

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 28.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 6, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCIX.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
Feb. 9.	5TH SUN. APT. EPIPH. { M, Isaiah 59, Mark 9. } { E, " 64, 2 Cor. 5. }	
" 10.	{ M, Exod. 33, Mark 10. } { E, " 34, 2 Cor. 6. }	
" 11.	{ M, Levi 18, Mark 11. } { E, " 19, 2 Cor. 7. }	
" 12.	{ M, " 20, Mark 12. } { E, " 26, 2 Cor. 8. }	
" 13.	{ M, Num. 11, Mark 13. } { E, " 12, 2 Cor. 9. }	
" 14.	{ M, " 13, Mark 14. } { E, " 14, 2 Cor. 10. }	
" 15.	{ M, " 16, Mark 15. } { E, " 17, 2 Cor. 11. }	
" 16.	SEPTUAGESIMA SUN. { M, Gen. 1, Mark 16. } { E, " 2, 2 Cor. 12. }	

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even. song.
St. James's	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rector, } { Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist. } { Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incumb. } { Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., Incumbent. } { Rev. Stephen Leitch, LL.D., Incumb. } { Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumb. } { Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist. }	11 o'clock	3 1/2 o'clock

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
For the week ending Monday, February 10th, 1851.
VISITORS:
THE PRINCIPAL:
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.
CENSOR:
W. WEDD, Esq., M.A., 3rd Classical Master.
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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Poetry.

THE ORDER OF THE CHURCH SERVICES. (From Wilks's "Rosebuds Rescued.")

As nations from the solar sphere
Compute their day and rolling year,
So doth the Church her seasons bless
By the bright Sun of Righteousness.
At first faint streaks of glory rise;
Then warmer wax the orient skies,
And Faith beholds with raptured eye
The Saviour's promised coming nigh,
Till clouds and darkness melt away,
And brightly bursts the Natal day.
Man's mortal eye, that cannot gaze
On the full Godhead's dazzling blaze,
May well the lustre mild abide
Of Bethlehem's Orb at Christmas-tide,
When soft the heavenly choir began,
"Glorious to God, good-will to man."
Nor shrink the gentle beam to see,
That gladdens the Epiphany;
When sages hasted from afar,
Led by a monitory star,
That pointed where unhonour'd lay
The cradled Babe, whose glorious ray
Should cheer the Gentiles, and dispel
The darkness night of Israel.

And twice that matin sunbeam falls
On hallowed Judah's temple walls;
First on the eighth day's weeping morn,
Which shunn'd not He, though sinless born;
Honouring the rite His Father gave,
As we in font baptismal lave:
And when again the heav'n-born Child
Mary presented undefiled;
Nor votive turtle dove could vie
With that meek Infant's purity.
But ere the heavenly orb ascends
Its glorious noon, a storm impends.
Temptation's clouds and darkness press
Athwart the lowering wilderness.
But soon from forth the cloud is seen
That rising beam again serene;
Nor Satan's arts, nor earthly care,
His pure etulgence can impair.

But thicker clouds at length we see
Darkling around Gethsemane.
Eclipsed is now that gladdening ray
That late pour'd forth the cheerful day;
Struggling it seem to linger yet,
Ere dark on Calvary's mount it set;
Red, as is view'd the evening beam,
With blood—yet mild its parting gleam;
And sweeter, fairer, lovelier, now,
Than when it gemm'd noon's fervent brow.
No twilight gilds that evening's close,
That night of chill suspense and woes;
The rocks are rent, the mountains quake,
The slumbering dead from darkness wake.
And all things, man except, confess
Hath set the Sun of Righteousness.

But Easter bursts the fearful gloom;
The risen Saviour quits the tomb;
The Sun of Righteousness upsprings,
With light and healing on his wings.

And warmer still the zenith glows,
As his last rays refulgent close
On bright Ascension's cheerful noon,
When copious fell the hallow'd boon,
To bless a world in night that lay,
Now gladden'd by His deathless ray.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

FEBRUARY 9TH, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—
(Isaiah lix.)—"The Church," says Mr. Wogan, "in her proper Lessons for this season of Epiphany, having hitherto set forth the sundry ways of Christ's manifesting himself to the world, together with the many great ends, which He came to accomplish, seems, by her choice of the two first Lessons, for this day's service, to obviate an objection which might be raised. If Christ bath indeed so manifested His glory, why then so many unbelievers, may some say, not only in the world, but even among those that are called by His name? Why such numbers still who have not heard His Gospel, namely the heathen? Why any, that deny His coming in the flesh, as the Jew doth? Or His Godhead, as doth the heretic? Or the efficacy and sufficiency of His grace, as the bad Christian doth? To these objections Christ answers by his prophet in our Lesson; that this failure of success proceeds not from any defect of efficacy in the Gospel, nor of power or grace in Him; or from the insufficiency of the means whereby He hath revealed himself and his will, to mankind; but from the perverse-ness and corruption of men's hearts, who 'love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil; yea, hate the light, and will not come to the light, lest their deeds should be reproved.'"

The prophet, in the First Lesson for Morning Prayer, opens the subject with a declaration, that the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save, nor his ear heavy, that it cannot hear; but, he tells them, that their iniquities are the cause of his favour being withdrawn. He then proceeds, from verse 3 to verse 15, to reproach them, and to set before them a catalogue of their sins, and to point out the sorrows which their sins have justly brought upon them. In the remainder of the chapter, he paints the love of the Son of God coming forward as their intercessor, when they were in their lost state, and under the effects of punishment, of which they could not deny the justice.

EVENING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—
(Isaiah lix.)—The prophet having, in the Proper Lesson for Morning Prayer, set before the people their sins, and convinced them of their misery, and shewn them the goodness of their Redeemer, and the blessings he would offer them, here represents the conduct of those, upon whom his preaching had produced conviction, and a right faith in the salvation he had shewn. He describes (verses 1, 2, and 3,) the longing of the awakened sinner for the coming of the great Intercessor. From this fervent invocation of the Saviour, the mind of the petitioner naturally turns (verses 4, and 5) to a reflection upon the inconceivable blessings, which God has prepared for them that wait for him, and the love, like that of the father of the prodigal in the parable, (see Luke xv. 20.) with which he meets those that joy in working righteousness, and in remembering his ways. But, the afflicted Church remembers that God is wroth, and remembers the cause, which the prophet had been declaring, "for we have sinned;" and that, "in those," namely, in God's ways, is continuance, steadfastness, and continued safety, (see Matt. viii. 24,) and in those only we shall be saved. In the 6th and 7th verses, the speaker passes on to an impassioned, and humble confession, of their utter sinfulness, and its just consequences, God's wrath and punishments. We are all, he says, as vile as anything which our law treats as unclean and out-cast. We have not only neglected all those righteousnesses, or righteous practices, which God "meets" with favour, but avoided them with abhorrence and disgust, as we should cast away, and avoid, a filthy and polluted rag. We have become thus light, and vain, and dead, like a faded leaf, and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away. "And there is none that calleth on thy name," &c. From this verse to the end, the penitent Church having confessed their sinfulness and unworthiness, throw themselves on God's mercy, and cry to him for pardon, as the work of his hand, and as his people.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

GENERAL PURPOSES' FUND.	
Previously announced.....	£118 2 2
Christ Church, New Dublin.....	£0 15 6
Bellamyville Church.....	0 19 6
—per Rev. W. H. Gunning.....	1 15 0
Caledonia.....	1 10 0
Cayuga.....	1 10 0
York.....	0 12 0
—per Rev. B. C. Hill.....	3 12 0
St. Philip's Church, Markham.....	0 8 5
Grace Church do.....	0 1 10
—per Rev. G. S. J. Hill.....	0 11 3
Trinity Church, Colborn, additional, per Rev. J. Wilson.....	0 5 0
St. Thomas's Church, St. Thomas, per Rev. M. Burnham.....	1 15 0
Binbrook.....	0 18 9
Stoney Creek.....	0 11 3
—per Rev. J. L. Alexander.....	1 10 0
St. Thomas, Sandwich, pr Rev. W. Ritchie	1 5 0
Trinity Church, Howard.....	0 14 5
St. Peter's Church, Dunwich.....	1 15 7
—per Rev. H. Holland.....	2 10 0
St. George's Church, Oshawa.....	1 0 0
St. Paul's Church, 6th Con.....	0 5 0
St. John's Church, Pt. Whitby.....	1 5 0
—per Rev. J. Pentland.....	2 10 0
St. Peter's, Cobourg, per Ven. A. N. Bethune	10 0 0
St. Paul's, Danville, per Rev. A. Townley	0 15 9
Seymour West.....	0 13 9
Seymour East.....	0 7 0
Percy.....	0 4 3
—per Rev. E. C. Boomer.....	1 5 0
St. George's Church, St. Cat.....	6 10 5
Eight Mile Creek School-house.....	1 0 0
—per Churchwarden.....	7 10 5
St. George's Church, Goderich, per Rev E. L. Elwood.....	2 0 0
St. Paul's Church, Woodstock.....	3 10 10
Eastwood.....	0 4 4
Beechville.....	0 16 3
—per Churchwarden.....	4 13 5
Dufins Creek.....	0 10 4
6th Con. Pickering.....	0 14 8
—per Rev. J. W. Marsh.....	1 5 0
St. M. Magdalene's Loydtown.....	0 11 0
St. James's, Alton.....	0 10 0
—per Rev. H. B. Osler.....	1 1 0
Mimico.....	0 9 4
Weston.....	0 19 6
Charlesford.....	1 0 5 1/2
—per Churchwardens.....	2 9 3 1/2

76 Collections, amounting to.....£164 13 3 1/2
T. W. BIRCHALL,
February 5, 1851. Treasurer.
The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the following for the Widows and Orphan Fund:—
Christ Church, Port Maitland, per Rev. A. Towley.....£2 18 0

On Monday, the 20th ult., the Rev. Saltern Givins was waited upon by the Rector and Church Wardens and others, on the part of the congregation of St. Mark's Church, Niagara, when the following address was presented, with a purse of £25:—

TO THE REV. SALTEN GIVINS.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Congregation and Sunday School of St. Mark's Church, desire to avail ourselves of the occasion of your approaching departure to another sphere of your labours to express our deep and grateful sense of the value of your services in this Parish, during your temporary sojourn amongst us, which has been marked throughout with zeal and diligence, and by untiring exertions both in the public duties which you condescended to assume, as Assistant Minister and Superintendent of the Sunday School, and by kindly offices in visiting the families, and ministering to the sick and poor, and we request your acceptance of the accompanying donation, as a token of the same.

We are not unmindful of your services at Queenston, which have been so faithfully and disinterestedly rendered, at no small inconvenience to yourself, from a sense of duty and desire of usefulness, we feel assured, and with a reward above any earthly consideration; for God, whom you serve in the Gospel of his Son, will not forget your work of labour and love.

We rejoice that Mrs. Givins has been enabled to take part with you in the important duties of the Sunday School, and also in the more retired offices of private beneficence; and earnestly pray, that the Divine blessing may accompany your efforts in the cause of Christ and his Church, and rest abundantly on you and yours, with the riches of his grace until your lives' end.

To which the Rev. Gentleman returned a feeling and appropriate reply.

MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.—In returning you my sincere thanks for your kind and courteous address, I cannot but feel sensible that you have much overrated the humble services I have been enabled to render you. Through the kind consideration of the Bishop, I was permitted to take up my residence in your healthy and pleasant town, for the benefit of my wife's health, and whilst here, it was obviously my duty to make myself useful. To me it has been both a refreshment and a privilege to assist in ministering the word of life in your beautiful and well appointed Church, and also to the humble, but attentive and interesting congregation at Queenston. In my other ministrations in the parish, (though more limited than I could have wished,) and particularly in my connection with your interesting Sunday School, I feel that I have profited much, whilst the assurance that my conduct has met with the approbation of my friend, the Rector, and the parishioners generally, is to me a source of sincere satisfaction.

For the handsome donation with which you have been pleased to present me, I beg you will convey to the contributors my grateful acknowledgements; and in returning my heartfelt thanks for your kind allusion to Mrs. Givins' restoration to health and usefulness, and your good wishes and prayers for the continued welfare of my family and myself, allow me to assure you, we are deeply sensible of the attentions we have received, and will ever entertain a lively recollection of our brief but most agreeable sojourn among you.

That the God of Mercy may bless you as a congregation and as individuals—that He may keep you by the favour of faith, above the temptations of this ensnaring world, and in his own good time minister to you an abundant entrance into his heavenly kingdom, through Christ, is the prayer of

Your humble and faithful Servant,
SALTEN GIVINS.

Niagara, 20th Jan., 1851.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

On Sunday week last, the new church at St. Therese de Blainville, was opened for Divine Service. It is a neat stone building, erected during the past summer, on a piece of land the gift of S. W. Monk, Esq., Prothonotary of Montreal: through the exertions of H. S. Monk, Esq. Seigneur of that place. The sermon was preached by the Missionary, the Rev. T. A. Young, from Habbakuk, 2 chap. ver. 20. to a numerous congregation.—Quebec paper.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY FOR THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, a large number of Clergy of the Diocese, and a good many of the Laity in the city, assembled at Christ's Cathedral, at morning service, introductory to the proceedings of the Association. Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, the Lessons, Offertory, and Prayers for the Church militant, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, preached a most eloquent and impressive discourse, from the 18th Matthew, 7th verse—"Woe unto the world because of offences for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom offences come!"

In the evening the Association again met at St. George's Chapel. The Clergy and Officers occupied a platform erected at the chancel; the Bishop and Clergy habited in their robes. The Bishop occupied the chair.

After prayers, his Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said that he had a few preliminary remarks to make about the place in which they were assembled. It was not customary with the Church to hold meetings of this nature, in a place set apart for the public worship of God, and he wished all to remember, that although the place where they now met, had not yet been specially dedicated to religious uses, yet that it was used for such purposes, and he hoped they would conduct themselves in that decorous manner, which was becoming under the circumstances. He believed that this was a kind of meeting and an occasion which might excuse, if anything would, the convening a meeting in a place of worship. Men frequently asked, when called upon for their support, what the objects of the Church Society was; to what purposes its funds were devoted. In explanation, he would refer briefly to the establishment of the Church among us. It was now more than fifty years since the bishop, who first administered the See of Quebec, then comprising the whole Province, held his first visitation, and there were then only some seven clergy-men in his diocese. The Church had been gradually increasing since then, but the funds for its support had been derived from sources external to the Province. It was manifest that if a Church which had been established for a long time, could now only subsist by means of external aid, there must be something wanting, that if it had not yet found a home in the hearts of the people, something more is required to be done. The Church Society was established for the purpose of drawing out the energies of the members of the Church here, and enable them to manifest their willingness to give it support, and to show that they did not desire always to depend upon the alms of benevolent people at home.

Mr. Justice McCord moved the first resolution as follows:—"That this meeting contemplates with great satisfaction the erection of a separate Bishopric in the Diocese of Montreal, and at the same time recognizes the necessity for the formation of a new Association in order to carry out the purpose of the Church Society of this newly constituted Diocese." He hoped that the laity would, through the Society, afford their effective support, &c.

Major Campbell, in seconding the Resolution, said, There was one class of people for whom he could not refrain from expressing his fervent sympathy. He referred to the portion of their brethren who were scattered among a people of a different race, and different religion, and so widely scattered as not to form congregations able to support a Clergyman. These people do hear a Church bell, but it chimes not for them; they do see the Church-spire, but they may not enter its doors, or, if they do, it is to see a form of worship to which they have been unaccustomed, and which they cannot understand. And, if God has blessed them with offspring, they knew not when they might be received into the fold of Christ. Most of those who heard him, had but a few steps to go to enter the house of God, to join in His worship, to partake of His worship, to partake of His sacraments. When they did accept the invitation of their Saviour, and partook of his holy supper, they should remember those who are deprived of the privilege. Who has not seen, when attending the last sad office of religion performed over the grave of a deceased friend, how the eye kindles, and the countenance of the sorrowing beams with awakened hope at the holy words of peace and consolation which fall from the lips of God's Minister, on such occasions: yet from such offices are these poor

people shut out. He did not advocate for a system of proselytising; he had seen harm done by it; men's minds were unsettled, and evil feelings engendered by such attempts, but he hoped some means might be taken to relieve the class of whom he had spoken.

The Rev. Mr. Bancroft moved the second resolution. It is as follows:—

"That this meeting look to the blessing of Almighty God for that success in the dissemination of Gospel Truth, for it is the duty of every Christian man to labour, and would impress upon every member of the Church the necessity of endeavouring by anxious efforts and by constant prayer, to support the Church Society of the Diocese of Montreal, in promoting the knowledge and practice of the Word of God."

Dr. Holmes, in seconding the resolution, said—

We must do something more than worship God—we must send the Gospel to our own people, and to those who have it not. He would not send it to dissenting Protestants—they had it—but he would, notwithstanding what had been said about proselytising, send it to the Roman Catholics among us. He felt that we were bound to do so. He insisted on the organisation which existed, being applied to the dissemination of Gospel truth, among the Roman Catholics. We were to use efforts together, and above all constant prayer for the spread of the Word. And if fervent in prayer we can hardly fail in our object. We are told of one of the prophets of old, whose prayers shut up the heavens for three years. So the prayers of the poor man were of as much avail as of the rich.

Mr. Montzambert moved the third resolution, Rev. Mr. Scott of Dunham seconded. As follows:—

"That the Secretary be directed to convey to the Sister Societies of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto, the expression of our anxious desire to co-operate with them in their efforts to promote the Glory of God, and the extension of His Church; and the assurance of our earnest prayers for their prosperity and success in this labour of love."

Rev. Mr. Bond moved the resolution appointing the committee which was seconded by Hon. Geo. Moffatt, who said he would state one thing which occurred to him as requisite, before sitting down, with reference to some remarks that had fallen from one of the speakers as to proselytising. He begged the meeting to understand that that was not the object of the Society. If anything of that kind was to be undertaken, it must be by a different Society, totally distinct from the Church Society.

The Bishop then read the resolution, and in putting it, read also the objects of the Society, as declared in its constitution; and regretted that anything had been introduced which seemed to tend towards a difference of opinion. He thought that our first duty was to provide for the spiritual wants of our own scattered people, and although he believed his own Church to contain the truths of the gospel of Christ, yet he was decidedly of opinion that there was danger in unsettling the hereditary faith of those who had been born and nurtured in another. He thought great caution necessary, that while laying open the errors of a mistaken creed the mind should not be unbegged and infidelity be the result. He approved of leading the inquiring mind to the pure fountain of all truth, but such efforts as had been indicated were not within the scope of the Society.

The proceedings having been finished, the Bishop closed the meeting with his benediction.

ENGLAND.

The following excellent reply has been addressed by the Bishop of Oxford to an address:

Cuddesdon Palace, Dec. 17.

"My Brethren,—I have received your address with the greatest pleasure. I agree with you in your estimate of the recent invasion by the Pope of Rome of the rights of the church, crown, and nation of England; and I rejoice in your resolution to resist it by all lawful means. But, beyond this, I am deeply thankful for the whole tone of your address. It is scarcely possible to doubt that we live in those 'perilous times' which were to 'come' in 'the last days,' and such an excitement as that which now prevails around us must increase those perils. Our first duty, indeed, now is to resist this aggression of the Pope. But if we would be safe, we must be on our guard against other dangers also. On the one hand, there is among some of us a leaning towards the Church of Rome which is wholly alien from the tone and temper of our own Church, and which step by step, has led many to join that corrupt communion. Upon this evil, all eyes are now fixed, and I dare not undervalue its enormity or the insidious progress with which it saps the faith of those who yield ever so little to its first temptations. In truth the system of the Papacy is one cunningly contrived whole, and none therefore can be safe from falling at last openly away who admit its first entrance into their affections. Against this, therefore, we must guard, cleaving closely—and with true thankfulness to God for them—to those great truths which were re-asserted among us at the Reformation.

"But if one of our great dangers is from this side, another and a no less fearful peril is from the other. Stirred up by the Pope's indecent aggression, the stream of common opinion is now running with the violence of a flood against Rome. It is the nature of a flood to be muddy and turbulent, and to overwhelm all ordinary barriers with its violence; and so it is among us. Uncharitable thoughts, hard words, and unproved imputations abound. Those who fear the spiritual domination, and those who hate the spiritual corruptions of Rome, and those who hate all assertion of spiritual authority anywhere, and even those who hate all belief in spiritual realities, are for the time united together. Our very walls are inscribed by the same hand with the legends of 'No Popery,' 'No Priestcraft,' 'No Religion.' In such a time even good men become the subjects and the victims of fierce mutual suspicions, and the common enemy alone triumphs. Such a time must be full of danger to the calm and peaceable and loving temper which should possess our own souls, and to the maintenance of our common Church against these evils. Then, we must guard with much vigilance as against external Popery. The curse of Popery is that it will separate us from God, and these evils will do so no less. We must not, through any dread of hard names, or unjust imputations, shrink in this day of reproach from maintaining firmly our own Church principles. To hold all that our Church teaches; to believe in their natural sense, without reserve or equivocation, either on this side or on that, all the doctrines of her articles, catechism, and liturgical formularies; to love her and her English Bible and her Book of Common Prayer, her daily devotions, and her decent ceremonies; to believe that her mission is from God; her creeds, her sacraments, and her orders from Christ; that man did not give them and cannot alter them; to

rejoice that she sets forth Christ and Him crucified, and not others instead of him, or forms without him, as the sinner's hope and the saint's joy, and so to live and teach ourselves—this, my beloved brethren, is at such a time as the present, our bounded and our especial duty.

"It is because I trace in your address much of this spirit that I receive it with thankfulness and rejoice in your expressions of confidence in myself and in your promises of prayer for me. Praying heartily to God, in return, abundantly to bless and prosper you; to keep your souls in peace; to knit you closer together in Christian love, mutual trust, and brotherly confidence; and by his grace to keep you through this and every time of trouble, until at last, for Christ's sake, and abundant entrance be ministered unto you into his everlasting kingdom.

"I am, my brethren, your faithful and affectionate friend,
S. Oxon.
To the Members of the Windsor and Eton Union, &c."

The clergy of the deanery of West, in the county of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, met in rural synod, at Liskeard, on Thursday last, for the purpose of protesting against the recent proceedings of the Bishop of Rome, when a protest, addressed to the Bishop of the diocese, proposed by the Rev. Arthur Tatham, Dean Rural, Rector of Boconnoc-with-Broad oak, and seconded by the Rev. Dalston Clements, Rector of Warleggan, having been carried, an address to the Queen was next adopted, as were also the following resolutions:—

"1. That while we feel bound to use such outward means of resistance as may belong to our proper sphere, we cannot forget that, being ministers of Christ's Church, the weapons of our warfare should not be altogether carnal. We, therefore, acknowledge that we receive this and other troubles of our Church as permitted by Almighty God, if not as punishments for our sins and negligences, yet, at least, as means whereby he would try our faith and patience, cause us seriously to lay to heart the dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions, and provoke us to seek higher degrees of personal holiness, and to use greater zeal and diligence in our ministerial calling.

"That, deeply feeling the importance of the occasion, the need in which we stand of God's special help and blessing, and our own awful vows as clergymen, we accordingly agree—

- 1stly. To pray daily, directly in our families or in private; and indirectly when using our common prayers at Church, for one or more of the following objects:— (a) The enlargement and full spiritual growth of the Church of England. (b) The greater sanctity and self-devotion of her ministers. (c) The healing of our divisions, and the unity of all Christians in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship.

2ndly. To be more earnest, regular, quiet, and conscientious in discharging our pastoral duties and in making ourselves wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ."

It is stated in the *Guardian* that Dr. Field, the Bishop of Newfoundland, will be transferred to Nova Scotia and that the Bishopric of Newfoundland will be conferred on Dr. Bridge, Archdeacon of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

The Right Rev. David Low, L.L.D., Bishop of Moray and Ross, has intimated his intention to resign his office, on account of his advanced age and bodily infirmities.

The Bishop of Durham, now in his eightieth year, is the oldest of our Prelates; and the Bishop of Down, aged forty-two, the youngest.

IRELAND.

DECLINE OF POPERY IN IRELAND.—At a meeting of the Irish Church Mission Society held in London on the 17th of December, the Rev. Messrs. Dallas and Greig, of Dublin, gave a sketch of their observations during a tour in Connemara. They found that in some parts of that district entire villages had left the Roman Catholic Church and joined the Protestant Establishment. Between two and three thousand persons now admit the visits of Scripture readers. This is a new state of things. Another equally remarkable fact was mentioned. The Protestant Bishop of Tuam had publicly confirmed four hundred converts. Mr. Greig also reported to the meeting that last Summer he had visited fifty-one localities in Ireland where Divine worship was performed in the presence of congregations, nineteen-twentieths of whom had been Roman Catholics; he also met thirteen ordained clergymen of the Establishment all of whom had been Roman Catholics, three of them priests. We subjoin the following extract from a letter in the London correspondence of the Christian Advocate:—

While Popery is making all this stir in England, she has another battle to fight in Ireland. There the progress of Scriptural truth, in the Irish tongue, appears to grow in importance daily. About a twelvemonth ago it was stated that the Bishop of Tuam had confirmed more than four hundred converts from Romanism, and now it is affirmed that not one has gone back to his former profession. It is moreover affirmed, that this same prelate is prepared to declare in his place, in the House of Lords, that he has, within the limits of his diocese, not less than ten thousand converts from Popery. This is a new and wonderful thing in the history of that afflicted country. In the city of Dublin, also, a manifest movement is in progress, by which many are becoming readers of the Bible, and many are declaring themselves Romanists no more. For many years the corporation of Dublin has been wholly in the hands of the O'Connell party, only now and then a Protestant having any place among them, or at least a Protestant of weight or principle. At last, however, the city grew weary of the degradation under which it lay from such a municipality as had been in power for years. The Chamber of Commerce, therefore, resolved on starting a number of respectable men, aiming at Character, and overlooking party considerations. The result has been a complete reform. They carried their candidates, everywhere, and now the vast majority of the members are men of mark and influence, and withal, Protestants. In this connection we give the following, which we find in an English paper.

TAUNTON.—RECATANTION OF POPISH ERROR.—A most interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the church of the parish of Corfe, where a young lady, in the presence of the congregation assembled for the usual service of St. Stephen's day, renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, and was received into the communion of the Church of England, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the convert and the clergy present, and others who remained to receive the communion with her.

From our English Files.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

This institution has now been long enough in existence to enable us to judge of its future fortunes, and we think our readers will have no hesitation, after reading the following sketch of its history, to pronounce the experiment successful. During the twelve years which have elapsed since its charter was granted by Queen Victoria, it has affiliated twenty-eight colleges and fifty-seven medical institutions; the entire number of graduates approaches 600. Above eighty degrees, obtained during the academical year, were publicly conferred in May last; the matriculation list of the present year exceeds 200; and its senatorial ranks have been recently joined by men of no less note than Sir James Graham, Mr. Grote, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Cornwall Lewis, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Montagu, and Lord Overstone. These facts sufficiently prove energy, and the last is some evidence of its taking the right direction.

The University of London is not the institution in Gower Street; neither is King's College in the Strand. They are simply colleges connected with it. The University itself is a totally distinct body—distinct even, with scarcely an exception, in the members composing it, and differing also, in other important particulars from the older universities in England.

Our readers will remember the strong desire felt in England in 1827 for a university which should be open to all religious persuasions. On the faith of large subscription lists, and addresses to the throne from the Guildhall of London, and the House of Commons, the Gower Street establishment was founded at an expense of nearly £100,000, with the design of being incorporated as a university. This design was eventually abandoned, in consequence of communications with the Government, and another body was chartered as "The London University," with power to the Crown to make further appointments at pleasure. The same charter secured to the Gower Street body (which about the same time accepted a charter as "University College") and to King's College, the right to send candidates for examination, and provided for the affiliation of further colleges by the Royal Sign Manual, or by consent of the senate itself, subject to the approval of the secretary of state.

The object of the charter was stated to be "for the encouragement of a regular and liberal course of education among all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects, without any distinction whatever; and the Senate was authorised, 'after examination,' to confer degrees in any department of art, literature, or science, except theology. It was further empowered to appoint and remove examiners and other officers, to receive fees from candidates for degrees, the amounts of which, and the general regulations of the university, were left to its arrangements, subject in certain cases to the approval of the home secretary. The visitatorial power is reserved to the crown.

The original members of the Senate consisted of the Earl of Burlington as chancellor; Sir John Lubbock, vice-chancellor; the bishops of Chichester, Durham, Norwich, and St. David's (then Mr. Thirlwall), Professor Ayr, Mr. Amos, Dr. Arnold, Mr. Austin, Admiral Beaufort, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Empson, Rev. J. S. Henslow, Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Senior, Dr. Jerrard, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Warburton: while on the medical side appear the names of Dr. Arnott, Mr. Baoot, Dr. Billing, Mr. Brande, Sir James Clark, Sir Philip Crampton, Mr. Farady, Sir Stephen Hammick, Dr. Hewitt, Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. Kiernan, Dr. Locock, Sir James MacGrigor, Dr. Quain, Dr. Ridout, Dr. Roget, and Mr. Sims. Of these our readers will recognize some as removed by death. A few had retired from the active participation in senatorial duty, to which, with but one or two exceptions, the members appear to have from first to last devoted themselves. The over-proportion of medical members resulting from these losses has been greatly redressed by the late appointments.

Part of Somerset House was assigned to the use of the Senate, including two large rooms running through the entire front of the building, used for the examinations. It was also intimated, that until the university should be in receipt of an income from fees, the necessary funds should be provided for by the annual "votes." Under this arrangement, the university has been annually in receipt of the public money to an amount exceeding, during the first year, £5000, but since gradually reduced to about £3500, the balance being made up by the increase of fees. In this respect the university does not differ materially from Oxford or Cambridge, each of which receives about £2000 annually from the same source. The Queen's College lately founded in Ireland have an outfit of £100,000, with a permanent revenue of £30,000 secured to them by act of Parliament.

The duty imposed on the Senate was no less than rivalry with Oxford and Cambridge. Faith would be broken with the public, if after making due deduction for the older universities, the degrees of London could be said to be materially less valuable than theirs. The claim was indisputable either for admission to the national universities, or to one as good. The list of names we have given guarantees the adequacy of the Senate to its duties. An intimate knowledge of their early proceedings and a view of the result, satisfies us that all was done that men could do in the discharge of their functions.

They had so to apply the funds placed at their disposal as to attract numerous candidates by prizes; and examiners of recognised as well as actual ability by adequate remuneration. They had to form a curriculum *de novo* in studies which the older universities neglected, and one carefully avoiding their mistakes and their incompleteness in the studies of their favour. They had, lastly, to make due provision for the testing efficacy of their examinations.

They appropriated about £1300 annually to scholarships, medals and prizes; the bulk of the remainder they applied for the remuneration of examiners in arts, law and medicine. At Cambridge, the honour of the post is found sufficient to attract candidates of undoubted qualification. In the circumstances of London it was judged wiser to encourage them by a somewhat high salary, and a position practically permanent.

Acting upon two words in their charter, "after examination" (which, it may be seen, precludes honorary degrees, and create a broad distinction between London and its predecessors), the Senate gave nothing without examination, and increased the difficulty with each degree taken. If there be an exception to this rule, it is undoubtedly in the medical faculty. The M. D. examination is, we believe, treated as a practical one; it is certainly easier than that for the M. B. (Bachelor of Medicine), and is so regarded by the candidates.

One year was well spent by the Senate in framing their curriculum. The members were prepared for this duty by their personal acquaintance with the systems in use at the elder British universities and medical corporations. Lord Palmerston's good offices also procured them information as to the course pursued in universities abroad. A parliamentary "Blue Book," printed in 1839, attests the sedulous anxiety with which every part of this curriculum was discussed. Although subsequent experience had led to occasional alteration in details, it remains essentially the same as at first drawn up. It is an honourable testimony to their patience, comprehensive knowledge, clear perception, and, resulting from all, courage. If they had lain down their offices on the close of this performance, they would still have deserved well of every friend of learning.

Our readers will find the curriculum printed at length in the "University Calendar," which has now been published annually since 1843. We can only state here some of its more noticeable features.

Oxford has been styled the Classical University.—Cambridge the mathematical, in neither until recently—nor in Oxford now, is there anything done for law or medicine. Cambridge, we are glad to say, has gathered up its skirts, and followed London in its career of improvement, as far probably as its opportunities admit.

At London these faculties are treated with equal regard. The L.L.B. is not a back door degree—taken as an excuse for the loss of the B.A.—the candidate must have taken his B.A. two years before he can apply for it. The medical examinations are the severest in the world. For the M.B. degree two examinations must be passed, comprising together the entire range of medical study. The candidate is expected to prove for every branch of medical practice a qualification higher than that demanded for any by either of the three great London corporations—the Apothecaries' Hall, the College of Surgeons, and the College of Physicians.

The best proofs of this are to be found in the evidence of the Medical Registration Bill, taken before the House of Commons. The superiority of the university examinations "admitting not of comparison," but of contrast, was insisted on by the witnesses for the Senate and the graduates, and admitted by all the witnesses afterwards examined, and not once questioned throughout the whole proceedings.

The old distinction between Oxford and Cambridge, implies a too exclusive attention in both to the class of subjects—a remark which the improvements now in progress have not rendered inapplicable. It is true that to qualify for a degree, some mathematics must be read at Oxford, and some classics at Cambridge; but in neither is the *quantum sufficit* for a degree. Indeed, of real acquaintance with the subject. Indeed, as to both studies, a high authority, Dr. Whewell, has recently spoken of a "poll" degree as simply a proof that the candidate has not disgraced himself; and a "poll" degree is taken by a full half of the men. The risk, therefore, to the ordinary men is of not doing enough. The "honours" men, on the other hand, are in danger of having one set of their mental faculties cultivated out of all proportion to the rest—of becoming not well-trained scholars, but mere mathematicians or mere classics. We are not saying this always the result; but this is the danger.

The London Senate has carefully guarded against starvation, and against one-sided growth. Their candidates are required, first, to matriculate; that is, he must pass an examination comprising—1. The simple problems of arithmetic, and algebra, and the first book of Euclid; 2. The usual branches of natural philosophy, as popularly treated; 3. Chemistry; 4. One Greek and Latin book of the easier class, the grammatical structure of the English language, and the History of England to the end of the seventeenth century. If he shows a competent knowledge in three out of four of the (the option lying between Chemistry and Natural Philosophy) he may proceed for honours to examinations, which, for youths between sixteen and eighteen, leave little to be desired on the score of severity. Two years afterwards he may present himself for the B.A. examination, in which he is required to show a "competent knowledge in all" philosophical branches including—mathematics and natural philosophy, classics, animal physiology, and logic and moral philosophy. Classics includes, besides the usual subjects—French or German, and Modern English History; Mathematics is on much the same plan as at Cambridge. In logic and moral philosophy the textbooks are Whately, Butler, and Paley. In all these subjects the students must pass as well as he must do in any at Oxford or Cambridge. If successful he may try for honours, and may now select any one or more of the departments. Two years afterwards he may present himself for the M. A. degree, the examination in which is understood to be equivalent to B. A. in honours; and may again select any or all of the three branches—classics, mathematics, philosophy.

In point the London men have given the cut direct to the older systems. It has been said of Oxford men, and of the King's men at Cambridge, that some of them will hardly be able to translate a passage from the *Spectator* into decent grammatical Latin, while in the mechanical felicity of making verses they rival Virgil himself. At London the candidate is expected to be fully conversant with the structure of the merits, but actual verse making is never heard of.

It might perhaps be supposed that the selections as Senators, with three exceptions, of professed members of the Established Church was not precisely the way to gain the confidence of "all denominations without any distinction whatever." The facts, however, are, that of the twenty-eight colleges, in arms two only—King's and Queen's of Birmingham—belong to the Church; two others at Sheffield and Taunton, are new foundations of the Wesleyan body; the University College, Manchester new College, and the Presbyterian College at Caermarthen, open their doors to all who come to them. Nine colleges, three of which are in Ireland, belonging to the Roman Catholics. Among these the names of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, Stonyhurst, Prior Park, and Downside, will be readily recognised. The remaining twelve are connected with the Baptist and Congregational persuasions. Of these Homerton and Highbury have lately merged in the New College at St. John's Wood. Some of the rest are situated at Bristol, Spring Hill, near Birmingham, Stepney, Manchester, Plymouth, Airedale, and Rotherham.

Of the medical institutions Scotland furnishes five; Ireland nineteen, most of which are in Dublin; and the remaining comprise all their chief medical schools in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, York, and other principal towns in England.

To this large list, which has been increasing annually to its present number, must now be added by the virtue of a supplemental charter granted last year, the

university of the United Kingdom. Men of all creeds may now study together at Oxford or Cambridge, and receive degrees at London. This, though far, indeed, from what we desire, is a step in the right direction, on which we do most heartily express our congratulations.

Over the colleges the university has no jurisdiction. They make their own arrangements; only such of their students as come up to the university examinations must present certificates from the authorities of their college two years' studentship, and of good conduct.

Of the graduates there are now on the calendar 306 B. A.'s of which the large majority have taken honours. Twenty-five only have passed on the M. A. degree; 30 have passed the LL.B., examinations; and 4 are LL.D.'s. The medical faculty present a list of 81 doctors and 103 bachelors.

In their several connections, these degrees have been fully recognised by the public. Great numbers of the graduates in arts are engaged in the ministries of their respective denominations. Of the medical graduates very few have not obtained some post of public importance. Indeed the various honours have been won, as it was intended they should be, by men of all creeds.

The sole "double first" is of the Jewish persuasion; another is an M. A. Medalist—as is also a Cambridge senior wrangler; the single LL.D. medalist is a Protestant dissenter; three Mahomedans from India have carried back medical honours: one of the law scholars is now commissioner of Encumbered Estates in Ireland; another LL.B. with black blood in his veins, is chief judge at Sierra Leone.—But time would fail us to pursue the list farther.

The constitution of the Senate renders it theoretically a pure despotism, requiring only in certain cases the approval of the home secretary to give validity to its regulations. In practice, however, it is much influenced by the representations or the known feeling of the colleges and the graduates.

For the latter, University College stipulated, one giving up its claim to a university charter, an equality of civil privileges with Oxford and Cambridge—a principle recognized by the then government, even to the extent of parliamentary interference to effect it.

The readers of the medical journals are aware that the graduates have powerfully withstood the Registration Bill of 1848.—They are, in fact, regularly organized, having their annual meeting of the whole body, attended from all parts of the country, and their permanent committee, which is recognized by the Senate at the Home Office, and by the colleges. The object is to obtain some defined share in the government of the university—a point in the present propriety of which there appears to be some difference of opinion, which we shall not here discuss.

We heartily bid the university go on and prosper, and the graduates increase and multiply.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—The Exeter Gazette publishes one of the most singular cases which has yet been brought before the public, the principal actors in which are a young lady named Munk, the daughter of a highly respectable gentleman in Exeter, and a person who is supposed to be a Roman Catholic Clergyman.

From a deposition made by Miss Munk before the Mayor of Exeter, on the 6th of December, we glean the following particulars:—In the early part of November, as Miss Munk was on Southernhay returning from school, she was accosted by an elderly person, apparently a clergyman, who asked her the way to Heavitree, which she pointed out, and he proceeded onwards.

In the course of a day or two, Miss Munk again met the same person in the same place. He entered into conversation with her, and expressed his sorrow that she did not belong to the Roman Catholic Church, as some members of her family did.

Miss Munk saw the same person several times subsequently, and conversations always ensued on the subject of the Roman Catholic religion. On the 19th of November Miss Munk was again spoken to by the person referred to, and whilst walking with him towards Heavitree, she was pushed into a shop in an unoccupied house, and there compelled by the person she had so often met, and in the presence of another man, to swear that she would recant the doctrine of the Church of England, and follow those of the Church of Rome; also to attend midnight mass at Christmas, and not divulge what had happened, or the name of Mr. Horaen, or give any clue by which the parties would be known to her friends.

She was compelled to take this oath by a threat that her friends should never hear of her again if she did not. She was also told there was another young person whose friends would never hear of her, if she refused to take the oath. She was then told to go, and remember what had been told to her. A series of letters was also addressed to Miss Munk, advising her to renounce the Church of England, and to join that of Rome; but when Miss Munk let her parents know what she had done, and some friends were consulted, those epistles assumed a threatening tone, and in one, the writer vowed by all the powers of heaven and hell to have revenge, for he had sworn to his priest that she should not escape him; and that he knew every room in the house, and to let Miss Munk know that he did so, he threw a stone into the room.

It would appear that Miss Munk's brother is a Roman Catholic, but an investigation which was entered into by the Rev. G. H. Shield, the Rev. Mr. Lyne, and others, exonerates him from being directly or indirectly implicated in this extraordinary affair.—A reward of £25 has been offered for such information as may lead to the conviction of the parties who illegally administered the oath to Miss Munk, or of the person who threw the stone into the bed-room.

The Rev. Dr. McNeile having made same statements relating to the Roman Catholic Confessional which had been much misunderstood, he has addressed a letter to one of the London newspapers, a copy of which will be found below. Some of the Roman Catholic Journals have spoken of this matter, as if something very shocking had been said. We think a most criminal and illegal abuse of the confessional is very forcibly exposed.

DR. McNEILE AND THE CONFESSORIAL.

To the Editor of the Evening Mail.

Sir—I have sent a copy of the enclosed letter to the Morning Chronicle. As the statement to which it refers was copied from the Morning Chronicle into the Evening Mail, may I request the favor of the insertion of this letter?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LONDON, December 17. HUGH McNEILE.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir—I do not often see your paper, and since I saw the impression of last Friday, I have been incessantly occupied. With your readiness to publish a statement to my prejudice, without any inquiry into its accuracy, I appreciate the courtesy which induced you to offer to

publish my reply. It will be an act of justice in which a free press should delight, for all the journals which have reprinted your statement to give insertion to this letter. Without further preface I will state facts:—

"On Sunday morning, the eighth ultimo, I preached a sermon on the words of Saint Paul (1 Cor., iv., 5), "Therefore judge nothing before the time until the Lord come, &c." I showed from the context that the things referred to were the hidden things of man's heart, in reference to which no man should attempt to judge his fellow-man; and distinguished them from outward actions, which are to be, and must be, judged by man; pointing out the appropriate tribunal which God has appointed for each of these judgments—the civil magistrate, from day to day, for the one; our Lord Jesus Christ, in the day of His coming, for the other.

"Enlarging on the Christian duty of not judging the secret things of the heart 'before the time,' I contrasted with it the anti-Christian practice of the confessional, in which the Romish priest institutes inquiry into the secrets of men for the express purpose of pronouncing judgment. I showed that, according to their system, the priest stands there as God, and that it is mortal sin to conceal anything from him. All is told, and he appoints what he judges a suitable and adequate penance. The penance being performed, the affairs of the penitent's soul are considered as settled up to that date. He is distinctly told that the absolution given him is judicial, and that what the priest thus declares on earth God ratifies in Heaven. The penitent is relieved from the working of an accusing conscience, and society defrauded of the benefit which would have resulted from an open confession.

"This led to a statement of the secrecy of the Romish confessional, on which I quoted thus from the evidence of Drs. Doyle and Magaurin (Roman Catholic Bishops) before a committee of the House of Lords in 1825:—

"Right Rev. J. Doyle, D.D.
"Would a priest think himself justified, in case he received in confession a knowledge of an intended crime, to take any measure by which he could prevent the execution of that crime?"
"No, he cannot, more than the means he uses with the individuals themselves."

"Could he not warn the person against whom the crime is intended to be committed?"
"He cannot."
"Right Rev. James Magaurin, D.D.
"Are not the parties who commit a murder generally known to the priests?"
"I do not think they are."

"Supposing it were stated to him in confession, would the priest think it consistent with his duty to divulge any part of a communication which was made to him in confession?"
"I do not think he would."

"Might he not disclose so much of it as would prevent the perpetration of the crime without committing the person who has made the confession?"
"He could not divulge any part of it."

"Commenting upon all this, I said that whatever fiction might be in the priest's mind concerning his church and her authority, he was, in the eye of the law of both God and man, as guilty of the murder in such a case as the deluded wretch who actually committed it, and no punishment could be too severe for him; no, not capital punishment. I had no sooner uttered this expression than I felt it would be taken out of its context and misunderstood, and I immediately made an attempt to modify it. In this I did not succeed. I felt at the moment that I had not expressed myself clearly, and I do not wonder that I was misunderstood.

"Under ordinary circumstances, I would have taken no further notice of the affair in public; but the circumstances of Liverpool at the time, were peculiar. We had just had a town's meeting convened by the Mayor to address Her Majesty on the subject of the Papal Bull recently published. At that meeting several Roman Catholic priests appeared, and an attempt was made to create a disturbance and defeat the object of the meeting. It had been my privilege to resist that attempt, and when it failed to address the meeting at some length. The excitement occasioned by this in the town had not subsided. I was engaged and advertised to deliver a lecture on the Papal canon law on the 10th, and some anxiety was felt lest further disturbance should arise. My apprehension was, that the expression I had made use of, as above described, would be seized upon and turned to account to aggravate the feeling already excited against me in the Papal party in the town. I determined therefore, to disarm hostility, as far as I could, by candidly expressing in the evening, the regret which I sincerely felt at having used a phrase in the pulpit so liable to misconception. I was not to preach in the evening; and therefore, after the second lesson, I said a few words from the reading-desk, avowing my regret for having used an expression in my sermon in the morning, which a moment's reflection would have caused me to avoid, as palpably liable to be misunderstood; that I had realized this regret secretly before God, and expressed it honestly before them.

"These are the facts of the case. And now, Sir permit me to add, that it is not a fact that any peculiar sensation was manifested in my congregation in the morning; that it is not a fact that any remonstrance of any kind was addressed to me by any member or members of the congregation after the morning service; that it is not a fact that I ever said I had no consciousness of having used the language in question. I knew, and knew perfectly what I had said.—One gentleman of the congregation wrote me a note, not of remonstrance, but of kind inquiry, to ascertain whether he had understood me aright. His note was brought into the vestry before the evening service, just as we were leaving the vestry to go into the church, and not read till after the service.

"I do not feel called upon to make any comments in self-defence upon all this. I understood full well the ordeal to which every man must be exposed who adopts consistently the tone which, for many years, I have felt it a Christian duty to adopt. I have counted the cost, and make no complaint. It is, however, right that exaggeration and misrepresentation should be met by facts.

"In conclusion, bear with a little further trespass on your space, while I transcribe a passage from a pamphlet written by a clergyman, the Rev. L. J. Nolan, who had been a Popish priest. He was converted to the faith of the Gospel, and addressed several pamphlets to his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. He challenged inquiry, but no priest responded. He lived several years after his publications, but is now dead. His 'third pamphlet,' published in Dublin in 1838, at pp. 23-25, contains this statement:—'But, my friends, the most awful of all considerations is this, that through the confessional I had been frequently apprised of intended assassinations and most diabolical conspiracies, and still I dared not give the slightest intimation to the marked-out victims of slaughter. But, though my heart now trembles at my recollection of the murderous acts, still

my duty obliges me to proceed and emmerate one or two instances of the cases alluded to.

"The first is the case of a person who was barbarously murdered, and with whose intended assassination I became acquainted at confession. One of the five conspirators (all of whom were sworn to commit the horrid deed) broached to me the bloody conspiracy in the confessional. I implored him to desist from his intention, but, alas, all advice was useless. No dissuasion could prevail, his determination was fixed, and his only reason for having disclosed the awful machination to his confessor, seemed to have originated from a hope that his wicked design would be hallowed by his previous acknowledgement of it to a priest. Awful to relate! yes, awful! and the hand that now pens it shudders at the record it makes, a poor inoffensive man, the victim of slaughter, died a most cruel death by the hand of ruthless assassins. Oh, my dear Protestant countrymen, you will now naturally ask, whether am I or the perpetrators of the bloody deed most to be censured?—I, who knew the murderers and the murdered previous to the act,—I who had met the intended victim of slaughter in the public streets but a short time antecedent to his death?"

"I must now proceed to the recital of another case. "It is that of a female administering poison to her parent. Her first attempt at parricide proved ineffectual, owing to an immediate retching that seized the man after taking the draught. The perpetrator of this foul deed came to confession and acknowledged her guilt; but circumstances proved that she only sought for priestly absolution to ease her mind and prepare her for a speedy repetition of the heinous crime. Again she attempted the act, and it proved successful. I was called on to attend the dying parent. The unnatural throes and convulsive agonies of the unfortunate man convinced me that the disease was of no ordinary nature. The previous confession of his daughter, who at the time made her appearance, rushed upon my mind, and suggested that the parent was a second time poisoned. From what I had known in the confessional, I could not even hint at the propriety of sending for medical assistance, for the Romish doctrine impressed inviolable secrecy on my lips, and prevented my giving the slightest intimation of the malady, whilst the poor parent, unconscious of the cause of his death, died in the most excruciating agonies. Oh, monstrous system of confession! Oh! thou iniquitous tribunal! Thou cloak of crimes—thou abettor of wickedness—thou brutal murderer!"

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LONDON, December 17. HUGH McNEILE.

We are indebted to the New York Churchman for the following item of English news:—

A correspondence has taken place between the Irish prelates and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The former complain that in the Address to the Queen, the English Bishops had spoken for themselves alone, and taken no notice of the Irish portion of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that a disposition had been manifested, of late years, to treat the Irish Church as if it formed no portion of the integral Church of the nation. The Archbishop, in his reply, disclaims for himself and his Episcopal brethren any design of this nature, and says the reason of their late proceedings was that the movement of "the common adversary" was directly specially against themselves. He expresses much sympathy and friendly feeling for the Irish Church.

Mr. J. O'Connell and the Irish Roman Catholic members are devising plans to resist the re-enactment of any penal measures against their Bishops or the rest of their body. The agitation meets with some success.

The Archdeacon of Exeter, the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, has addressed a severe, but well merited and triumphantly vindictory letter to a certain Sir Trayton Drake, Bart., who, at a county meeting, had shamefully abused the Archbishop by scandalous nicknames and railing accusations.

At the meeting of the metropolitan union, to be held on Tuesday, the 14th ult., resolutions were to be proposed declaring that one cause of the Papal aggression was "the suppression of the Synodal functions of the Church of England, and that the Church can deal with this aggression only in her corporate capacity, that is to say, in her National Synod," according to the 139th Canon. Addresses were to be proposed to her Majesty, and to the two houses of Convocation praying them to obtain liberty to deliberate.

The Archbishop of York, in a reply to some of his clergy, expresses his fears that Cardinal Wiseman may, in time, attain to the Papacy, "which might, without vigilance on the part of the English people, disturb the peace and endanger the liberties of the country"—His Grace has a far reaching vision.

A SLY REMARK.—A London contemporary observes, that "The great Smithfield cattle show had its usual millions of visitors from the Queen and her ladies in plain merino dresses, to tradesmen's wives and daughters in brocade silks and jewels."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—On Saturday a shocking accident occurred at the building which is being erected for the Grand Exhibition of 1851. It appears that one of the men named Smith was at work at one of the gutters, when by some misfortune he fell to the ground, between fifty and sixty feet below. He was picked up in a senseless state, and conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where it was discovered that both his legs were fractured; and his head having come in contact with a projection of the iron-work, the ball of the eye was smashed; but, notwithstanding these and other injuries, great hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Communications.

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

"ARCADES AMBO."

To the Editor of the Church.
MR. EDITOR.—There are various translations of the above; I leave them all for the ingenuity of those who have not forgotten their school days to point out. I think that in one, if not more senses in which they may choose to take the said words, "arcades ambo," they are all equally applicable to a certain individual viceroy the Hon. P. B. deBlaquiere and his confrere the Popish Bishop in Toronto, having the name of deCharbonnell, D.D. Oh! Mr. Editor, is it not singular, that in these times when Popish Bulls are being promulgated in the widely spread Protestant British dominions for the (if not avowed, certainly concealed) purpose of uprooting Protestantism, by subverting, if possible (!) the Catholic Church of the Empire? (I say if possible, for I verily believe that that attempt

will prove as futile and abortive as any that the great enemy of souls has ever made since time was.) Is it not singular that at such times, so called Churchmen, such as the Hon. P. B. deBlaquiere, holding the office of Chancellor in an University upholding (as we fondly, but, alas! it has proved VAINLY, hoped!) Protestant ascendancy in this portion of Her most gracious Majesty's dominions, when Her Majesty is the defender of the faith, and supreme Governor in all causes, ecclesiastical and temporal? Is it not singular that he (the said Chancellor!) should join himself (or consent, to join himself, perhaps is better,) with the schismatical Romish Bishop in Toronto, in the cause of education, against his own Bishop; and I verily believe the vast majority of the Clergy and Laity of the very Church in this very Diocese of Toronto, to which he would wish to be considered a sincere friend? Oh! Mr. Editor, may God save us from our friends if those are the only friends the Church has! Is not this the very workings of the Jesuits, whose doings of late years you have been so ably exposing in the last numbers of The Church? I leave your readers to make the inference. These remarks are occasioned by its being asserted in a late number of the Toronto Globe, in a letter signed P. B. deBlaquiere, that the Papiests were about to affiliate themselves with the said Chancellor!! May he enjoy his company! Our good Bishop has trouble enough without any more being given him in the house of his friends. May God strengthen his hands and prosper the work which he has so ably undertaken. It is the cause of Christ and His Church that the good Bishop of Toronto has at heart. Let us all rally around him, and the more that band deBlaquiere, deCharbonnell, and all the other D's, with the Toronto Globe, (par noble fratrum) oppose and insult him, the firmer let us manifest our adherence to his cause, by not merely giving him the benefit of our countenance—but what is more than all—of our prayers.

Yours, &c.,
CASTIGATOR.

Canada West, 1851.

ANOTHER RUMOUR.

To the Editor of The Church?

MY DEAR SIR,—It appears from late English papers that there is a rumour current in England that the Pope is about to found an order of married preachers for the sake of giving employment to those English clergymen who, being married, cannot become Roman priests—and that it is also hinted that the new chaplains will be permitted to use the English Liturgy, with certain modifications.

Will you allow me to call the attention of the readers of The Church (especially to those in England) to another rumour.

There is a rumour somewhere or other* which there is good reason for believing, that the Pope, in the same liberal spirit which distinguished the Councils of Rome during the period vulgarly but now inconsistently styled the "dark ages," when certain followers of Confucius, &c., &c., were allowed to continue the worship of their deities, and their own favourite rites, so long as they would only acknowledge the Pope of Rome as their spiritual head—and trusting to the potency of his own balls, with the secret assistance of his ingenious and faithful children the Jesuits—to mould all such converts to his own will by degrees—is now prepared to receive into his communion the whole of the English clergy and laity, under the same liberal condition—giving them full permission to believe what they like, worship what they like, and in what manner they like.

EDWARDSBURG.

* NOTE.—Perhaps in the cells of the Inquisition, whose inmates no doubt feel much interest in the matter.

Colonial.

THE LATE MAYOR.—At the meeting of the City Council, on Monday last, Alderman Ridout, seconded by Mr. Hayes, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

"And whereas by a communication bearing date the 21st inst., George Gurnett, Esq., the late Mayor, has, in consequence of his acceptance of the office of Police Magistrate, felt himself called upon to decline taking his seat in this Council as an Alderman for St. George's Ward:—

"Be it Resolved—That whilst this Council fully approves of Mr. Gurnett's determination, as being in accordance with the statute, the members of this Council, nevertheless, cannot allow the occasion of his withdrawal from their body to pass by without publicly expressing their very deep regret thereat.

"Be it furthermore Resolved—That this Council desires to record the high opinion entertained, not only by the members thereof, but by the inhabitants generally, of the valuable and efficient services rendered by Mr. Gurnett during the sixteen consecutive years that he has been a member of this Corporation; and in so doing, the Council expresses unqualified satisfaction at the course adopted by the Government, in having conferred on that gentleman the important office of Police Magistrate, being well assured that no man in the community more richly merits it, or is better able to discharge its functions. And in congratulating Mr. Gurnett on the honour thus conferred upon him, this Council humbly hopes that for many years to come he will be blessed, with health and strength to perform the arduous and complicated duties of his office, to his own honour, and the advantage of his fellow citizens."

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—A public meeting was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to receive the Annual Report of the Committee of the House of Industry, and to elect Officers for the ensuing year. The attendance was by no means large.—The Mayor was called upon to preside. The Report of the Committee was read by Mr. Westmacott, the Secretary. In this document, the Committee stated that the total number of persons relieved during the past year has been 844; number entirely supported in the house, 40; number of children placed out, 18; number of beds, 37. While much good had been thus accomplished much had been left undone, owing to causes over which the Committee have no control.—Particular allusion was made to the large number of children of both sexes who infest the streets, and in a great measure support their parents in a course of drunkenness and vice, by the contributions received. Many of these children have been offered an asylum in this institution, but these offers have been refused. Were they committed to gaol, they would run the risk of coming out more depraved than they now are. The remedy suggested by the Committee was, the providing of a House of Correction for juvenile offenders, where their morals would be attended to, and habits of industry inculcated. The Committee have never refused assistance to the really deserving, but they have

never encouraged those who make a trade of begging while able to support themselves. The Committee cannot hope fully to succeed in their work of reformation so long as street beggars of notorious character, are supported by the public.

- 1st. To reduce the number of taverns one half. 2. To do away with shop licences, except in very particular cases. 3. To raise the price of a tavern license considerably.

Reference was next made to the necessity which exists of providing a Ward in connection with the General Hospital, or some other place, where patients discharged as incurable may be received.

A Dividend has been declared of Six per cent on the paid up Stock in the Victoria and Sidney and Rawdon Plank Road Company—being at the rate of about 20 per cent per annum.

We regret exceedingly to state, that Miss Watkins, aged between 17 and 18 years, daughter of Mr. John Watkins of Richmond-street, in this city, committed suicide on the 29th inst., by taking poison.

Early on the morning of the 29th inst., the police of this City visited several of the City Bakeries to search for light bread, and succeeded in detecting over one hundred loaves, which were under the prescribed weight and which of course were accordingly seized.

The Provincial Parliament is further prorogued till the 12th of March.

TORONTO ATHENEUM, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS ROOM. —The annual meeting of this institution was held on Thursday evening, at the New Rooms, St. Lawrence Hall, where the society have leased very handsome and convenient premises from the Corporation.

The municipality of the township of Uxbridge, have adopted a petition to the legislature praying for a division of the county of York.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, GUELPH. —On the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday last, two lectures on Astronomy were delivered in the Court-house by the Rev. Bold C. Hill.

FIRES.—The "Bath House" a large unoccupied building at the Falls, was burnt down one night last week.

At St. Catharines, before day-light on Monday, three extensive and comfortable homesteads, on Ontario-street in this town were reduced to ashes.

EXTREME COLD WEATHER.—Yesterday (January 30), was the coldest day of the season. At four in the morning the thermometer stood 25 degrees below zero.

TORONTO DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, held the 4th inst., at the House of the Institution, Richmond Street, it was moved by the Rev. Dr. Lett, that John Arnold, Esq., do take the chair, seconded by T. D. Harris, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Present—John Arnold, Esq., Chairman, Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Dr. Willis; P. Paterson, T. D. Harris, E. G. O'Brien, J. C. Bettridge, A. Dixon, James Boulton, T. J. Preston, Esqrs.; Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Hodder, Dr. Bovell, Dr. Badgley, Dr. Hallowell, Dr. Melville; Rev. Mr. Michele.

Doctor Badgley, as Secretary pro tempore, was requested to read the report, as prepared by the Committee of Management for last year, and having explained the circumstances under which it was printed and circulated.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, seconded by E. G. O'Brien, Esq.,

"That the report read before this meeting be adopted, and that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Committee for the preparation, and publication of the Report under the circumstances explained by the Secretary."—Carried.—Dr. Burns and Dr. Willis dissentient.

It was moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Beaven,

"That the following gentlemen be appointed as the Committee of Management for the following year, viz., J. G. Bowes, Esquire, Mayor of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D.; T. D. Harris, Esq., Jno. Arnold, Esq., G. P. Ridout, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., J.C. Bettridge, Esq., with the Medical Officers as under. E. H. Hodder, Esq., M.C. M.R.C.S. Eng., J. Bovell, M.D., Francis Badgley, M.D., Henry Melville, M.D., William Hallowell, M.D., Norman Bethune, M.D."—Carried.—Dr. Burns and Dr. Willis dissentient.

It was moved by Dr. Hodder, seconded by Dr. Hallowell,

"That the thanks of the Subscribers of this Institution are eminently due, and are hereby given, to the Ladies, who have lent their valuable assistance in the management of its internal affairs during the past year."—Carried.

It was moved by T. J. Preston, Esq., seconded by A. Dixon, Esq.,

"That the thanks of the Subscribers be presented to the Committee of Management and to the Medical Officers for their past services."—Carried.

It was moved by the Rev. Mr. Michele, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lett,

"That Dr. Melville be requested to act as Secretary and that P. Patterson, Esq. be requested to act as Treasurer for the ensuing year; and that the thanks of the meeting be given to T. D. Harris, Esq., for his very valuable services as Treasurer, and regret at his retirement from that office."—Carried.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Burns, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Willis,

"That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the circumstances which have led to the impression that a connexion had been formed between this Institution, and the proposed Church University, and to report to a meeting of the Subscribers to be held within a month from this date."—Lost.

In consequence of the discussion which took place on the foregoing resolution, the following document was handed to the Chairman by Dr. Bovell:—

"We the undersigned Medical attendants attached to the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, beg to resign our offices in consequence of the doubt thrown upon our statements with respect to the connection of this Institution with the Church University."—Edward H. Hodder, James Bovell, Francis Badgley, Henry Melville, Wm. Hallowell.

It was moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by J. C. Bettridge, Esq.,

"That the Medical Gentlemen of the Institution, having in consequence of a most factious and improper opposition, made by one individual resigned their offices; it is the opinion of this meeting that the grateful thanks of this Institution are due to those gentlemen, for their constant care and attention to the people and interests committed to their care. That the explanation given by them to the meeting of every thing connected with the matters brought forward are most satisfactory, and that they be respectfully requested to resume the duties to which they had been previously appointed."—Carried.—Dr. Burns and Dr. Willis dissentient.

The Rev. Dr. Lett, A. Dixon, and T. D. Harris, Esqrs., having waited upon the medical gentlemen in consequence of the foregoing resolution, returned with the following answer from them:—

"In answer to the resolution read to us by the Rev. Dr. Lett, as having passed the meeting of the subscribers to the Toronto General Dispensary, and Lying-in-Hospital." We beg to render our acknowledgments for the kind expressions contained in it towards us individually and collectively; at the same time, we beg to state, that we decline to continue our services to the institution so long as our connection with the Church University is made a ground of discussion and complaint." E. H. Hodder, Francis Badgley, James Bovell, Henry Melville, William Hallowell.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Lett, seconded by A. Dixon, Esq.,

"That the above correspondence be inserted in the minutes."—Carried.

It was moved by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Beaven,

"That in consequence of its having been found impracticable to conduct the business of this institution while members of different denominations are associated on the Committee of Management, the Directors of the Charity shall in future be selected from the members of the Church of England."—Carried.—Dr. Burns, dissentient.

The deputation who had previously waited on the Medical Gentlemen on behalf of the meeting, were requested to communicate to them the nature of the last resolution, and having done so, returned accompanied by the Medical Officers, who slated their readiness to resume their duties.

It was then moved by the Rev. Dr. Lett, seconded by E. G. O'Brien, Esq.,

"That the Chairman do leave the Chair, and that the Rev. Mr. Grasett, be requested to take it, when it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be cordially given to John Arnold, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Grand Jury for the County have just presented an address to the Governor-General on the subject of the seat of Government to which his Excellency replied:—As regards the allusion contained in your Address to the projected removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec, I desire

in the first place to remark that I observe with satisfaction that you refer with respect to the Prerogative of the Crown. I may remind you however, that under our system of Constitutional Government this Prerogative is not exercised arbitrarily, but on the advice of Ministers who are responsible to Parliament, and influenced in tendering it by broad considerations of public advantage. I have therefore to state in reply to the inquiries which you have addressed me on this point, that when the Government determined to act on the address of the Legislative Assembly in favour of alternating Parliaments, it was resolved as the least objectionable mode of carrying out the desired object, that the Seat of Government should be fixed for two years only at the place to which it might first be moved. Efforts were made to induce the Government to proceed on this understanding in the first instance to Quebec. When Toronto was preferred, the intention of the Government on this point was stated in a communication to the Mayor of Quebec which was published at the time. The arrangements entered into with individuals for providing the necessary accommodation for Government in Toronto, were framed on the same understanding, and proceedings took place in Parliament last session with the view of giving effect to it. Under these circumstances, I apprehend that the Government could not depart from its declared intention, without injustice to those who have been led to calculate on its fulfilment. It is obviously indispensable to the success of a scheme, which, although it be open to many plausible objections, was adopted by Parliament from motives of conciliation, and out of special regard for the claims of the two ancient capitals of Toronto and Quebec, that those who are responsible for carrying out its details should act in the most entire good faith. The regret which I feel at the prospect of soon leaving you is mitigated by the reflection that the constant and steady advance in wealth and population which Toronto has made during many past years, and the advantages which it enjoys above other towns in Upper Canada in being the place where the Courts of Law are held, and many important Provincial Institutions are located, afford every reasonable security that the temporary withdrawal of the Seat of Government will not sensibly affect its prosperity.

The election of an Alderman for St. George's Ward, closed on Tuesday, at four o'clock, when Wm. Wakefield, Esq., was declared duly elected. The numbers polled were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Wakefield 100, Capreol 56, Majority 44.

There are in this City 152 Taverns, and 206 Beer-Shops—total, 358—which gives about one Tavern or Beer-shop in every fifteen houses.

On Tuesday night, a dwelling on the Ten Mile Creek was burnt, with all its contents.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a fatal accident of the most painful nature, occurred on the 10th concession of Zorra, on Thursday night last. It appears that a wedding party had assembled at the house of Mr. James McDonald, whose son was to have been a happy bridegroom on the following morning, and according to the good old Highland custom, the eve of the bridal was to be spent in merriment and dancing. The festivities had been commenced, when the father of the bridegroom went out to draw a pail of water from an adjacent well, which, as we are informed, was about 25 feet deep. The keel front of the preceding days had covered the ground around the well-curb with a heavy sheet of ice and Mr. McDonald in drawing up the bucket, evidently lost his foot-hold and was precipitated into the well, from whence he was taken out, half an hour afterwards, a mangled and lifeless corpse. The deceased bore an excellent character and is much regretted by his friends and neighbours.—Woodstock American.

The County Council of Wentworth and Halton have adopted a memorial to the Legislature complaining of the new School Bill. They recommend that the superintendents should be appointed by the Municipalities. That the office of Chief Superintendent should be abolished, and that the privilege given to the Roman Catholics to have separate schools should be rescinded.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the County of Middlesex Council, held at London, on Tuesday last, it was resolved:—"That the County take Stock to the amount of £25,000, in the Great Western Railroad, and that a by-law be printed to that effect."

DROWNED.—On Friday evening, the 31st ult., J. Armstrong, produce dealer, from Rochester while attempting to cross the River at Prescott, with a double team, accidentally drove into an air hole, and was drowned: he had with him two young ladies, Mrs. Barnard, and a sister of Mr. Gilman, Hotel-keeper at Prescott, who narrowly escaped being drowned—they were rescued by Mr. Holmes, who was driving behind them in a cutter. Mr. Holmes was so much frozen that he was unable to get them into the cutter, and tying the reins round them, drove them to shore on the ice. Mr. Holmes and the ladies are in a very bad state.—The horse and cutter belonging to Mr. Gilman, was also lost.—Globe.

Hamilton was lighted with Gas on the 1st instant.

The Montreal Pilot states that the Post Office Department will not be handed over to the Provincial Authorities until the 5th of April next.

TORONTO AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.—The York County Council have adopted the following resolutions, touching the proposed Atlantic Railroad:—

1st.—That the Council appoint three of its members as Commissioners to represent the Council in, and cooperate with the Provisional Railway Committee already acting in this city, with instructions to assist in collecting all information, by preliminary survey or other investigation, necessary to the guidance of this and other municipalities, and of the public generally; and that £100 be placed at the disposal of the said Commissioners for the said purpose, provided that at least £200 be subscribed from other sources, and placed in like manner at the disposal of the said Provisional Committee for the same purpose.

2d.—That the Warden be one of the said Commissioners, and that he be instructed by this Council to communicate with the heads of all Municipalities, whether Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns or Villages, lying between Prescott and Hamilton, and affected by the proposed Railway, with a view to ascertaining their concurrence in a Municipal Convention, to be held to determine upon the support which it may then appear desirable that the several municipalities should extend to the enterprise.

3d.—That so soon as all the information above referred to shall have been collected the Warden be authorized to call the said Convention in such place and at such time as may be most convenient and desirable; at which Convention the said Provisional Committee shall submit its plans, reports, and recommendations, for the information and guidance of the delegates.

4.—That the Commissioners be now appointed by required, as soon after the adjournment of the Government as possible to re report its proceedings to this Council, with a view to an ultimate decision on the whole subject; and that the said Commissioners be empowered to take such steps with reference to the proper expenditure of the grant now made, and such other action as may to them appear most conducive to the interest of the Country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Rev. B. C. Hill, has our thanks for the copy of the correspondence which he kindly transmitted to us. We had previously, however, marked it for insertion in our columns, where it appears this day.

We regret that the verses by "R. H. P." do not come up to our political standard. The author may be more successful in a future attempt.

An editorial article entitled "Illustration of Liberalism or, Vanity run mad" suggested by the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere's recent extravaganzas, is unavoidably postponed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Letters received to Wednesday Feb. 5th, 1851.—Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem. for Y. C.; J. Weatherhead, rem. for Y. C.; Henry Charles, rem. for Y. C.; Capt. Wardell, rem. for Y. C.; H. U. Davies, rem. for Y. C.; John Nelson, Belleville; Rev. C. Rutten, rem. Y. C.; Dr. Mewburn; A. F. Ples, No. 1. rem. (O. K).

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1851.

A HINT TO THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

We are strongly inclined to believe that Mr. Chancellor deBlaquiere is, at this moment, one of the hardest tasked individuals in the civilized world. As special pleader for the thoroughly liberalised university over which he presides, his labours are in truth, of a herculean magnitude.—It devolves upon him to demonstrate—or at least essay to demonstrate—that whilst the said University uncompromisingly rejects all creeds and confessions of faith,—and positively prohibits her professors from teaching theology according to any defined rule or system under pain of expulsion—she still has a Christian character to boast of!—Like the oppressed children of Israel, the poor Chancellor is required to manufacture bricks without straw—we had almost added without clay itself!

In such an embarrassing predicament, every thing in the shape of suggestion or material must be of special value to the Hon. and learned gentleman.—Where straw cannot be procured, stubble, however inconsiderable it may be in itself, becomes of consequence. We accordingly extract from the Chancellor's disposal the following extract from the Journal des Débats—a paper which may be characterised as the Parisian Times,—with full and free permission to make any use which he pleases of the same, when he again takes the field in defence of his cherished, but sorely assailed seminary.

The Journal after alluding to the charge of infidelity brought against the dominant party in France by bigots of a kindred stamp with the opponents of the Toronto University, proceeds to observe:

"It is without cause people give us a bad name.— They say that we believe in nothing. The fact is WE BELIEVE IN EVERY THING! We protect equally the Gospel and the Koran. We build at the same time Churches and Mosques, and our flag floats impartially over the Cross and the Crescent. There is no danger then, that the Musselmans should suspect us of having no religion; for WE HAVE THEM ALL, their own included. The fears manifested on this point appear to us to be without any kind of foundation!

To the text, thus opportunely supplied by us, let the hon. P. B. deBlaquiere confine himself, if he would logically and consistently defend the cause which he has taken in hand! Aspiring, as he does, to be the educational champion of the Denominational host whose name is legion, he could not possibly assume a stronger vantage ground than this,—that in its corporate capacity the Toronto University believes in every thing,—and is bound by act of Parliament equally to protect the Gospel and the Koran! Torture, turn, or twist the matter as you may,

"To this complexion it must come at last!"

The cherished object of Mr. Robert Baldwin was to construct from the ruins of the Christian King's College, a scholastic institution utterly devoid of the restrictive fetters of sectarianism, in the moral free-trading sense of the expression. In harmony with the popular definition of that newly defined word, (sectarianism to wit.) every thing, which every body cannot cordially believe and ex-animio assent to, must of necessity be intolerant and exclusive. The discovery of this great and fundamental truth was made by the enlightened school of French Republican Philosophers, and a sturdy shoot of the captivating tree has been imported into Canada along with the congenial literary effusions of Paul de Kock and Eugene Sue, each of them enthusiastic advocates of the educational system which has given rise to these remarks.

The Unitarian regards our blessed Redeemer as a mere creature, higher in position and authority, than the angels, but inferior to God, so far as His essence is concerned.

After all, however, the difficulty may be overcome, we conceive, with a little tact and management. Avail yourself (as to no small extent you already have done) of the spirit of the doctrine preached by the Journal des Debats, without absolutely quoting its ultra honest ipsissima verba, or condescending upon the name of your authority.

Having thus given you the cue, Mr. Chancellor, we leave you to act upon our suggestions in your own way. Hitherto you have struck no note in direct discordance with the spirit of the enlightened journal before referred to.

TORONTO GENERAL DISPENSARY.

In another column will be found a report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, which took place on Tuesday.

Now that the charity in question, has become an absolutely Church institution, sincerely do we trust, that as such it will meet with vigorous support. In an especial manner we would call upon the Clergy of Toronto to make arrangements for a regular visitation of the children of poverty and disease, who may avail themselves of the benefits held forth by the Dispensary.

A GOOD IDEA, WELL CARRIED OUT.

The communication of our much esteemed brother, the Rev. W. S. Darling, which appeared in our column last week, is calculated, in our humble opinion, to be productive of extensive utility.

That the laity of our Diocese, as a body, have not ministered, in a fitting manner, to the temporal comforts—we will use a still stronger word—the urgent necessities, of their spiritual overseers, is a matter of painful notoriety.

Most willing, however, are we to believe, that not a few of our Church-men have been neglectful of the Divine injunction, "Let him that is taught in the word minister unto him that teacheth, in all good things—not from a want of will, but because they are ignorant of the way of carrying their honest wishes into effect.

To all placed in such a predicament, the simple, business-like expedient, adopted by Mr. Darling's Parishioners, affords a ready and most unexceptionable method of getting over the difficulty.

Let the example of the honest, single-minded Scarborough congregations be generally followed, and

the consequence cannot fail to be most satisfactory and propitious. Our people would acquire that which they so greatly lack (there is no use in denying a notorious fact!) the habit of giving—a virtue—which like every other good thing, gains strength by exercise.

By diligently attending to the pecuniary interests of its platform, Methodism, (a human organization but of yesterday) has managed to assume the external attributes of a Church.

The "sleigh system," we regard, as preferable in many respects, to that of "donation parties." In the latter, every one knows what every one contributes, and thus, many a kind-hearted but poverty-cramped man, is restrained by a feeling of false shame from giving what otherwise he would readily do.

But this is not all! Donation Parties infer an unnecessary and unprofitable expenditure both of time and money, on the part of the clerical recipients!

Generally speaking, our clergymen are gentlemen by birth and education—and consequently when they entertain, are desirous to do nothing which might compromise their position in society.

For one moment let us not be mistaken! Fully do we believe that in such kindly meetings the guests, if left to themselves, would rather be furnished with the simplest and homeliest refreshment, than with the most curious and costly viands.

A Donation Party, we never had, but frequently have we been favoured with Bees, organized to procure us a supply of fire-wood. Such congregational gatherings we now universally decline, because we find that they are too expensive for our limited means.

Wide publicity, we trust, will be given, to Mr. Darling's deeply interesting letter. In our humble opinion it should be read from the chancel of every church in the diocese of Toronto.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

We regret that injustice should have been done to the Rev. Elliott Grasett, and to the congregations to which he ministers, by the statement which appeared in this journal of the sixteenth January.

It would appear by Mr. Grasett's communication that the amount transmitted by the Rector of Prescott, was not the first collection made in the Diocese, towards the Fund for restoring St. Ann's Church, Montreal, but that the sum of sixteen shillings and nine pence was contributed by congregations of Fort Erie, on the Sunday following the recommendations of the Bishop and Arch-deacons, which appeared the The Church newspaper of the nineteenth September last.

The sum, it appears, was enclosed to a friend in Toronto, who, as Mr. Grasett suggests, was absent from town at the time of the arrival of his letter; this circumstance will explain the cause of the omission complained of.

Collections may have been taken up in other Churches in Upper Canada, of which we are not as yet made acquainted. We trust that such is the case, and that our brethren of the Sister Diocese will have no reason to complain of a lack of Christian sympathy—a sympathy which, we think, would be wanting in expression of the appeal of the Chief Dignitaries of the Church in this Diocese if allowed to fall unheeded upon those to whom it is addressed.

To prevent further mistakes we may repeat that contributions will be received as heretofore at the Church office, Toronto; Bank of British North America, Kingston; Bank of British North America, Montreal, and by the Rev. J. Ellegood, A.B., Incumbent, Montreal.

We are requested to state that the funeral of the late J. H. Thomson, Esq., will take place this day at three o'clock, p.m., from his residence Wellington Place.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax this morning. She left Liverpool on the 18th ult., and brings one week's later news from Europe. She brings no news of the Atlantic.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Peas, Rye, Flour, etc.

To the Members of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

You are hereby respectfully notified that the Annual Meeting of this District will be held, (D.V.), at Niagara, on Wednesday Evening, February 26th, at half-past six o'clock.

The Managing Committee will meet at one o'clock, on the same day for the transaction of business.

The several Parochial Associations are requested to send in their Reports to the undersigned as soon as possible.

A. F. ATKINSON, Acting Secretary. St. Catharine's, Jan. 25, 1851.

To the Members of the Johnstown Deanery Clerical Association.

DEAR BRETHREN—I beg leave to inform you, that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at the Parsonage Cornwall, on Thursday, Feb. 13th 1851.

I remain your faithful Brother, H. PATTON, Secretary, J. D. C. A. Rectory, Cornwall, Jan. 13, 1851.

NOTICE. Parochial Meetings in connection with the Prince Edward District Branch of the Church Society, will be held (D.V.) at the following places:

- Hillier (Christ Church) February 12, 6 P.M.
Gerows Settlement " 13, 6 P.M.
Marysburgh (St. John's Church) " 19, 6 P.M.
St. Philip's, Milford " 20, 6 P.M.

And the Annual Meeting of the Branch Society will be held at Picton, Thursday 21st February at half past six, P.M.

The several Parochial Associations are earnestly desired to send in their several Reports, at the very earliest opportunity.

The Annual Meeting of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Thursday 20th February, in St. Paul's Church, London, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

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

- Cavan, St. John's, Saturday, February 8, 10 A.M.
Percy Monday, " 10, 3 P.M.
Seymour Tuesday, " 11, 10 A.M.
Colborne " 11, 6 1/2 P.M.
Grafton Wednesday, " 12, 10 A.M.
Cobourg, Annual Dist. Meeting Wednesday, " 12, 7 P.M.

The Clergy and Laity of the District generally, and of neighbouring Districts, are respectfully requested to give their attendance and aid.

Port Hope, January 15, 1851.

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

You are hereby notified that the usual yearly meeting of this Society, will be held at Cornwall, on Thursday the 13th February. The Secretaries of the Parochial Societies are requested to send in their reports as soon as possible, to the undersigned.

Jan. 11, 1851.

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

- Galt Monday, February 10th 7, P.M.
Paris Tuesday, " 11th 11, A.M.
Brantford Tuesday, " 11th 7, P.M.
Ancaster Wednesday, " 12th 11, P.M.
Dundas Wednesday, " 12th 7, P.M.
Stoney Creek Thursday, " 13th 11, A.M.
Wellington Square Thursday, " 13th 7, P.M.
Oakville Friday, " 14th 11, A.M.
Elora Tuesday, " 18th 11, A.M.
Guelph Tuesday, " 18th 7, P.M.

Annual meeting at Hamilton, Thursday, 13th March, 7, P.M.

J. GAMBLE GEDDS, Secy.

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

A VILLAGE FUNERAL.

"Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ."—Order for the Burial of the Dead.

The bells are tolling with a dreamy chime
That melts and mingles with the air around,
Mourning for her who died in vernal prime,
Queen of the village by her virtues crown'd.

Last week she bounded, full of girlish life,
Fleet o'er the turf, elastic as the breeze,
Radiant as morn, with bloom and beauty rife,
Fresh as the wave which gambols on the seas:

But Christ recall'd her for His home on high
To harp in glory God's incarnate love,
Ere guilt had waken'd one remorseful sigh,
Or earth untuned her for a heaven above.

Oh! gently lay her where the yew-trees wave
Their verdant darkness o'er some grassy tomb,
Where sunbeams learn the language of the grave,
Tinging their brightness with a temper'd gloom.

There shall the daisy rear its infant head,
And fairy wild-flowers drink the dew of spring,
While o'er the turf that greenly wraps the dead
Autumnal winds their plaintive descent sing.

'Tis the same spot her rosy girlhood sought
Where fresh from school, with bright companions gay,
In maiden fancy, free from troubling thought,
She work'd her sampler, or retired to play.—

Dear is the quiet village church to me,
Saxon, and simple, touch'd with tender glooms;
Lifting its widow'd form so gracefully
As though 'twere conscious of encircling tombs.

Whatever shade expressive clouds can throw,
Or, hills wood-crested may around it cast,
I love to view it in the vale below
Connect the present with our storied past.

Oh! have I paused, when lull'd by pensive bliss,
To hear the curfew, mellow'd on the wind,
Waft the farewell of day to scene like this,
Soft to the ear, as soothing to the mind.

But, far excelling all chaste morn bestows,
The hush of twilight, or the harvest-moon,
Or, what mere landscape to the minstrel shows
When silent thoughts their sanctity attune,

Is felt,—when village funeral winds its train
Slowly and sadly to some churchyard gate,
And our deep service tones its heaven-born strain,
To scatter darkness from bereavement's fate.

Hark! from the woodland floats the forward breeze
A low sweet dirge, the village maidens sing,
Whose white robes glisten through the waving trees
As on the dead to her last home they bring.

Nay, sob not, mother! for thy beauteous child,
Though like a tendril from thy heart it grew;
Eternity she felt, ere time defiled
Or made her soul untender and untrue.

And thou, hoar'd grandsire! with thy grief-worn face,
Of did the prattler on thy knee recline,
And hold up features fancy loved to trace,
Which matrons told thee, in thy youth, were thine;

I see thee now, with tott'ring step advance,
Wan are thy cheeks, and drops of aged wee
Bedew thy visage, and bedim thy glance
As onward to the grave the mourners go.

But ONE is present, whom no eye can see,
Except by faith, and that is, Christ the Lord!
And "weep not," childless mother, comes to thee,
If thy heart open to his gracious word.

Thou blessed Ritual! throbs of Jesu's heart
Still in thy tones of thrilling mercy live;
When yawns the tomb, most wonderful thou art,
By echoing all God's inspirations give.

The "Resurrection and the Life" is near,
By Spirit present, and in love as deep
As when he touch'd the young man's open bier,
And gently bid wild anguish, not to "weep."

As o'er that grave the "dust to dust" awakes
A dismal echo in the bleeding soul,
How the damp earth-cloth on the coffin breaks,
Till the deep tides of inward anguish roll!

Yet, o'er the tomb heaven's canopy unfolds,
And, hark, these words of soothing magic sound,
While grief looks upward, and by faith beholds
The Lord of life and resurrection crown'd,—

"Blest are the dead, who in the Lord depart:
Yea, saith the Spirit, for their pangs are o'er;
Serene as heaven Christ keeps the sainted Heart,
Whose works are ended, and who weeps no more."

¹ "The priest, meeting the corpse at the entrance of the church, shall say, 'I am the resurrection and the life.'—Order for the Burial of the Dead.
² Luke vii. 13.
³ John xi. 35.

DR. TOWNSEND'S INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

(Dr. Townsend's Tour in Italy.)

No Quaker could have received us with more simplicity than Pio Nono—no Sovereign with more dignified courtesy—no Presbyterian with more plainness. There were no lords in waiting, no tedious ceremony, no trains of state. The Pontiff was alone. The room in which he received us was about the size of a well proportioned modern London drawing-room. The floor was brick, as is the custom in Italy. It was uncarpeted, except a small carpet on the dais on which the Pope was standing. It was unfurnished, except that two small ottomans were placed near an elevated seat, at which, close to a table, resembling those in a merchant's counting-house, the Pope sat or stood. The dais was raised not more than a few inches above the rest of the floor. A canopy, not a very splendid one, was over the Pope's head. He was dressed in the long white fine cloth Dominican robe, reaching from the throat to the feet; and he wore the Dominican cap upon his head. We approached him as to a temporal Prince, with the courtesies

we should have paid to our own Queen, bowing three times. He seemed to be about sixty years of age, of a fresh complexion, and most benevolent expression of countenance. He gazed at us, as we might have expected, with intent curiosity as we approached him. It was the first time, perhaps, that a Protestant Clergyman accompanied by his wife had ever ventured to enter the Vatican upon such an errand as that which had brought me from England. On approaching close to him he gave us his hand to kiss in the manner which is customary with sovereign princes; and he then mentioned, with an inclination of his head, to Mrs. Townsend and myself to be seated on the ottoman near the dais.

The conversation began on the part of the Pope in Italian, addressed to Mrs. Townsend as to whether she had ever been in Italy or Rome before? Whether she admired the country? What objects in Rome had interested her most? And so on. To all such questions she replied in the same language. She had been my interpreter in French throughout France, and my interpreter in Italian through Italy; and she interpreted my expressions to the Pope on the present occasion, when the difference of the Italian and English mode of pronouncing Latin made it necessary to require her assistance. When the conversation upon these different subjects was over, the Pope inquired in what language he should converse with me? Mrs. Townsend answered that I wished to address him in Latin. He bowed, I then presented to him the letter of the Archbishop of Paris, and explained to him the object for which I had presumed to solicit that letter; that I was grieved to see the prevalence of modern infidelity resulting from the disunion of believers in the same revelation; that I had presumed, in conformity with the customs of the Primitive Church, to request a letter from the Archbishop of Paris that I might, through his intervention, obtain permission to speak with the Pope on the subject of re-considering all the past controversies among Christians in a General Council. I related the correspondence, to which I have alluded more than once alluded, between the Archbishop of Paris and Dupin, in the reign of Queen Anne, and told his Holiness the conclusion of the English Archbishop—that in a General Council of the West we would give the Pope the first place of order, though not of jurisdiction. It was in his power, I added, to commence the movement towards the re-union of Christians, by summoning such Council with a view to the re-consideration of the past; and the princes of the Christian world would rejoice at the anticipation of peace among the nations on the basis of such reconsideration.

To all this, which was not, of course, said in a speech, but in reply to questions as a conversation, the Pope made the same reply which had been previously made to me by the Archbishop of Paris, the Cardinals Mai and Franzoni, and other Ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome with whom I had conversed on the subject. He urged the difficulty of calling such a council from the expense, the difference between the opponents and the adherents of the Church, and the variety of opinions even on the subject of the sacraments. The Church, he remarked, as I expected he would do, had already decided on the chief points; but that the several provincial councils which are now being summoned in various parts of the world would possibly prepare the way for the more general council which I desired.

The earnestness and energy with which I spoke—the nervous agitation of the moment—the importance and solemnity of the occasion which had brought me to the Vatican—and, may I add, the inward prayer I was offering that the God of Truth would change the policy of Rome and give peace to the Church Universal on the basis of the reconsideration of the past, which I was now soliciting, made my voice tremulous with emotion. I spoke from the heart; and I believe that my words went, therefore, to the heart of the Pontiff. I appealed to him as to the one chief person now on earth who had the power to commence the appeal to the nations. I so proceeded in that appeal that the tears came into his eyes, and he declared with much animation—and I believed him—that he had prayed earnestly to the Omnipotent that he might be honoured as the healer of the wounds of the Church. I then placed in his hands the document which I had prepared, with the observation that I had therein written the request which I had presumed to submit to him. "I am a Protestant (I said), and I have always been an enemy to your Church; but there will not be found in this document any expression which will be personally offensive." The Pope looked surprised at my declaration; and Mrs. Townsend, observing his silence, confirmed the truth of my assurance by an exclamation. The Pope took the memorial and said he would read it with attention. I then informed him of the subject of the paper, telling him that it contained the expression of my persuasion, that as the Church of Rome could not conquer the Church of England, nor the Church of England conquer the Church of Rome, the time had arrived when the common enemy, Infidelity, must be met by an effort on the part of all Christians to reconsider the past; and that very many Christians in England would rejoice at the hope of the re-union of the

Churches after this re-consideration of the past. "Yes" (the Pope answered), "there are in England many persons of good will." "There are many good men there (I answered) who would rejoice in peace on the basis of that reconsideration." Here, after some more observations which I do not remember, the conversation may be said to have ended. He asked me whether I knew Dr. Wiseman? I told him that I lived in retirement, and knew the literary labours of Dr. Wiseman; but that I was not personally known to him. I rose to take my leave, and after briefly repeating my assurance that the Pope had the power to commence the repentant movement I solicited, we left his presence. The audience lasted for nearly forty minutes, though it is so briefly related here. We left his presence with the same observances which are paid to our own Queen, bowing towards the Pope till we reached the door of the room.

The chamberlains, or monsignores, or lords in waiting, as we might call them in England, asked me in the ante-room, where they had been in attendance, after the interview, some questions which I do not now distinctly remember; and I expressed to them, with great truth, my satisfaction at the courteous demeanour, benevolence, and kindness of the Pontiff. The Cubans were called in, we observed, next to us. To our great astonishment they both knelt down, as to God, at the folding-doors of the audience chamber, and repeated the same homage in the middle of the room. We had not done so. We had rendered every respect to the Pope as an earthly Sovereign: we could not venerate him as our God.

An amusing though affecting scene followed our interview. On arriving at our apartments later than our servants expected (for we had been kept waiting during the audience of some of the parties of high rank who were received by the Pope before us), we found them in tears. With the not unusual feelings towards the Church of Rome, they imagined that great cruelties and treacheries are still exercised on all who differ from that Church, and who may entrust themselves to its power. They believed that we were imprisoned or assassinated; and were in tears for the supposed calamity of their master and mistress.

LIBERIA.

(From the Spirit of Missions.)

CLIMATE OF WESTERN AFRICA.

With the view of imparting information in relation to the climate and character of the country on the West Coast of Africa, now become of so much importance in a Missionary aspect, we continue our selections on this subject:

The territory of Liberia being within a few degrees of the equator, of course the nature of the climate is essentially different from that of the United States, the vicissitudes of spring, summer, autumn and winter, not being experienced in the equatorial regions of the earth; there being continued summer weather throughout the year, interrupted only by occasional slight variations in the thermometrical state of the atmosphere, caused by the greater strength of the ordinary breezes, and by clouds and rain; which latter prevails so much more, during one half of the year, than during the other half, as to give rise to the usually recognized division of the year in two seasons—the wet or rainy season, and the dry season; or, in common parlance, "the rains" and "the dries:" the former of which answers nearly to summer and autumn, and the latter to winter and spring in temperate latitudes.

This unqualified and somewhat arbitrary division of the year, however, has led many persons into error, respecting the real state of the weather during these two seasons; some supposing that during the rainy season more or less rain falls every day; and, on the other hand, during the dry season, an uninterrupted spell of hot and dry weather prevails for six successive months. This is so far from being the case, that, as a general rule, it may be stated, that some rain falls during every month in the year; and, in every month there is some fine clear, pleasant weather. During my residence in Liberia, I seldom observed a deviation from this general rule. Much more rain, however, falls during the six months beginning with May, than during the remaining six months beginning with November. It is difficult, however, to determine at what time each of the two seasons actually commences and closes. As a general rule, I think the middle of May may be set down as the beginning of the rainy season, and the middle of November that of the dry season. In order, however, to give an accurate and comprehensive statement of the character of the climate and seasons of Liberia, it may be the best plan to note the vicissitudes of each month in the year, as they are usually presented.

January is usually the driest, and one of the warmest months in the year. Sometimes, during this month, no rain at all falls; but generally there are occasional slight showers, particularly at night. Were it not for the sea-breeze, which prevails with almost uninterrupted regularity during the greater part of the day, on almost every day throughout the year, the weather would be exceedingly oppressive, during the first three or four months of the year. As it is, the oppressiveness of the rays

of the tropical sun is greatly mitigated by the cooling breezes from the ocean; which usually blow from about ten o'clock, A.M., to about ten, P.M., the land-breeze occupying the remainder of the night and morning; except for an hour or two about the middle of the night, and about an hour in the forenoon. During these intervals, the atmosphere is sometimes very oppressive. The regularity of the sea-breeze, especially during the month of January, is sometimes interrupted by the longer continuance of the land-breeze, which occasionally does not cease blowing until two or three o'clock, P.M. This is what is called the *harmattan* wind; about which, a great deal has been written; but which does not generally fully accord with the forced descriptions of hasty observers or copyists.

The principal peculiarity of the *harmattan* wind consists in its drying properties, and its very sensible coolness, especially early in the morning. It seldom, perhaps never, continues during the whole day; and usually not much longer than the ordinary land-breeze, at other times in the year.—When this wind blows pretty strongly, the leaves and covers of books sometimes curl, as if they had been placed near a fire; the seams of furniture, and of wooden vessels, sometimes open considerably, and the skin of persons sometimes feels peculiarly dry and unpleasant, in consequence of the rapid evaporation of both the sensible and the insensible perspiration. But these effects are usually by no means so great as they have been represented to be. What is generally called the *harmattan* season usually commences about the middle of December, and continues until the latter part of February. During this time, especially during the month of January, the atmosphere has a smoky appearance, similar to what is termed Indian Summer in the United States, but generally more hazy.

The average height of the mercury in the thermometer, during the month of January, is about 85°; it seldom varies more than 10° degrees during the twenty four hours of the day; and usually it does not vary more than four degrees between the hours of ten A.M. and ten P.M. During this month, however, I have seen the mercury stand at the lowest mark at which I ever observed it in Liberia, that is, at 68°. This was early in the morning, during the prevalence of a strong and very cool land-breeze. During this month I have also seen the mercury stand at the highest mark at which I ever observed it—this is, at 90°. The air is sometimes uncomfortably cool before eight o'clock, A.M., during this month.

During the month of February the weather is generally similar to that of January. There are, however, usually more frequent showers of rain; and sometimes, towards the close of this month, slight tornadoes are experienced. The *harmattan* haze generally disappears about the last of this month; and the atmosphere becomes clear. The range of the thermometer is about the same as in January.

March is, perhaps, the most trying month in the year to the constitutions of new comers. The atmosphere is usually very oppressive during this month—the sun being nearly vertical. The occasional showers of rain, and the slight tornadoes which occur in this month, do not usually mitigate the oppressiveness of the atmosphere, as might be supposed. The variation in the state of the atmosphere, as indicated by the thermometer, seldom exceeds 6 degrees during the whole of this month. The average height of the mercury is about 85 degrees.

April is significantly called the "tornado month," the most numerous and most violent tornadoes usually occurring during this month. The ordinary state of the weather, in reference to the degree of heat, and its influence on the system, is not very different from that of the three preceding months. The showers of rain are usually more frequent, however; and the visitations of those peculiar gusts, called tornadoes, are much more common in April than in any other month. These are sudden, and sometimes violent gusts, which occur much more frequently at night than during the day. Although they usually approach suddenly and rapidly, yet certain premonitory evidences of their approach are almost always presented, which are generally easily recognized by persons who have frequently observed them. They generally commence from north-east, or north-east-east, and rapidly shift round to nearly south-east; by which time the storm is at its height.

At the commencement of a tornado, dark clouds appear above the eastern horizon, which rapidly ascend, until a dense lurid-looking mass spreads over the whole hemisphere. As the heavy mass of clouds ascends and spreads, the roaring sound of the wind becomes stronger and louder, until suddenly it bursts forth in its fury, sometimes seeming as if it would sweep away every opposing object.—Very seldom, however, is any material injury sustained from these violent gusts. The scene is sometimes awfully grand, for fifteen or twenty minutes, during the formation and continuance of a heavy tornado. Sometimes the whole hemisphere presents a scene of the deepest gloom; the darkness of which is momentarily illuminated by vivid flashes of lightning, in rapid succession; and sometimes tremendous peals of thunder burst upon

the solemn stillness of the scene. The rain seldom falls, until the violence of the gust begins to subside; when a torrent of rain usually pours down for a short time, seldom more than half an hour; after which the wind shifts around towards the west; and, generally, in about an hour from the commencement of the tornado, the sky becomes serene, and sometimes almost cloudless.

The weather during the month of May, is usually more pleasant than during the two preceding months. The atmosphere is generally not quite so warm and oppressive. Sometimes copious and protracted showers of rain fall, during the latter half of this month. So that the beginning of the rainy seasons usually occurs in this month. Tornadoes also occasionally appear during the month of May. The average height of the mercury in the thermometer, is usually two or three degrees less than during the four preceding months.

June is perhaps the most rainy month in the year. More or less rain usually falls nearly every day or night in this month. Although there are sometimes clear and pleasant days in June, yet there are seldom twenty-four successive hours of entire freedom from rain. The sun is, however, seldom entirely obscured for a week at a time; and he frequently shines out brightly and pleasantly, in the interstices between the floating clouds, several times during the day; occasionally for several hours at a time. During this month, as during all the other rainy months, more rain always falls at night than in the day time; and, indeed, there are very few days in the year in which the use of an umbrella may not be dispensed with some time during the ordinary business hours. In the month of June, the atmosphere is always considerably cooler than during the preceding months; and I have generally found it necessary to wear woollen outer as well as under garments; and to sleep beneath thick covering at night, in order to be comfortably warm. The sensible perspiration is always much less during this month and the five succeeding months, than during the other six months in the year. The mercury in the thermometer seldom rises above 80° in this month, the average height being about 75°.

During the months of July and August a great deal of rain also generally falls; but, perhaps, less in both these months than in the preceding one.— There is always a short comparatively dry and very pleasant weather, in one or both these months.— This season usually continues from three to five weeks; and generally commences about the 20th or 25th of July. Sometimes, for several successive days, the sun shines brilliantly and pleasantly all day; and no rain falls at night. The air, however, is always refreshingly cool and agreeable.— This is perhaps the most pleasant time in the year. This is what is commonly called "the middle dries." It seems as if Providence had specially ordered this temporary cessation of the rains, for the purpose of permitting the ripening and gathering of the crops of rice, which are generally harvested in August.

September and October are also generally very rainy months; especially the former. Sometimes more rain falls in September, than in any other month in the year. Towards the close of October the rain begins to be less copious; and sometimes slight tornadoes appear, indicative of the cessation of the rainy season. The sea breezes are usually very strong during these two months; and the atmosphere is generally uniformly cool and invigorating to the physical system.

During the month of November the weather is generally very pleasant, the temperature of the atmosphere being agreeable to the feelings—not so cool as during the five preceding months, and not so warm as during the five or six succeeding ones, the average height of the mercury in the thermometer being about 82 degrees. Frequent showers of rain usually fall during this month, both in the day and at night; but generally they are of short duration: Slight tornadoes also generally appear in this month. The sun may usually be seen during a part of every day in the month; and frequently he is not obscured by clouds during the whole of the time in which he is above the horizon. The middle of this month may be regarded as the beginning of the dry season.

December is also generally a very pleasant month. Occasional slight showers of rain fall during this month, sometimes several sprinklings in one day, but seldom for more than a few minutes at a time. The mornings in this month are peculiarly delightful. The sun usually rises with brilliancy and beauty, and the hills and groves, teaming with the verdure of perpetual stars. Nothing that I have ever witnessed in the United States exceeds the loveliness of a December morning in Liberia.

On the whole, I regard the climate of Liberia as decidedly pleasant; notwithstanding the scorching rays of the tropical sun, and the "abundance of rain" which falls during the year, especially during the months of June, July, September and October. So far as the pleasantness of the climate and weather is concerned, I would decidedly prefer a residence in Liberia to one in any part of the United States.

The extremes of the thermometrical state of the atmosphere may be set down at 65 degrees and 90

degrees. I have never heard of the mercury of a good thermometer having sunk below the former nor arisen above the latter point in the shade. The average height of the mercury, during the rainy season, may be set down at about 67 degrees, and during the dry season at 84 degrees. The mean temperature for the year is about 80 degrees.

In regard to the comparative healthiness of the two seasons, I may state, that my observations fully convinced me, that the rainy season is decidedly more conducive to health than the dry season, in both new comers and old settlers. The oppressiveness of the atmosphere, and the enervating effects of the weather, during the dry season, tend to debilitate the physical system, and thereby to render it more susceptible of being affected by the local agents of disease. Consequently, those persons who arrive in Liberia during this season, are more liable to frequent attacks of fever, than those who arrive during the rainy season. In reference, however, to the acclimating process, I do not think that any great advantage can be gained by arriving at any particular time of the year, more than at any other time. Unnecessary exposure to the heat of the sun during the dry season, and to the rain during the wet season, should alike be avoided. Care and prudence should be exercised by new comers at all times during the year.

DR. LUGENBELL.

Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 93, (Chewett Buildings,) King-street West. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

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

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

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HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies' French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-1f

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. September 8, 1850. 10-1f

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

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

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A LADY residing in the Township of Scarborough in a good New Cottage, within a mile and a quarter of the Church, very pleasantly situated in an extremely healthy neighbourhood, would be happy to take charge of four to six little girls to whose Education she would devote her whole time. She would instruct them in all the Branches of an English Education and Music.

References may be made to the Rev. W. S. Darling, Incumbent of Christ's Church, Scarborough, and to Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Society's House, Toronto.

Terms, £25 per annum, including Board and Washing. £5 additional for Music. Toronto, Nov. 27, 1850. 18-1f

NOW IN PRESS.

CANADA: Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past history, present condition and future prospects; shewing its Resources and Capabilities as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing country, and its relative advantages as compared with the other British Colonies, and the United States, as a new home for British emigrants. Also, containing a particular account of the mineral wealth, and other valuable available resources of each district; with an Analytical description of the Mining Region of Lakes Huron and Superior. The whole compiled from information obtained in each locality, up to the date of publication, by W. H. SMITH, Author of the Canadian Gazetteer.

A chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning the proper measures and precautions to be taken in order to reach the Province in a comfortable and economical manner; with hints as to the readiest and most advisable means of acquiring land, on their arrival, &c.

Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial acts as are necessary to be generally known; and a variety of miscellaneous useful matter. The whole forming a complete text book on the subject of Canada for families, a valuable book of reference for the man of business, and a guide for the traveller and emigrant.

For the convenience of subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts, of double size, at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map, containing one or more Counties; and a general MAP OF THE PROVINCE, compiled expressly for the purpose will be appended to the work. The Maps will be engraved on copper, in the best style of the art, and will contain the latest divisions of Counties, and all the new settlements in the Province up to the latest dates.

The work will be furnished to Subscribers only.

A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the work, being the first ever published in either Province. As the Author and Publisher possess peculiar facilities for collecting the necessary information; the subscribers will have the advantage of receiving this portion of the work WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

The first part of the work will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and will be supplied to Subscribers or Agents.

Local Agents wanted to canvass for the work; to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Apply personally, or by letter (post paid) to the publisher, Toronto.

Papers inserting this advertisement, and noticing the parts as they appear, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued. THOS. MACLEAR, Publisher, 75 Yonge-st. Toronto, October 30, 1850. 19

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION. The annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of many medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

DR. PERKINS, President Vermont Medical College, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption." Norwich, April 26, 1846.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir—Agreeable to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what we have known of the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL and they have been astonishing indeed. Mrs. Betsey Streeter had been afflicted with a severe and relentless cough, which reduced her very low; so low that little hopes could be entertained of her recovery. Numerous remedies had been tried without effect, before the CHERRY PECTORAL. And that has cured her. George Watkinson Esq., had to our knowledge been afflicted with Asthma, for eleven years, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has now removed the disease and he is as free from any of its symptoms as we are.

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

REV. DAVID THORNING, HON. JOSEPH BATTLES.

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

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL," in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers whenever this remedy can be obtained.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.— Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street. September 5, 1850. 6-1f

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and real lying about £50 per annum.

The above property will be found an advantageous investment and will be sold very low for Cash. Apply on the Premises. Toronto, May 7, 1850. 41-1f

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK.

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Lot 6, North side of Wellington-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers. (The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Markham—Lot 21, in the 10th concession, 150 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 206 Acres.

Township of Whitechurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-1f

EQUITABLE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, AGENT TORONTO.

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

BRITISH AMERICA

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

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President.

James Shaw, Alex. McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackson, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

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

BIRTH.

On Thursday, the 23rd ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Lea, of the Township of York of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 4th February inst., by the Rev. Edmund Baldwin, the Hon. John Ross of Belleville, to Augusta Elizabeth second daughter of the Hon. Robert Baldwin of Spadina, Her Majesty's Attorney General for Upper Canada.

DIED.

On the third instant, at Gates' Inn, Scarborough, of Paralysis, Tannatt Houston Thomson, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, aged 59 years.

At Green Terrace, St. John Street Road, London, England, on the 12th Nov., Bowyer Mewburn, Esq., Solicitor, aged 56: youngest son of the late Francis Mewburn, Esq., Surgeon, formerly of Whitby, and "the Howe," Danby Dale, Yorkshire, and brother of Dr. Mewburn, Danby House Stamford, N. D.

In our obituary of this week we record the death of Mrs. Isabella Campbell Roy, at her residence near Fort George. It is due to the memory of this estimable lady to say that her decease is deeply and universally regretted in the district, in which, for a period of sixty-five years, her qualities of heart and mind gained her a high place in the affections of all classes. Mrs Roy was a gentlewoman of the old school, in the highest meaning of that character, of refined manners, most engaging address, and of earnest and habitual piety. Her considerate and kindly attentions to the cottagers and the poor of her neighbourhood endeared her as much to them as her unceasing charities—distributed unostentatiously; evinced in this, as in all the relations of life, consistent kindness and true Christian principle. Though so advanced in years, her mind retained the sprightliness of youth; and among her friends her uniform kindness, cheerfulness, and urbanity, spread a charm over her society which will be long remembered. Mrs Roy was daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Melfort, Governor of Fort George, whose family distinguished themselves in the service of their country; and by one despatch she received the painful intelligence of the death of three brothers, killed in action—two of them and a cousin-german in one engagement. General Stewart's history alludes to this melancholy circumstance, when referring to the conduct of the 74th regiment at the battle of Assaye:—"The Melfort family were very unfortunate this year. Three brothers fell in the field, Captain John Campbell, and Lieutenant Alex. and Lorn Campbell, as also a cousin-german, Lieut. Morshead Campbell, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell, of the 74th regiment, afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Campbell, G.C.B., Governor of Madras." Another brother, Lieutenant Colin Campbell, afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., was in the same action, on the staff; and having continued on the Duke of Wellington's staff, had the good fortune to be present in every engagement fought under his Grace's command in the Peninsula, and likewise at Waterloo. He died in 1847, having been Governor successively of Portsmouth, Halifax, and Ceylon. Another brother, the late Vice-Admiral Sir P. Campbell, K.C.B., distinguished himself in the navy. The only surviving brother of nine is Col. Frederick Campbell, R.A., now quartered at Woolwich, whom we saw witnessing our Highland games at Inverness last autumn, when on a visit to his excellent sister, whose death we record.—Inverness Courier.

New Advertisements.

BE NOT DECEIVED!

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

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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

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

DISEASED LIVER.

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

PERMANENT CURES!

after known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

WANTED.

FOR the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, a STEWARD and MATRON, to enter upon their duties in that Institution on the 1st of April next. The candidates must be either single persons, or if married without children. A stipend of £60 per annum is attached to the former office, and £50 to the latter, with apartments and rations. If a married couple be appointed, the salary for both will be £100. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Clerk, Mr. McKINDY, on or before the 1st of MARCH, and the parties to attend personally at the Asylum on the 3rd of March, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Toronto, February 3rd, 1851 28-4in

NEW ACADEMY OF DRAWING.

MR. PRICE, Artist and Resident Teacher, has the honour to announce that his Drawing Classes are now being formed for the Season, ending the 11th of May, 1851. Gentlemen's Classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from a quarter to eight, until a quarter to ten p. m. Ladies' Class on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from half-past one till three p. m.

Terms for the Season—Four Dollars, (Half Payable in Advance.)

Further particulars may be learned at Mr. Price's Studio, No. 5, King Street, over Mr. Paton's store. For all purposes of advertising efficiency and public security, Mr. Price has been kindly permitted to publish the following distinguished names as Patrons:

- The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto.
The Hon. J. B. Ross, Esq.
The Rev. J. McCaul, L.L.D.
The Rev. H. J. Grasset, A.M.

Mr. Price continues to give lessons in Drawing, Water Colour Paintings and Oils.

TERMS:—Fourteen Dollars per Quarter, Twenty-two Lessons. Toronto, January 22nd, 1851. 27-1f

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.)

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

Charges Moderate:

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A., and Thomas Champion, Esq. Toronto, January 22nd, 1851. 26-1ly

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and a general assortment of Dry Goods purchased in the best British Markets for CASH, which enables them to dispose of them at prices much lower than ever before offered to the Canadian public.

Their Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain by themselves, and Canadian Cloths from the best Factories in Canada, DEFY COMPETITION FOR DURABILITY, STYLE AND CHEAPNESS:

Table listing various clothing items such as Men's Etoffe over Coats, Men's Cassimere Trousers, Men's Vests, etc. with prices.

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Shirts, and Shirt fronts, Moleskins, Courderoys and Velveteens. Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS, Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well assorted Stock of those Goods required by THE PEOPLE:

Table listing various dry goods items such as 500 Saxony Wool Scarfs Shawls, 30,000 yards good Bonnet Ribbons, etc. with prices.

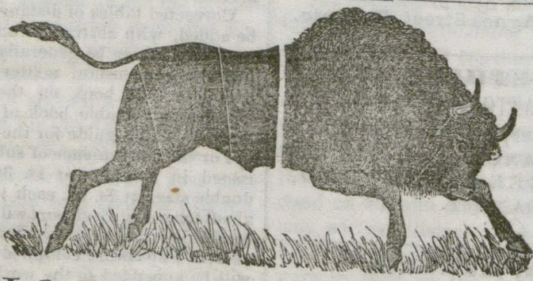
Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpaca, Cobourgs and Orleans Cloth, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Artificial Flowers. Caps Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Corsets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and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

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, November 20th, 1850. 18 ly



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

THE Subscriber has got for Sale his usual large Importations of EXTRA PRIME, PRIME, and MIDDLING BUFFALO ROBES, which he warrants all this year's catch, an excellent article, Cheap for Cash or approved Credit; by the original Bale, or Dozen, or single Robe,

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received at his FUR DEPOT, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDIAN CURIOSITIES Work, &c. &c.

Parties wishing to send presents to their friends in England, will do well to call while the selection is good.

Toronto, October 21, 1850.

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

F. B. BEDDOME,

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

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

Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot.

N. B.—The most respectable references given if required. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

PRIVATE TUITION.

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

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENCKLY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boat BELLS. An experience of more than twenty five years has given the manufacturer an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of metals, the heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones.

The principal Bells in all the cities of the United States (as well as in this city) have been supplied from this manufactory.—These Bells are warranted for one year. The following sizes on hand, with hangings, &c., complete:—397, 555, 138, 126, 100, 50. The Subscriber is also prepared to furnish Tower and Gallery CLOCKS. Any information required can be had on application to T. D. HARRIS.

4, St. James's Buildings King Street. Toronto, October 10th, 1850. 12-1f

ORGAN FOR SALE.

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

The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 15th 1851.

The Churchman's Almanac, For 1851,

IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY, and can be had at "THE CHURCH" Office, or of the City Booksellers.

Price, Fourpence.

"Church" Office, Toronto, December 24, 1850.

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850.

Shares, £12 10s. each.

No Fees charged on Entrance.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

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

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—MESSRS. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Offices—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850. 41-1f

CAUTION.

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

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street.

JOHN J. EVANS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-1f

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

New Patent Cork Hat,

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

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold Street New York, continues to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz.:

- The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).
The North British Review, (Free-Church).
The Westminster Review, (Liberal), and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other Journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the mastery guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by M. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS: Per annum

Table listing subscription rates for various publications, such as For any one of the four Reviews \$3.00, etc.

Payments to be made in all cases in Advance. Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par.

Remittances and communications should be always, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,

97, Fulton Street, New York.

Entrance 54, Gold Street.

THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto.

Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-1ly

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow.
Josias Bray, Hamilton.
Henry Charles, Niagara.
Francis Ewart, Port Hope.
W. P. Vidal, Sandwich.
Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket.
Geo. McLean, Brockville.
Thos. Saunders, Guelph.
John Kerby, Bradford & Mohawk.
H. C. Barwick, Woodstock.
T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c.
J. Wilson, Simco, Port Dover, Victoria, &c.
F. B. Beddome, London.
H. State, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c.
Charles Brent, Kingston.
John Benson, Napanee & Belleville.
D. B. Stephenson, Picton.
L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B.
Morgan Jellett, Cobourg.
H. H. Cunningham, Montreal.
P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.