the Holy Taisity, Younge First, Terusio ... a few Mundays agu a Black Lace Vall—the for may here it by applying at this Office, 7, King Street West. Toronto, Prornery 18th, 1860.

NOTICE. A BAZAAR will be held at VIRNWA, County of A.: Middinet, Canada West, in the mouth of JUNE uses, (D V.) for the purpose of deferring the balance due on the delta incerted in the building of ST. JUNE'S CHICKEII, JANUX Fing Founds Correspond of ST. JUNE'S CHICKEII, JANUX Fing Founds Correspond of ST. JUNE'S CHICKEII, JANUX Fing Pauline of a Melandeen, Fount, and Lange.

A Sunday School Feederal will also be held at the came time.

Caby Patrenese: MRS. W. H. DRAPER, TORONTO. Committee of Management :

Maa. Read, Maa. Daapen, Мая. J. W. WRONG, Миз М. А. МсКинион Mas. GARNERY, Trousurer.

Mas. Secon, and Mas. W. B. Whome, Secretaries, The Chares has been built and Brit perchand at an expense of Fuge Element has been built and Brit perchand at an expense of Fuge Element and Propose of the provider of the provider of the function and provider of the function are non-excellent fined parties. Upwards of the provider are non-excellent fined parties, and the function of the country of the function of

Fig., 12h, 14h.
Shin' received by English Statemer, MNUAL Generaly, and Monthly ARMY AND LINE LAY LISTS RESTREE ALEXANDE COM-Self-Galacia and manufactured topod by Express from Bow Tork.

DIBORS (CIRCAGETA, of a Tour to the comment of LATARDS SISTENDS, MANKES EGFT. PARTIES ATTACKS OF ARTERIA PALCES INCLUDED TO THE WORLD FOR THE MANGET AND SISTEND OF THE WORLD FOR THE WORLD THE WORLD FOR THE WORLD THE Characteristics in appointment of the Printing of the Characteristics in paper queen, as here Printing into the Entit of Residual Characteristics in the Entit of Residual Characteristics and Application of Residual Characteristics in the Entit of Residual Characteristics in the Enti

Leviews, & Magazines POR 1950. IMPERANT TO THE PUBLICS

THE UBSCRIBER would respectfully dell'attical to this first, this has supplied the Responsible British Revised Res. Re. Theresis, the same parties is Torrante, the same parties is a possible in a parties in The Leader correcty Berter, 15c. per and flabour.

Finder of British

Blackwood Fingerise.

White several are not by case parents, or by Clabs, the reason two Berievs, 7 trying da., Ma ; four do., on ; and four iron with Blackward. When several aways sy for the control of the contro GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY who has had some experience

Governesses.

TIWO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church of Eucland, wish to reset with inspirements a linearise to its office of the Fildra at things of the relation to all air good their leading of white characteristics. What respectively re-ensures can be even. Apply by by letter post past to M. A. C., beginner basic Canada West.

Governess. LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governous for young thildren or to superintend a household. Reference to the Rev. J. tunescen, and the Rev. M. Larsonse letters to be addressed Y. Z. past-paid to the Hamilton Post titles.

Governess. YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engagement, for children under 12 years, in a Private Family recoding

Just Published at this Office, MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, twing with Notes and Additions, the Sormon proached in my Church, on the Sunday after his decrease. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5, King Street West, and at the principal Boudsellors.

Toronto, January Sth. 1850 hing's College, Coronto.

University, Upper Caunda College, and District Beholarchips ;
Ketablished by the College Council, October 1846.

A Tan EXAMINATION, held on October 17th, L. 19th, 19th and 20th, Iver, the fulluning L'andidates were not Schiffers.

weegu, (J. T.) University Classical, Did firamm Council, (R.M.A.) Home tradition

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1850. Numer, flind Bb. I. and VI.

—— thjuney, B. IX..

Ecouphon, Anchenia, B I.

Lucian, Vita, Charus and Times.

Virell, Enrich, Bb. 11. and VI.

asilost, Birt V ettin.

Transistion to to Latin Veres and grees,

The number of variations in 1929 will be twenty-from—some for each
Phieries, two for 17-17 College and two for the University—The U.

13-16 College and District helpolars are entitled to exceeption from all
Phiese and Free shring there years from the date of their election, the
University Reductor enjoy, in mirition to the above, the privilege of
rooms and commune without charge, or in ties thereof, an allowance
for Rearrising during the same period. The only qualifica-tions for election are stated in the subpliesed extract from the regulations.

tions:—

*** Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to produce certificates of the residence of their parents or quardlant to their respective districts during the year persions to the hambination—of their haying themselve received instruction within the district when their having themselve received instructions within the district whole Architerhills they desire to othelm, during the same period; and of good conduct, signed by the Principal, Head Master, or Tutor under whose charge they have brent. The Candidates for the Upper Canada Cultops Exchidathing, it, he required to proviner certificates of advances at that institution during the year previous to the Russination, and of good consister. As Principal, The above certificates at he lodged with the Registrar at least use formight before the day of Russination."

"2. No Candidate to to rievied a scholar, unless he shall have been placed in the first class in one department (either Cassies or Mathematics) and set leave thus the touch class in the subst (either Mathematics or Classics.)" No. 3, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS KING STREET

TTITION.

THE REV.J. G. D. MACKENZIE, B.A. PROFESSOR BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, OR ME-Incumbent of the Patris Current in this City, will resopen his PRIVATE SCHOOL, on Naturday, the Ata January near. His School is conducted on Church principles. White every effect to made to teach the usual branches of security education on a sound

Terms per Quarter :

e, (By sedir and in pursuance of the resolution of the Ventry.)

THOMAS D HARRIS, LEWIS MOPPATT, Churcheserdres M. Jemes. Toronto, February S. 1860.

8T. JAMES'S CHURCH. Building Lots on King Street to Lease. THE Undersigned give NOTICE, that on Turners, the 18th day of March next, they will after a PUBLIC BALK highshipling Lots, at feating 120 feet deep, so a lense of feety two pears, renewable, at an upont price of £3 per feet. Plant of the Buildings to the restel on idea Lots may be seen one week processes to the Poles. A Plant of the Lots may be seen at unea, at the Uffice of F, D. Habous, Frant Street.

B. France with the state of the resolution or the THOMAS D. HARBS.
LEWIS MOFFATT,
Churcheseries M. Jones.
Bad (By order and in pursuance of the resolution of the Vestly.)

Toronto, February 3, 1880, J. BLLIS & Co..

Jack : BROAD STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, Official Seal and Bank Mete ENGRAVERS,

E. MING STEERT WEST, TORONTO. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TOWNSHIP IVE: SEALS, (e)th or without Present, Drawings made if yo-quired), County, City, Sand Company, Ladge and Metary Public Seals, Arms, Creets, Cyphère, Vigorties Devices and Motary Public Seals, Arms, Creets, Cyphère, Vigorties Devices and Motary, Drawn and Engagered upon Servi Diso, Service Andre, Silver Piete, Signet Rings, or on Copper for Hord Pricine, Visiting Creek, Provincement and Trade Cards, Investors, Silver of Sufficiency, Moton, Major, Plants, &c. Trade Cards, Brettett, Ette of sumanys, room, man, room, m.
N. B.—Regering and Opper-Pinet Printing for the Trade, for worded is any part of the country, upon reference to any respectable Blaze in the Chy, or coarteing remissence by Pust.

Torondo, February Sth., 1966.

16.

We the Glergy. A WIDOW LADY in reduced circumunde after a pattern search Corpyrans with SUSPLICES,
under after a pattern search from the colpressed Robe Maker, Edn.
for Piert Street, Landels,
All incorporary particulars may be known by conquiring at the Chasels
County's House, B. Hag Stenet West.

Tereston, Roby 1600.

DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a hand-An til 1 2544 Apply to the and

The Part of the Pa PRUIT AND OBJANENTAL TREES

PORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS,

the parties of Channel True, Thereby Street and True; The called the Committee of Channel True, and September of the September of Septe territorial:

Marriagness ormanical lendows, in wast of Specimes Transport

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of the Upper and Lover Province.

GRORGE ERASEIR.

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II AS constantly on hand a well offected assortiment of Ladios Fredslots, Plain Braids, Front and Black Plain, heaches of Honglets, &c. oil of which are tools to the most never agive, and of first-rate workmanship.
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bug the butt, are all periodes the may be pridical influence upon the shin of the brack. The incipating dold embles the saip in prigram its functions properly. The conet and dendriff which a pagether embetter has attended to are incipated which a single bracket in the said of the said its way to the vocate in which the bark is contact, and they are supplied, so it were, with the distriction, which strengthens, measures, glosses and linearities energy then, until "each preferrier half" becomes a locating and clastic filoment. The same furtilizing principles which contact exact the existing halv to grow, atmosphese the latest rear, and thus the filter principles which content the state of the said prevention. Revenues the matching hyperbolic for discusse of the shin and matching hyperbolic of the joir—is said from fity to more hundred per cont. Children that any other preparation for the half out.

out. Nold in large battles, price is. Ma., at the principal effect, 130 Bread, way, and by his Agente generally thresigned; the United bitains and while farm BAHLNY, their Curtor. Wig Maker, Sr., Ra. 3, Wat-larter Bulldings, Edge Street Rest, Terrance, is apprised Wheleaste and Reiall Agreet for Contain where at all times may be had a supply of the abreen continued mind-ries, Terrente, January, 16th, 1840.

INFLUENCE AND CONSUMPTION.

BNDS.UBRISA AND CONSUMPTION.

It is belood, a tentanchaly fruits, that the search thill virtues as annimum overy your from no other cause their neglected cable, you we find bettedenke, only, thousands, who thest majested cable, you we find bettedenke, only, thousands, who thest match mapping with their greatest institutement, and lost their reas my for works, and or the distort of the state of the state of the children of the distort. At first, you have what you translated a singlet another or order, you allow business, place the state of the children is stated to prove you from giving it not primitively it then rettlee upon your farmanch, you become have a place or we footbal, a superficient large quantitive of finester, peckeys whence with his hard, a difficulty of his officer council, and then you find your own footbal neglect these from the or their complaine, "If, their, you rake you like or may a next materials to cone," our tended to the your sold, or irrust a my quart materials to cone, four het immediately frequence is not to see of their farman remains, it. Wint's his his ALAM OF WILD.

CHERRY, which is well known to be the must appear over over these your will be a seen and the cone of their farmanch will known to be the must appear our over those, in the answer of the cone of the four own and one of the man of the sun to see offly blue.

CitikRRY, which is well known to be the most appedy over over theore, as thousand will testify, whose three here have according it... For influence is to the very last medicate in the world. The pennine is signed I. SUTTA.
For hale by ROST LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESTAW, Drug

We regret to enseance the death of Thanks.

Eq., at Moore, on the River St. Clair, on the 18th Mr.

Ife had been long suff-ring from discuss of the heart. The
Church has lest, in Mr. Sutherland, a faithful and devoted
servant—the sciebbourhord. a warm-hearts of liberty Church has lest, in Mr. Sutherland, a faithful and devoted servant—the neighbourhood, a warm-heartes and liberal friend. The sterling honesty and uprightness of his chall racter had procured for him many admirers; while his generous faithful of his neighbours won both the gratifule and effection of all enemals him. Trinsity (Charch, in the River St. Claffe, spends by his piety to the gloty of God, will have such a memorial that he statement for the procured by the procure of the statement of th

To Continue reserve - The Bright of the Tongson's February of the Continue of

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER ...

Doetry.

THE TEMPTATION.

- O wherefore descend, Then sweet Spirit of here From regions of plory in carth's gloonsy pains? Why howes they pointed, inspections. Dove, (Yes lands observe death's shadow is gyramy retign.) Why near on the home of the Lands in these and. Why rost as the brow of the Lamb without ope Or fift the rast seal of the Baptle with light; If those comist but to dorton. Parameoutly let And forth to the desert lite festerope morte?
- Yes! does to the gleen; that easteries the hour. When He the Alt Holy rose up from the wave, And strong to the might of othereal pears. Went out to the wilderness, Raran to here. Went thought rasson follow His decelor path, Nor image the three of His fights within, When He faced in the solitude darkness and worth, And broad His pure sent to the mark'ry of sin.
- Built Sash the whole of the rhariets in Rume.
 And pound hearts are dresming of emptre and ease
 The State reads coldly his pondresses tome.
 And gatherined posth drains life's cup to the less.
 But here, in the desert, the centest is waging.
- Yo fields of the air, and yo brights of the mountain, Yo fittering treasures of perialing earth, Yo lattereval diary near differ's fountain, How weak your thingstation. I have trivial your worth? Yo rarks of the deart, yo shadows of night, Cold, honger and orbiteds, where is your pow? And then it places of this world, arising to might. What trupky remains of thy condect and hour?
- Bless spirits of mercy, ye guardians of good.

 Bright angels of Heaves that watch o'er your King.
 To the frame speet and weary yield nutrure and find,
 And balm to the wore heart in tenderous bring!
 And oh! when we travel the desert in four.

 When dark ness and danger recompose our way.
 Buy that mindstring love our frui! fentistips he near.

 That shed resend the Saviour the warmth of its rey.

MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH IN TINNEVELLY. (From the Calonial Church Chronicle.)

Waddington, Lont, 1949.

Those who are conversant with the Missions of the are about twenty natives who are preparing for Holy Or- | hospital-fashion, and so there was room for all. ders, ander constant superintendence. In these missions | I must say a word or two in regard to the way in which

shall put them down as they occur to my mind.

of the province is even nominally Christian. Still it is delightful to contemplate large and prosperous villages of Christianized Hindus in that remote portion of our dowill grow and spread and put forth its branches like the

In this I shall give you some particulars relating to our

I suppose no "Tinnevelly man" will ever forget the "rection meetings." There is nothing connected with benefit of it over since. Tipnevelly that has been of more permanent benefit, or than these "revision meetings,"-but I must tall you all proposed alteration was thoroughly canvassed. Each about them.

in Tinnevelly, connected with both the ancieties, were and such parts as are usually chanted were intened by a formed into a committee by Bishop Speacer, for the pur- few members of the committee, that we might be quite pros of revising the existing Tamil translation of our sure that the words would run well and rhythmically. A Prayer-book. The original translation was made by Dr. great difficulty was felt in the translation of such words J. P. Rottler, one of that hand of wonderful men whom the | as Rishop, Catholic, Secrement, and the like. At first Continent has supplied Englishmen having always been | we were nearly all inclined to adopt these words themalas ! backward to undertake it) for the missionary work | selves, as they have obtained in so many languages ; but in India. This translation was, however, insufficient. The Prayer-book can hardly be well translated by one in whole day on the subject, and returning to it for careman. It was literal, but in many respects unidiomatic and awhward. Besides, there was a want of theological decided on translating all such terms, except the word precision in many parts of it; so it was resolved theroughly to revise it, and, if necessary, make a new translation. Our first meeting was held in Regardth, at the house of Mr. Commerce, the senior missionary of the and as we found that, with scarcely an exception, they Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the province. Travelling is no easy thing in Sinnevelly, and, though Nazareth is tolerably central, many had to come from for. But by seven a. m. all had arrived ; some in bulliockbandles (rade carts without springs, drawn by two bullooks, with a covering like on English wagon), and some on ponice; for palankeen travelling is an expensive luxury could be more delightful than this and all our subsequent meetings; though they were times of severe labour (for l think we seldom worked less than eight hours each day). every one felt that they were in every way moret beneficial in their effects. A meeting of chirgy must always, ! should suppose, be an interesting one : they have so much to talk of in connexion with their common work, their plane and prospects, their anxieties and hopes. But in that counte province of India, whose many of un scarcely saw a white face for a whole month, except three of our wives and children, there was something peculiarly delightful in there meetings. I assure you, I never on those eccesions came in night of the place of meeting without a bewildering feeling of excitoment. They were meetings of brechen. Scated in the verandah, forgotting the fatigues of the journey in the enjoyment of a cup of soffer, what an interchange of news-what kindly inquiries conpersing each others' work and prospects!

In a place like Tinnevelly, one feels most deeply " have good and pleasant a thing it is brethren to dwell together in unity." Prayers and breakfast over, behold us scated can as heartily only, our Prayer-book in Tamil as in in Mr. Commerce's study (if I remember rightly there English. The Tamil language is no weak unexpressive were twelve of us), about to commence one of the most interesting and at the same time most difficult tasks which a missionary can be called to perform. Mr. Pettit, who had previously devoted much attention to the subject, and even published a preparatory revision of some portions of the Prayer-bank, was chosen secretary; and never had a secretary a more laborious task to perform, and scarcely ever, I imagine, did one go through a difficult work with more energy and patience.

It was then agreed that our meetings should be held, as the as possible, mouthly, for three or four days, at the house of each member is rotation; that the hest should be chairman for each mouth; and that a portion of the work thould be assigned to each member for preparation in a future letter. and study previous to our meetings. For about two years. The thought strikes me, as I am concluding this letter,

to his rest, and one or two removed from the province. At these meetings, not only our revising work was carried on, but a great deal of very merful business was transacted. Disputes about boundaries, or between memhers of congregations in different dutricts, were often referred to the " revision meeting." Bo, from time to time, we revised other things than the Prayer, book, and this course of procedure has had a very decided tendency to primate peace and harmony among us. A habit of consulting one another and conferring together, and referring disputed points immediately to others of the brethren, has been formed, and many of us were sorry when our re-

vision meetings ceased, on the completion of our work. I shall not soon forget the first meeting that was held at my new station. For days beforehand an air of intense excitement pervaded the whole establishment; nor was this confined to my own house; throughout my whole district one of the chief topics of conversation among the people and their eatherhists was the coming Sangam (assembly), at which an unknown number (omne ignotum pro mirifico) of Egyar-mer (clergymen) were to assemble Now my house, in which I was to entertain from sixteen to twenty of my brethren, consisted of three rooms, of which two were twelve feet by twelve, and the thirdtwelve feet by sixteen. It was a temporary bungalow. with walls of sumburnt brick, and covered with palmyra leaves. My new house is a very different building, being

very substantial, specious and beautiful. It is only, I may mention by the way, at the outset that Missionary has in these respects any great hardships to undergo. For when a man has once established himself, built his church and house, laid out his garden, got his schools in order, is surrounded by a circle of congregations, improving in knowledge and discipline and steadily increasing in numbers, and sees the work of the Lord prospering in his hands, no happier man than he is to be Church in India, have long been familiar with the name found in the Church. His discouragements will probably of Tianevelty; but a few simple particulars connected with | be many and peculiar, - his joy is as the joy of harvest. that very promising field of Christian enterprise, may not | But to return from this digression. In due time, a large be unacceptable to your readers. In conneason with our double-poled tent, which I contrived to borrow from Tu-

Missions there, we have at this time 33,673 individuals, ticorin, was pitched, under the shade of some trees, at a scattered through about 500 villages. Of three, about convenient distance from the house. It was only neces-16,000 are haptized; and 3,500 are communicants. In our sary to add to my invitations a postscript, intimating the village schools there are shout 2,000 Christian children. expediency of each visitor bringing his own travelling In one boys' hearding-schools there are shout 300 boys, | est, (on article which no Missionary le without,) and my and in our female hearding-schools there are 250 giels. In arrangements in that respect were complete. A temporary our two seminaries 183 youths, generally selected from bathing-room was erected, and a stable for the horses, the higher classes of our boarding-actionia, are receiving. The tent served for our place of meeting in the day-time, an education of a somewhat higher character, and there and at night the cots were arranged in it, side by side,

there are seventeen private and six dencons, six European our work was done. It was customary for one member and East Indian catechists and teachers, 320 native cate- | to read aloud the English of the portion under considerachists, readers, and achodomasters. (If all this varied tion, a second reading the existing Tamil version, a third, agency, about one-third is supported by the venerable; the proposed new version, and a fourth, the Latin or Society for the Propagation of the Guapel in Foreign Parts. Greek original, where either of these could be found .and two-thirds by the Church Missionary Society. The Pirat, the order of the sentence was settled; and then each Missionary clergy, and others, supported by these two individual word was weighed and thoroughly considered. societies, labour together with the utmost harmony and Here frequently a reference to the Sanskrit was necessary. And I cannot help remarking here how very necessary

A more united and earnest-minded body of men than it is that some at least of the Missionaries sent out to India, they are, in general, could, I suppose, hardly be found. should have a few years of preliminary oriental study. I shall ever feel thankful to have had a share, however Manskrit, from which all the eastern languages have deamall, in their labours and successes. I shall not take rived a vest number of their heat and most useful terms, upon myself now to write a consecutive history of the and almost the whole of their literature, can hardly be Timevelly Missions, or to give your full account of each acquired by a Missionary in India, - he has something station; but I purpose putting together, in a very familiar lede to do. The vernacular requires all his attention way, such particulars connected with our general work Every facility for learning Sanskeit may be obtained there, as may enable your readers better to realize the as readily in England as in India. A native pundit is character and princects of that " Church in the wilder- not at all necessary, and indeed of very little use, except ness." I shall try to recall such circumstances as at the for the pronounciation. And it requires such an effort time interested me most, and, careless of arrangement, to acquire this most difficult of all languages, that amid the enervating influences of an Indian climate, few find Compared with other parts of India, the progress of themselves equal to the tash. And, in fact, with regard Christianity in Tinnevelly has been rapid, but still the to the vernaculars themselves, although much greater fa-Baire Christians form but a very small part of the whole cilities for their acquisition exist in lodis than can por population. I believe the whole population of Tinnevelly sibly be obtained in England, still a great deal might prois about \$00,000. Scarcely one-twentieth part, therefore, Stably be done by the student before he leaves England And perhaps one reason that very many of those who go out to ludia never acquire a thorough-mastery of any native language, may be the fact, that, bring left very minions. The Church once planted, by Gud's blessing, much to themselves and their native musshis, and sufforing during the first year of their residence in India Banyan-tree, the emblem on the Episcopal seal of one of most severely from the exhausting influence of the climate they never acquire such a thorough scholar-like acquain-I have much to write concerning these Missions, and tance with the grammar of the language as a few months' as I hope and intend to trouble you, if spared, with a good drilling in England, under a competent master, while their many letters on the subject, I shall confine myself, as far energies were unimpaired, would have given them. In 1,120,000 in Russia (more than one-fifth of the entire the acquisition of any language, much depends upon the method in which its grammar is first studied. I had myself occurred some considerable knowledge of Tamil and Sanskrit before I landed in India, and I have felt the

But I have wandered very far from the subject of my of which the rememberance is more grateful to my mind letter, - I was speaking of our method of revision. Every portion, as it was completed, and transcribed by our un-About eight years ago, the Missionaries then resident | wearied secretary, was read alond, as though in church ; on mature deliberation, after expending, I think, nearly ful reconsideration after the lapse of a few months, we "Becrament," for which no suitable equivalent could be found. Same part of our manuscript was circulated to all the Missionaries of the Church using the Tamil language : altogether approved of what we had done, we proceeded to the completion of our work with the greater satisfaction. The first part that was printed was the Catechism ; and how thoroughly it has it has been taught, and how thankfully and feelingly and intelligently it is repeated in all our Timperelly Missions, by both, " young men and maidens, old men and children," I can gladly testify. I and chiefly left by us to invalids and ladies. Nothing | think the best way to learn the value, becary, and power of anything is to make a thorough and elaborate translation of it into a totally different idiom. Nothing but

> what has real excellence will bear this test. Our next publication was what we call the small Prayer-book, without the Psalms, with references only to the Epistles and Gospels, and with the omission of all the Occasional Services. This was a very nest little volume, which we were able to sell for balf a rupee ; that in, about a shilling. Of this, 10,000 copies were published. At length our great work was finished; and the whole in hospital. Hogen has been committed for rial at the Prayer-book, complete in all its parts, with the Calendar in the beginning, and the Articles at the end, was published by the venerable Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge at their press in Madras.

Of the character of the translation, as my share in it was, I am serry to say' very small, I may the more confidently give my opinion. It is not a mere translation, it is a trunsfusion. As we pledged our word to the Bishop, it is both literal and in the spirit of the original I can eafely say for myself, that I would as soon use, and indefinite language. In this translation its capabilities have been tried to the uttermost, and it has stood the trial I must not omit to notice the kind and carnest sympathy of the late Bishop of Madras with us in the whole course of our work. And indeed it was the same with regard to all our Missionary labours. No sincerer friendship, no more scalons co-operation, no more affectionate interest, have ever been felt and exercised towards Missions and Missionaries than by the late Bishop of Madras -Bishop Spencer. If in his retirement this should meet his eye, be will excuse my grateful and affectivante men-

tive of his name. Of our use of the Prayer-book I hope to say something

with little interruption, the work thus proceeded. Others how much has to be done before the 800,000 inhabitants

were added to our numbers, one of our members was taken of Tinnevelly, and, still more, the 150,000,000 of our feltow-men and fellow-subjects in Hindustan, shall unite BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. with us in prayer and praise ! Something has been done. but how much yet remains to be done, and to be suffered. before the whole world shall become one Church, uniting in the acknowledgement of the one true God, and Christ Jesus whom He hath sent! " Not by might, nor by pover but by My Spirit. soith the Lord of Husto." Plymouth, Dec. 12, 1649.

Deferred Extracts.

HOW MANY MILES A PRINTER'S HAND TRAVELS .-Although a printer may be sitting all day, yet in his own way he is a great traveller, or at least his hand is, as we shall prove. A good printer will set 8.000 ems a day, or about 24,000 letters. The distance travelled over by his about 24,000 letters. In a distance traveled over by his hand will average about one foot per letter, going to the boxes in which they are contained, and, of course, returning making two feet every letter he sets. This would make a distance each day of 48,000 feet, or a little more than nane miles; and, in the course of a year, leaving out Sundays, that member travels about 3,000 miles!

HALE OF A "WATER DOG."—A very extraordinary and unprecedented occurrence took place on board the Ayrahire, on her homeward voyage from Calcutta is May last. Capt. Browne, the master, had occasion to pull a rope passing through a block, which was hadly secured with some rope yarn. Whilst tugging at the rope the block gave way and his own impetus suddenly carried him over the side. TALE OF A " WATER DOG."-A very extraordinary and and his own imputus suddenly carried him over the side.

A noble Newfoundland dog jumped in to his master's rescue, and seizing him by the collar, brought him in safety along-aide, when both were hoisted on board. It was only then that the danger to which the Captain, and his brave deliwerer, had been subjected, became fully evident. A huge shark had marked the captain for its prey, and was making towards him just has his four-footed deliverer bounded to his assistance. They did not, however, escape altogether his assistance. They did not, however, escape altogether unscathed, for just as they were getting up the side their voracious assislant bit away half of the pror dog's tail.

A LUNATIC JOURNAL.—The Lingd, of Vienna, mentions that a journal has for some time been published in manuscript, under the designation of the Aurora, in a madhouse

NELSON'S SIGNAL, - Before the fleet went into the artior off Trafalgar, Nelson wrote on a slip of paper, "Nelson expects every man to do his duty." and handed it to Capt. Hardy, who suggested the substitution of the word England when Nelson observed, "Ah you are right Hardy, you are always right," and thus amended the never to be forgotten signal was sent up. - Cheltenham Journal.

THE EFFECT OF STRAM UPON ICE .- On Wednesday afternoon last we witnessed some experiments which took place in the Royal Amenal, Woolwich, under the direction place in the Royal Arsenal, wondwin, under the direction of Captain Collinson, C. B., to prove what effect a jet of ateam would have upon ice. Six blocks of ice, each rather better than 2½ inches thick, and a yard aquare, were placed one above the other, making a thickness altogether of about 14 inches. A flexible bose on inch and a half in dismeter 14 mehes. A flexible howe an arch and a half in diameter was fixed on a boiler in the yard, and a jet of steam insued therefrom of 500s, pressure to the square inch. This formidable jet, on being applied to the see, cut the whole through the centre in 35 seconds.—Nauteral Standard.

RECORDS OF A HEAD DAESS -At the ball at Notting ham, in honour of Lord Howe's victory of the 1st June 1794, aimid the glare of diamonds, pearls' and other jewels ostrich feathers and flowers, Mrs. Muster's head dress was outrich feathers and flowers. Min. Muster's head dress was with admirable taste, a simple wreath formed from a branch of natural oak; three acords from this chaste and appendage were, after breaktast the following morning planted in presence of the company, by the Countess Howe on the lawn at Colwick—all the acords grew, were "tenderly cared for," and are now handsome trees. -

DECLINE OF THE INSM CONSTITUENCES.-The sub ined remarkable statement appears in the Hanner of Mater. Few persons wondered at the rapid disappearance in the south and west of the £10 free holders as a portion of the Irish electoral body; but that the class should be in progress of annihilation in two of the "model counto progress a number of the order of the tries has hed upon the £10 constituencies of Hown and Antrim, and we find, as we had suspected, that an immense proportion of this class of voters, in both countries, has been politi-cally annihilated. In some districts with which we happen to be particularly acquainted, we learn that four-fifths of the men who a few years ago were fully qualified as £10 fresholders, have been practically distranchised by the rack-renting system, and could not now conscientiously take the qualification onth were an election to happen to-

STATISTICS OF THE JEWS .- An official publication informs us, that there are hardly more than from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world; whereas Buddhism mbers 400,000,000 adepts; Brahmism, 200,000,000 thinters (10,100,100, soppes; premium, 200,000,000; Christianity, 230,000,000 to 250,000,000; Mahometanian from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000 to 100,000,000. The 8,000,000 Jews are thus distributed:—There are some 500,000 to 100,000,000 to 250,000 to 250,0 in Syria and Asiatic Turkey ; 250,000 in European Tur hey: 600,000 in Morucco and North Africa; 50,000 to 80,000 in Eastern Asia; 100,000 in America, and about 200,000 in Europe-viz. 15,000 to England; 1,594 in Relgium; 850 in Sweden and Norway; 6,000 in Denmark ; 70,000 in France ; 52,000 in the Low Countries .). 631.000 in Austria and its dependencies: 2.4.431 in Prussia; 175,009 in the German States; and 4,000 i

ARCHDRACON THORP AND THE BISHOP OF GLOUCES ARCHDRACON THORF AND THE BISNOF OF GLOUCES-TER AND BRISTOL.—Exaggerated reports of an alleged "rebuke," given by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to Archdescon Thorp, after the ordination at Sta-pleton on Sunday fortnight, being in circulation, we have inquired into the matter, and find there is no further grounds for it than this. The archdescon, who presched, went direct from the communion table to the pulpit, and commenced the sermon without the collect as done in some Churches, and of which it appears his Lord-ship did not approve, as he afterwards said in the vestry a those who had just been ordained, and in the present example by what you have seen to day, alluding to the circumstance we have just stated.—Chelimham Journal.

There are upwards of 3,000 cost mines in Great Britain, which employ nearly 250,000 men, women, and boys. "Sylvanus," a amart writer and keen observer of met and manners, and the author of "The Bye-lanes and Ihuwas of England," says in Bentley's Miscellany for the present month." that in horse racing, as at present continued and carried out, men may awindle with impunity, and laugh at their dupes into the bargain."

THE ARRY .- It is stated that the reduction is to be 400 men-vis., that the 17 regiments, having now fir and reserve battalions, are to be consolidated and reduced to LOW men each ; the officers to remain en seconde.

SEVERITY OF THE WINTER .- From all merts of the a winter of unusual and intense severity. From Naples we learn that even there the mountains are covered with anow; from Hamburg, that the Elbe is completely fraces over, traversed with sledges and decked with sents; from Florence, that for forty years the cold has not been so in-tense ; from the lakes of Cumberland, that they have hardened into brilliant and pulished mirrora. Deer have even been weated on Bassenthwaite; and Detwentwater lies placed and fast motion vanished and fast motion vanished. lies placid and fast nound comments the feet of many comers, akuters, curiers, and spectators. Sleagest have become common amongst the fashionable, even in the great me-

reputio itself. - Sent Controlina. IMMUMAN OUTRAGE.-The Nenagh Guardian status that on Thursday last, a poor emaciated wrech samed Magrath, was shot at by a rich former named Hogan, to ling a turnip from his field to satisfy the reavings of hunger, and eating it on the spot. The contents of the gau shattered the unfortunate man's arm topices, and several sings ledged in his side. He lies danceously ill araises.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JO. WORK DONE IN A PUPERIOR MARKER AND WITH DESERTOR. AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH." No. : KING STREET WEST, TOROTO.

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Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

JOHN SOMEBILLE. Attorney at Law, Solicitor Chaptery, Convey-ancer, Notary Pape, Sec., Sec. Taronta Nanember Leth, 1849.

DONAUD BETHUNE, Jr. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCES, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG. CANADA WEST. Cohourg. Oct. 21, 1845.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, Quren-strukt East, 2 doors from Church-strukt Torento, 17th March, 1649.

DR. DERRY Mas Removed to 39, BAY STREET, South of Ming Street, opposite to Mr. Rhan, Bentist. Temate, Mey, 1848. PRANCIS H. HEWARD,

COMMISSION NEECHANT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS

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eved to Church Street, four doors above the Court Ho Torente, August 11th, 1449. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K.C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE. SINGING AND GUITAR. Residence, Church Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

BEIGH PAYNE SAVEGNY. Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

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The PISNO-FORTE business carried on in all its branches; all links of biringed fustruments carefully renaired. S. B — All Instruments made to order, will be warranted to give satisfaction, so that their friends used out fear giving written orders, as in case the article be not approved of, it may be returned. J. THOMAS & SON.

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BURGES AND LESSEMAN WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced as in the above Stand; and hepe, by solidious attention to ners, keeping on hand the very best description of Gonde, and any of them at the lowest possible Cash Frice, to merit a share,

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Prom my own experience, I am satisfied that not one person

or No Second Price. 49 THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets. Adjoining the Court House

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• takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches; and as his perices will be found how, his work well excuted, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for forme avoided an extended to him. COOKING, BOX. AND DUMB STOVES Jobbing work of every description promptly

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QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

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THE Subscribers would intimate to their Country and City Customers, and the trade generally, that
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for the Fall Trade; and which, having been selected with core in the New York and English markets, they are prepared to offer on ver-reasonable terms," at Wholesale only." Wholesale only."
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7-tf Toronto, 10th Sept., 1849.

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NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches. Clocks, &c. Speciacies, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

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Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Bones &c. &c. Clucks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought.

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REGISTER BOOKS.

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BAPTISMS

MARRIAGES

BURIALS

Baptisms Same.

ame. Tomato, Nov. 22, 1849.

JOHN'S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHORMANN. (Next door to Mesors, Beckett, & Co., Medical Luboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

HAS constantly on hand a heautiful Assortment of Ladies Frenc Kid, Microcco, and Patent Leather Shoos, together with quantity of Satin Shippers of the very best quality.

Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a siyle unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or the interest of one in the Carmanant saken in Eachange.

Appl to THOS. D. HARRIS. THOS. D. HARRIS,
Thorne's Buildings, Front Street.
47-tf Toronto, June 21st, 1849.

T. BAWORTH. IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

No. 44, King Street East, Toronto. CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvile, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general associated of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Suddlery

Trimmings in all their variety.

--- ALSO---Cooking and Fancy Stores, Hollay Mare. Britannia & Pluto Ware, Tuble Ontlerp Silver Spuone, 60, 60, 60,

27 HALSEY'S FOREST WINE AND PILLS. THREETY LEVES SAVED!

No example on record furraishes a greater proof of the efficacy of any medicine in Cholera than the fellowing from Capt. John Wilson, commander of the Stramboat Swifsters Capt. John Wilson, commander of the Bresmboat Swifeter, while on her passage up the Mississippi river. Capt Wilson is well known by many in the Western Country as a highly respectable and humane man.

Lexisville, July 1st, 184

DR. G. W HALSEY,-Bear Sir,-The ravages of the Cholera in every part of our country impele me as a duty I owe to bomanity, to make known what your Forest Pills and Wine have done in this dreadful disorder on hoard of my vessel. On the 10th of June while on my way from new Orleans to Lewisville, as mas with great severity. On the first appearance of it three per sone were attacked; being no physician present I gave them such medicines from my medicine cheet as I thought beat Two out of the three, however, died. On the following day even more was taken, and great alarm prevailed am passerngers. I was then informed that a quantity of your medicines were on board the Steamer, belonging to one of the passengers, Mr. J. M. Prime of New Orleans. With a deternation to do all in my power to save the lives of my fellow To each of those who had the disorder, I gave five of the Pills and as soon as they began to operate well, two table specuaful of the Wine, repeating the dose of Wine five or six times du on board, proved effectual, and they all recovered. More new cases continued to occur daily, until the whole number reach ed to thirty-three. I followed up the same course, giving the every case they proved completely successful. Out of the thirty three cases which occuseed during the passage, but two DRY GOODS STOCK, WILL CONSIST OF EVERY were lost, and those two died before your mentalized in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; Answer to be on board the boat. Thirty cases were Anvern to be on hourd the boat. Thirty cases were treated with

> From my own experience, I am ratiofied that not one perso out of a thousand would die with the Cholera, if they would but take your Pills and Forest Wine in its first stages.

irs. &c., JOHN WILSON,
Communder of the Steamer Swiftsure Yours, &c., TO THE LADIES.

Nothing in the world is more abound than the custom o sing paints, chalks &c., to improve the countenance. At asset things instead of beautifying the complexion, display an affected gaudiness quite unbecoming and disjusting; besides, the frequent use of counctiens destroy the fine texture of the skin, giving it a cnaree, palid, unnatural cast. True beauty and luveliness accompany the highest perfection of health which again invariably follows the PUREST STATE OF THE BLOOD. What artificial appendages equal that vivid expression of countenance which eminates from Manmin. calth? What paints compare with the crimton cold neating its brilliant rosests have through the transparent tenture of the shin? What cherms are more espirating than those of mature, in her highest perfection? Los Dr. Healey's Forest Wine supply the place of all cosmetichs. The use of this excellent wine for a short time creates pure, rich blood which exeming through the seins, penetrates the minutest abeca that singe toward the surface of the shin, causing all unbealthy pimples and blotches to disappear, importing a vivid rosy col our to the skin, and brilliant expression of the eyes. THIS IS NATURAL BEAUTY.

In corobration of three facts, Dr. Halery has many testi-monials. The following is from a lady of the most respectable standing in society, scatto us by her own brother, residing in

As you have kindly requested me to state the result proceed-

My sister, from her youth, bad been in very delicate health, compleining frequently of weakness of the chest, attended with a cough. About the age of eighteen she began to get much were. For six months previous to commencing with medicines she had not been able to go out of the house. countenance was greatly emmacisted, yellow, and sickly. Her face and neck was covered with disagreeable pustules, eyes very much sunken, and her cough increasing. In face she here every appearance of soon becoming an unhappy victim to consumption. At this time I procured for her some of year Forest Wine and Pills, which she commenced using acc to the directions. She gradually improved as she followed up-the use of them. Her first proprioms of recovery was an un-cummenty good appetite, her face finally became amouth, and her checks rosy. Her cough left her altogether. She is now strong and vigorous, and presents the fivest example of health JOHN & MAXWELL

What my brother has said of me above is literally true. MARY T. MAXWELL For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto, ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5. King street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

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ing from the use of your Forest Wine and Pills, in the case of my sister, Mary T. Maxwell, I cheerfully comply, believing it no disparagement to give my signature in evidence of the excel-July 5, 1843.

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