

# 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. 22.]

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 26, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCCIII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
Dec. 29. 1st S. AFT. CHRISTMAS.	M. Isaiah 37, Acts 26. E. " 38, 3 John	
" 30. ....	M. " 63, Acts 27. E. " 64, 3 John	
" 31. ....	M. " 65, Acts 28. E. " 66, Jude	
Jan. 1. CIRCUMCISION.	M. Gen. 17, Rom. 2. E. Deut. 10, Coloss 2.	
" 2. ....	M. Gen. 1, Matt. 1. E. " 2, Rom. 1.	
" 3. ....	M. " 3, Matt. 2. E. " 4, Rom. 2.	
" 4. ....	M. " 5, Matt. 3. E. " 6, Rom. 3.	
" 5. 2d S. AFT. CHRISTMAS.	M. Isaiah 41, Matt. 4. E. " 43, Rom. 4.	

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## Poetry.

### CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

Long it is,—how long ago  
Records of the past must show,—  
Since the shepherds saw the light  
Of the heavenly host at night;  
Since the Magi watched the star,  
Shining in the heavens afar.  
See ye what a lowly bed  
Shelters our Immanuel's head?  
Come once more; O come and bring  
Willing offerings to your King.  
Guileless heart is his demand,  
Praising life and labouring hand;  
Have ye given the heart away?  
Offer it again to-day.

Brightly, when I was a child,  
Many a Christmas morning smiled,  
But I see a beauty now  
On the polished laurel's bough—  
On the laurusinus' flower,  
Blossoming in wintry hour—  
On the holly's berried store.  
That I never saw before:  
Now they seem as pledges given  
Of unfading wreaths in heaven;  
Glory coming yet more near,  
Every day, and every year.

Is it fancy that the lay  
Sweeter sounds each Christmas day?  
Is it fancy that the light  
Of the sun shines yet more bright?  
There are more to swell the strain,  
"Glory to the lamb once slain."  
Yes, they are in number more  
Than they ever were before;  
Some who, in the broad way trod,  
Enemies to peace and God,  
Now have turned from sin away,  
Learn'd to kneel, to praise, and pray.  
Some who, but a year ago,  
Trod this wilderness of woe,  
Now are safe in heaven above,  
Monuments of mighty love.  
Louder may the song ascend,  
Melody that cannot end,  
Join to swell the chorus now,  
"Lamb of God, all worthy Thou!" L. E.

### THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS. DECEMBER 29TH, 1850.

#### MORNING PRAYER.—FIRST PROPER LESSON Isaiah xxxvii.

As, on last Sunday, the services of the Church encouraged us to look to that Saviour who should "come among us and with great might succour us," so this Lesson, after we have celebrated his coming in the flesh, gives a remarkable example both of his will and power, to succour them who call upon him in their distress, and who trust in his protection and support rather than in the arm of flesh.—The first Proper Lesson for Morning Prayer last Sunday exposed the folly and mischief of the Jews trusting in the arm of flesh: the present proves the advantage of trusting in the Lord their Saviour. Hezekiah, sore pressed by the forces of the king of Assyria, and dismayed and grieved at the blasphemous insolence of Rabshakeh, (verses 1—5,) remembered that the Lord was on his side, and sent Isaiah to call upon Him for help in his calamity. His faith was not vain, and the prophet (verses 6 and 7) sent him the assurance of safety; which (ver. 8—13) was immediately fulfilled, by an attack of the Egyptians upon Assyria. Rabshakeh went to meet his new enemy, but left an insulting message that he would return and take captive the Jews, as he had other nations, in despite of the God in whom Hezekiah trusted. Hezekiah again had recourse to God, and, in humble prayer, besought

him to vindicate his honour, (verses 14—20), and save his people from the blasphemous heathen.—Isaiah then assures him of effectual aid, and that the vaunting idolater shall receive a signal defeat and punishment, which accordingly took place.

"Jerusalem was the figure of God's church; and he calls her a virgin, because of the purity of religion which is ever in the true church herself, and that chaste worship, which she pays to the one true God. And it ought to fill all her true members with joy and comfort in their sufferings or dangers, that God expressly counts all that their enemies do against them, as done against himself. He so espouses their cause, as to make their interests his own. And to shew us how little danger there is from our most formidable enemies when the Lord takes our part, the church is here introduced, under the character of a virgin as laughing and shaking her head at the loud threats of the haughty Assyrian. How mortifying must such contempt be to a proud spirit! How noble an argument of a strong faith, to smile in the midst of danger! We may safely smile, and laugh our enemies to scorn, when God hath paralyzed their powers."—Wogan.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

#### CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

##### AT A MEETING

Of the Church University Board, called by order of the Lord Bishop, and held at the Church Society's House, on Saturday, the 21st of Dec. 1850, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto addressed the meeting as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I have taken as early a moment as I conveniently could after my return, to request that you would do me the favour to assemble, in order that I might thank you personally for your kindness in associating, during my absence for the purpose of forwarding, by any means that might be suggested, the great object in which we take so deep an interest—namely the establishment of a University, in which the young men of our Church may be educated by teachers, who shall be under no necessity of abstaining from instructing them in the Articles of her Faith, and who will feel it to be their first and highest duty to inculcate a knowledge of her doctrines, and to train up the youth committed to their care, in a pious observance of her worship.

What you will naturally desire first to know is, the measure of success which has so far attended our exertions.—I mean the exertions made in this country before my departure, and the efforts made by myself in England, which efforts were unremitting during the period of my stay there.

That you may have all under one view, I have requested Mr. Champion to prepare a statement of the contributions made in Canada, in land and money; and I have furnished him with the means also of preparing a similar statement of the amount raised upon the appeal made by me in England.—These minutes will remain deposited with the Secretary of the Church Society, who will at all times exhibit them to any Member of the Church who may desire to see them.

They will show that there have been subscriptions made in Upper Canada in land, of the estimated value of ..... £7,562 15 0  
In money to the amount of ..... 16,708 2 6  
Acres not valued, 3391, but taking them at the usual estimation of one pound per acre..... 3,391 0 0  
Two Town Lots, not valued by the donors, but assumed to be worth ..... 50 0 0  
£27,711 17 6

And I have the pleasure of stating that in addition to this fund, donations have been made by kind friends of our undertaking in England, to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, or in currency about 12,444 0 0 which includes the very liberal contributions made by the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the University of Oxford.

The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has also given a valuable piece of land within the city of Toronto, which is estimated at ..... 3,000 0 0

£43,155 17 6

I was under the necessity of incurring the expense of printing documents and circulars in great numbers, as I depended more on the hope of exciting a general interest among the Members of our Church, than of being assisted by any large contributions from individuals which must always be uncertain. These aids we cannot doubt will come in time—the good and wise Being in whose cause we are engaged, will dispose the hearts of His people to strengthen our efforts. We must not on our part let the design drop for a moment—we must and will advance steadily and as expeditiously as shall be in our power by all the exertion we can use; and we need not fear—that when, with the blessing of God, we have so far matured our plan as to be able to open a College for our youth on the sound and liberal system to which we have pledged ourselves, an interest in its success will be found to gain ground rapidly, and to show itself occasionally in those munificent benefactions which in all countries have come in aid of institutions founded for such worthy purposes.

Deducting from the funds raised in England, the expences unavoidably incurred by me in such disbursements as I have referred to, (which form indeed the only deduction from the fund, for all my own personal expences from the time of my departure to my return, I have cheerfully defrayed from my private means,) we may still reckon on about ten thousand pounds sterling, because there will be accessions yet flowing in from the effect of measures adopted by me for making an appeal to the several parishes throughout England.

For realizing and securing the contributions made in this country in land and money, measures should immediately be taken; and one important consideration is, what is the best and most convenient method of investing the property in the absence of a corporate capacity which, after some delay, we may hope to obtain, either by an Act of the Legislature or by a Royal Charter.

In order to avoid the necessity of calling upon all the Members of this Committee to meet; except on such particular occasions as may require it, I propose that I may be favoured with the assistance of a Council, to be composed of a limited number of gentlemen, whose advice I can have in all matters respecting the College, and its property, until a more formal constitution can be obtained.

In the mean time, I propose that the property shall be vested in a limited number of Trustees who will act, in regard to the care and disposition of it, under such instructions as they shall receive from the Council.

While I was in England I made an application to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for a Charter for the government of the proposed College, and being requested to furnish the form or heads of such a Charter as I thought desirable, I framed a draft which I now lay a copy of before you.

It was prepared by me chiefly from the original Charter of King's College as granted by the Crown, and from the system adopted in regard to Bishop's College, established at Lennoxville, in Lower Canada, through the exertions of the present Lord Bishop of Quebec.

What may be the prospect of our speedily obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, it is difficult at present to determine. We should have thought it incredible, if it had not been proved to us, that either the Imperial or Colonial Government could have wanted the firmness to afford their countenance and support to an institution for the education of youth in avowed connexion with the established religion of the Empire; and more surprising still it has been to us, to find that they wanted the justice even to maintain the grant which they had actually made for that obviously wise and necessary purpose. This, however, I do not speak of as a ground of reproach to one administration or party more than another. It would perhaps be unjust so to represent it—though I believe there have been some public men serving in this Province, while the destruction of King's College was in progress, who could have scarcely brought themselves to concur in such a measure as has been passed in disregard to the solemn pledge of our Sovereign.

However this may be, it is our duty to repair the injury that has been done, as soon as we can, and as effectually as we can. For the youth of the National Church ought no more than the youth of other religious denominations to be forced into a College, in which no Church or form of doctrine is acknowledged, nor into any College under the exclusive government of an Ecclesiastical body other than their own.

In behalf of the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians and Methodists, the Government have provided the means of avoiding this difficulty by granting to them Charters of Incorporation for Colleges of their own, and I will not suppose it possible that they will withhold the same advantage from us. But if we could be certain that they would, it should not in the slightest degree divert us from our object.

You will be glad, I think, to learn that a site has been procured for our University—such as seems to combine many advantages. I have agreed to the purchase of twenty acres of land very eligibly situated, being the front part of Park Lot Number —, at a price which I think not unreasonable. No other tract, so well calculated for the purpose, I believe, could have been procured in the vicinity of this city, or rather I may say, in the city, for it is within its limits.

While I was in England I procured the plan of a new College, intended to be erected near Liverpool which, it appears to me, may, with some modifications, be adapted to our purpose, and my expectation is that we may have so much of it completed before the next winter, as will enable us to commence instruction.

All who take an interest in the Church University must have observed with pleasure the promptitude with which several of our most eminent Medical Practitioners have associated themselves with the view of forming a complete Medical Faculty, to be conducted in the same spirit, which we trust, will ever animate the whole. The known talents and character of these gentlemen give the best assurance for the efficiency of the department which they have with so much kindness undertaken.

Such, gentlemen, are the matters which I wished to communicate to you, and adding, to what I have now said, the more detailed statement which has appeared in *The Church* newspaper, you will, I trust, find yourselves in possession of every thing important which you can desire to know respecting my journey to England, and the present state and prospects of the University. I have many difficulties to encounter and surmount, but the great encouragement which we have already received from every quarter where the Gospel is honoured, gives us a sure promise of a successful result. The work which we have in hand has not been undertaken from caprice or trivial motives, but has been rendered absolutely necessary by events over which we had no control, and believing them to have been permitted by a wise Providence for the trial of our Christian principles, we should have proved ourselves traitors to the Saviour and his body, the Church, had we shrunk back in selfish indifference."

At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, the following Resolution was moved by the HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE, and seconded by the HON. JAMES GORDON, and having been put to the Meeting by the Secretary, was unanimously carried:—

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO for the interesting Report which he has had the goodness to lay before it of his proceedings in England, and of the present condition of the Church University Fund.

THOS. CHAMPION, Sec.

### CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following special donations to the Widows and Orphan's Fund:—

S. Kirkpatrick.....	£0 5 0
Baroness Grant, Senr.....	1 5 0
—per Rev. R. Rogers.....	£1 10 0
Also, Misson Fund.....	1 7 6
Bishop's Student's Fund....	1 4 0
—per Rev. R. J. C. Boyer.....	2 11 6

Subscriptions have also been received from the following Parochial Associations:—

Napanee, per Rev. W. B. Lauder.....	£1 5 0
Tryconell, per Rev. H. Holland.....	2 10 0
Sandwich, per Rev. W. Richie.....	1 5 0
Merse, per Rev. R. C. Boyer.....	1 5 0
St James's, Kingston, per Rev. R. V. Rogers	0 5 0

The Assistant Secretary of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, addressed a Circular to several of the Clergy of the Diocese, on the 10th instant, which, he regrets, has in some cases been misunderstood. It may therefore be as well to repeat what has been previously stated, "That any contribution made to a Parochial Association is considered in every respect as if made to the Parent Society." The Circular was sent with the view of correcting errors, if any existed, and therefore should there be no answer sent to their replies, the writers will be kind enough to consider the explanation to be satisfactory.

Replies have been received from the Rev. Messrs. Armour, Holland, Lauder, Nelles, R. Flood, T. W. Marsh, Read, E. Grasset, Ritchie, Clarke, J. W. Marsh, Elwood, Boyer, Mulkins, Stimson, Shirley, Boswell, Mockridge, Rogers.

## PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Address to the Queen from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

At the monthly meeting of this Society held on the fifteenth November, the following address to the Queen was moved by the Bishop of London, seconded by the Bishop of Jamaica.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Memorial and Petition of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: humbly sheweth.

That the Society was incorporated by a Charter granted by your Majesty's Royal predecessor King William III. in the year 1701, and was thereby charged with the duty of providing learned and orthodox Ministers to instruct the subjects of the British Crown beyond the seas in the principles of true religion; for lack of which many of them then seemed to be abandoned to Atheism and Infidelity, and others to be in danger of being perverted and drawn over to Popish Superstition and Idolatry.

That the Society has now for a century and a half laboured to uphold and extend the pure faith of the Gospel, as held and taught in the Church of England, in all parts of the world subject to the British Crown; and that in carrying on this great work, it has been the earnest desire of the Society to promote the glory of Almighty God and the salvation of men without strife or controversy.

That your Majesty and your Majesty's Royal predecessors have, from time to time, been graciously pleased to sanction the erection of not fewer than twenty-four Dioceses, in various parts of your Majesty's Colonial Empire; and that Bishops, duly appointed to such Sees, have been consecrated according to the order and discipline of the Church of England, and have exercised spiritual authority therein, in accordance with Apostolic usage, to the edification of the Church, and the honour of God's holy name.

That notwithstanding such laudable provision so made for the constitution and government of the Church of Christ, the Bishop of Rome has in divers instances, and more particularly at Sydney, Hobart Town, Toronto, Adelaide, and Newfoundland, intruded into Sees so erected by your Majesty, and occupied by rightful Bishops of the Church of England, Ecclesiastics nominated by himself, and claiming spiritual jurisdiction over all members of the Church of Christ therein.

That the Society deemed it necessary last year to remonstrate against the erection and incorporation of a Romish Diocese in your Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia.

That the Society has now seen, with regret and indignation, the last most wanton and insolent aggression of the Court of Rome—on the rights of the Church of England, the prerogative of your Majesty, and the liberties of the people—by a Brief in which the Pope has arrogantly pretended to parcel out this your Majesty's realm of England into Dioceses, and to force upon your Majesty's subjects a spurious and schismatical Hierarchy.

That the Society, confidently relying on your Majesty's determination to defend the Church, and vindicate the Prerogative of the Crown, humbly prays your Majesty to discontinue, by every constitutional means, the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome, by which religious divisions are fostered, and the progress of the Gospel impeded, both at home and in your Majesty's dominions beyond the seas. And the Society will ever pray, that Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, will grant your Majesty a long life, for the furtherance of His glory, and the spiritual and temporal welfare of this Church and Nation.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON THE ROMISH AGGRESSION.—

To the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury.

Lambeth, Nov. 21, 1850.

I am much gratified by receiving the Address of the Archdeacons and Clergy of my Diocese of Canterbury, "protesting against the act of aggression upon our Church recently committed by the Papal See."

I was well aware that the Clergy of my Diocese were animated by the same sentiments which have been so generally expressed by the Church of England concerning this extraordinary measure, and I have waited for your Address, considering that it would afford the most suitable opportunity of declaring my own sentiments upon the occasion.

You justly observe that the appointment of Bishops to take spiritual charge of the several counties of England and Wales, is in direct opposition to the statutes of a country which affirm that no foreign Prelate or Potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority within this realm, in which the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the sole supreme Governor. "When a foreign Potentate assigns particular districts of the realm to be ruled over by his Episcopal delegates and nominees," he certainly assumes to himself a preeminence and power which is opposed to the spirit and purport of our law.

We therefore have just reason to declare our indignation at the present invasion of our rights, and the assumption on which it is avowedly grounded, that our Protestant Communion is unsound, and even heretical. But, whilst we are indignant, we need not be surprised. All religions, whether false or true, must be in a certain sense aggressive if it is sincere: and it is the known characteristic of the Roman Catholic religion to be not merely aggressive, but encroaching, and to rest satisfied with nothing short of absolute domination. We shall therefore act wisely if we look around us and inquire whether any peculiar circumstances amongst ourselves may have caused the present time to appear to the Court of Rome a favourable opportunity for the movement of which we complain.

Ten years have elapsed since I thought it necessary to warn the Clergy of another Diocese against the danger of adopting principles which, when carried out, tend naturally to those Romish errors, against which our forefathers protested, and which were re-nounced by the Anglican Church.

The result has proved that this judgment was not harsh or the warning premature; on the contrary, certain of our Clergy, professing to follow up those principles, have proceeded onward from one Romish tenet and one Romish practice to another, till in some congregations all that is distinctive in Protestant doctrine or Protestant worship had disappeared. Other circumstances might be mentioned, such for instance, as the titles and precedence allowed to the Roman Catholic Dignitaries in Ireland and our colonies, which have afforded some colour to the belief that a change has come over the spirit of our land, and that an act of Romish aggression might be ventured without risk of serious notice or national opposition.

Happily the event has proved that the errors were on the surface, and confined to few; the heat of the nation adheres to the Word of God, and rejects the traditions of men.

Our first duty, therefore, in the present crisis is to retrace our steps wherever they have tended towards Romish doctrine or Romish superstition; and whilst we appeal to the Legislature to protect our Church from foreign invasion, to be especially careful that we are not betrayed by enemies within.

But another duty is incumbent on us, of still greater urgency. The corruptions of the Romish Church are very congenial to the human mind, and especially to the uneducated, unawakened mind. Amongst the population of our crowded towns and our remote villages too many, unhappily, are little able to test the truth of any religion which is proposed to them by its only sure standard—the Bible. These may easily become a prey to teachers so subtle, so skilful, so insinuating, as Romish emissaries are known to be. There is likewise a constant immigration from Ireland of men, who have imbibed superstition from their cradle, and by companionship, or alliances among their fellow-workmen, are too likely to aid the exertions of Priests and Jesuits, of Nuns, and Sisters of Charity. It becomes doubly necessary for the Clergy to guard their people against this danger by every means through which scriptural knowledge may be diffused amongst them; acquaintance with the Scriptures is the sure defence against Rome; the laity must lend their aid and supply the means of adding to the number of Clergy, together with a provision for household visitors and Scripture-readers, without which it is impossible to make a head against the ignorance and apathy of an untaught multitude. If the recent assault upon our Church should thus become the means of extending scriptural instruction, the measure which was designed for our injury may, under a gracious Providence, result in an eventual good. The enemy has shown that he considers we have a weak point. It is our business to strengthen that point, and guard it from attack; and not to allow the ignorance of any part of our population to betray them into the hands of Rome.

The Clergy who have addressed me may depend upon my using whatever influence belongs to the high office and station to which I have been called, to maintain Her Majesty's "royal prerogative and title, and to assert the rightful claims of the Church of England."—And I have full confidence that they, on their part, will never be wanting in their endeavours to render harmless any attempt which may be made to weaken or subvert the Protestant faith, of which they are the appointed guardians. J. B. CANTUAR.

FROM THE ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.—It is reported that Dr. Wiseman is to be enthroned on Friday the 29th of December, and that many converts will then grace his triumphs. Certainly the opposition between the Pope and the Church of England is now so strong, that those who mean to secede, must do so at once. This will be, in one sense, no loss to the Church; for it is always most desirable to know who are permanent friends, and who are our foes. We regret to see that Archdeacon Wilberforce refuses to join the Anti-papal movement; we cannot see why an opponent of Pope John should not also be an opponent of Pope Pius. Archdeacon Manning, at a meeting of the Clergy, stated that he acted only ministerially, in presiding.

The Anti Papal agitation still continues; but we regret to say that, with very few exceptions, nothing of a practical character has been brought forward. As we should be sorry to see the public effervescence end in a mere *brutum fulmen*, we shall proceed to suggest some of the measures which ought to be adopted to effect:

1. All titles of honour ought to be withdrawn from Romish Ecclesiastics in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies.
2. The Maynooth Grant should be repealed, and all payments to Romish Ecclesiastics be withdrawn.
3. The National System of Education in Ireland should be abolished.
4. The Irish Bishops should be restored.
5. The number of English Bishops should be largely increased.
6. All Jesuits should be banished, and no Romish Ecclesiastics (except the Chaplains of Foreign Ambassadors) should be allowed to reside in England, who have not taken the oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty.
7. All Dissenters in Parliament should be prevented from voting on Church questions.
8. The Ministers of the Crown should be forbidden to give Her Majesty any advice on Ecclesiastical matters; the Bishops of the Province should be Her Majesty's advisers as to the nomination of fit persons to be appointed to Bishopsrics and parishes, and generally on all matters affecting the Church.
9. The Archbishop's power, as to the Confirmation of Bishops, should be declared to be judicial, and not merely ministerial.
10. Freedom of election should be granted to the Chapters; the members of which should be increased by Proctors elected by the Clergy of each Diocese.
11. The Committee of Council on Education should be abolished.
12. The tithes of waste lands should be restored to the Church, and "the allowance" to the Irish Landlords be withdrawn.

These are the measures which we think Churchmen ought to endeavour to effect; and, in order that they may have an opportunity of doing so, they should petition Her Majesty to assemble the Parliament and Convocation as soon as possible.

A large meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of the City of London was held on Monday, and passed off tolerably quietly, with less of the impolitic allusions to "Tractarianism," &c., than we had expected, for most of the recent displays in the City have been sad enough in this way.

The Berkshire Church Meeting has been foolishly altered to a County "Protestant" meeting, for this day. Accordingly the Bishop of Oxford will not preside. A report of the Oxford meeting will be found elsewhere.

The following Bishops have recently replied to Anti-Papal Addresses:—the Bishop of London (to National Schoolmasters); and the Congregation of St. Matthew's City Road; the Bishop of Chichester, St. Asaph, Bangor, Durham, Ripon, Manchester, Llandaff, St. David's.

## OPINIONS OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PEER.

Lord Beaumont, a distinguished Roman Catholic Peer has addressed the following letter to the Earl of Zetland, in connection with the late county meeting at York:

Dublin, November 20, 1850.

My Dear Lord Zetland,—I perceive that the newspapers have announced the intention of the High Sheriff to call a public meeting, to consider the propriety of addressing the Crown on the subject of the late insult offered to this country by the Court of Rome; and I learn from the same sources of information, that the step on the part of the High Sheriff has

been taken in consequence of a requisition signed by nearly all the resident peers of Yorkshire. It is a matter not only of no surprise, but of no regret to me, that such a proceeding should be adopted by the country, for the acts in question are of quite as much political and social importance as of a religious and sectarian character. The Pope, by his ill-advised measures, has placed the Roman Catholics in this country in a position whereby they must either break with Rome, or violate their allegiance to the constitution of these realms; they must either consider the Papal bull as null and void, or assert the right of a foreign prince to create by his sovereign authority English titles and to erect English bishoprics. To send a bishop to Beverley for the spiritual direction of the Roman Catholic clergy in Yorkshire, and to create a see of Beverley, are two different things—the one is allowed by the tolerant laws of the country; the other requires territorial dominion and sovereign power within the country. If you deny that this country is a fief of Rome, and that the Pontiff has any dominion over it, you deny his power to create a territorial see, and you condemn the late bull as "sound and fury signifying nothing." If, on the contrary, you admit his power to raise Westminster into an archbishopric, and Beverley into a bishopric, you make over to the Pope a power which, according to the constitution, rests solely with the Queen and her Parliament, and thereby infringe the prerogative of the one and interfere with the authority of the other. It is impossible to act up to the spirit of the British constitution and at the same time to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Pope in local matters. Such is the dilemma in which the lately published bull places the English Roman Catholic. I am not, however, sufficiently acquainted with their views on the subject, or their intentions respecting it, to give any opinion as to the effect this newly assumed authority of Rome will have upon their conduct; but I am inclined to believe that the *Tablet* and *L'Univers* newspapers speak the sentiment of the zealous portion of the Roman Catholic community, and that they are the real, if not the avowed organs of the priesthood. The Church of Rome admits of no moderate party among the laity; moderation in respect to her ordinances is lukewarmness, and the lukewarm she invariably spues out of her mouth. You must be with her against all opponents, or you are not of her; and, therefore, when Rome adopts a measure such as the present it places the laity in the awkward dilemma I have alluded to. Believing, therefore, that the late bull and clearly expressed edict of the Court of Rome cannot be received or accepted by English Roman Catholics, without a violation of their duties as citizens, I need not add that I consider the line of conduct now adopted by Lord John Russell as that of a true friend of the British constitution.

Believe me, my dear Lord Zetland,

Yours very truly,

BEAUMONT.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland.

The newly-appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster arrived in London from Ostend, at half-past four on Tuesday morning, by the South-eastern Railway, and proceeded to his residence in Golden square. The Cardinal left Leige on Sunday; but so late as Thursday last he had no intention of quitting that town for some days. Having, however, been urged by pressing communications from several members of the Roman Catholic nobility and others in England, he determined upon an immediate return. The Cardinal's arrival at this moment was kept so private that a party of his friends, who had anticipated that when he reached town, the house that is being fitted up for him was still in possession of the workmen, and was not in a state for his reception. Pending the decorations of his newly-appointed residence, the Cardinal will reside at St. George's Chapel. We are informed that the Cardinal was extremely surprised by the publication of the Premier's letter to the Bishop of Durham; having a few days prior to its appearance addressed a private communication from Vienna to Lord John Russell, and having received no intimation of his Lordship's intended manifesto.—*Times*.

Next day, at an early hour, "a large number of respectably attired persons, of both persuasions, assembled round St. George's Chapel, in the expectation of catching a glimpse of the Archbishop. Exactly at eleven o'clock, a private carriage, drawn by a pair of grays, was driven to the clergyman's residence attached to St. George's Chapel, from which the Cardinal alighted, attended by his chaplain, who carried a small leather portmanteau and a large packet of letters. His Eminence, who appeared in excellent health, was enveloped in a large blue cloak, and had a superbly bound Roman missal in his hand."

The pastoral of Cardinal Wiseman has been followed this week by a pastoral from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton. It begins with the salutation—"Health and benediction in the Lord," and proceeds with the quotation of the text from the Second Psalm,—"Why have the Gentiles raged, and the people devised vain things?" He declares that "the present outbreak of indignation, the violent declamation, the furious onslaught, and unscrupulous misrepresentation of the public press against the Sovereign Pontiff, and ourselves"—the new English Bishops—"exhibit a something little short of insanity." Towards the end of this letter he says—

"The Holy See, in fact, so far from wishing to outrage the feelings of the country, has studiously avoided any infraction of the laws; has merged a portion of its own direct power, by our new appointments, and has taken pains to ascertain that those appointments would give no umbrage to the British Government."

He subscribes himself, not by his dignity and surname, but by his dignity and full official description—"† William, Bishop of Northampton."

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* concludes a letter with this accurate enquiry of Lord John Russell—

"Did Dr. Wiseman, before he went abroad, tell your Lordship the object of his mission; and did your Lordship say that there was on your part no objection? I have heard, in many quarters, that this is so; and a reply from your Lordship might perhaps be seasonable."

"On the other hand, in defence of Lord John Russell, Mr. C. C. Greville of the Privy Council, "as officially cognizant of the acts and instruments," corrects Mr. D'Israeli's assertion, that "the whole question has been surrendered and decided by the present government."

"Whether the recognition of the status and precedence of the Irish Roman Catholic Prelates was right or wrong, wise or unwise, it was an accomplished fact before the present government came into office, and therefore before Lord Clarendon went to Ireland. He found the thing done, and had only to conform to it.

It was done (no doubt, after mature deliberation) by the Government of Sir Robert Peel, before the schism; and the recognition came forth in the shape of a formal instrument of the highest authority, bearing date the 13th of January, 1845. A warrant or Royal Commission approved by her Majesty in Council on that day (to carry out the Charitable Bequest's Act) runs as follows:—"Know ye that we, reposing special trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion, and ability, do hereby, &c., by and with the advice of our Privy Council, appoint you, the said John George Archbishop of Armagh; Richard, Archbishop of Dublin; Archbishop William Crolley, Archbishop David Murray, John Hely, Earl of Donoughmore, Bishop Cornelius Denver, Henry Pakenham, &c., to be Commissioners, &c." This was (and was so deemed) a royal recognition of the spiritual rank of the Irish Prelates, and a concession of precedence corresponding with that of the Prelates of the same degree of the Established Church. Such rank and pre-eminence it was not in the power of the Lord-Lieutenant either to confer or to withhold; whether he were a Whig or an Orangeman, it was his duty to treat them according to the dignity which it had pleased the Sovereign to recognize in their persons. And this is what Lord Clarendon did; he did not recognize them as Peers; he neither 'sought their counsel' nor 'courted their favour'; but he received them all with becoming courtesy and respect; and those Prelates who were distinguished by the loyalty to the Crown, their attachment to the Union, and their personal virtues, he treated with peculiar marks of regard and confidence."—*Spectator*.

ROMISH TRACTS IN DISGUISE.—A correspondent of the *London Guardian* says—"That the Romanists would avail themselves of the present opportunity to disseminate false views respecting the Bishop of Rome's aggression on the Catholic Church of England was to be expected. That they should do so clandestinely and under false colours is but in accordance with their principles, which, alas! have but too often marked the emissaries of that faith, 'of speaking lies in hypocrisy.' There have been lately advertised certain tracts called 'The Catholic Question,' which have been ordered and circulated by many clergymen not aware of the true character of them. The enclosed circular, which accidentally came into my hands, will show with what intention they have been printed, by Mr. Gilbert, of 49, Paternoster row, as indeed will appear from the examination of No. 1, which he recommends for distribution 'to assist in the progress' of what he calls 'the Catholic faith.' In page 12, Mr. Denison is called brother to the 'Heresiarch of Salisbury.'"

(Private and Confidential.)

"The proprietors of the very cheap and popular series of pamphlets on the 'Roman Catholic Question,' recommend them to your especial attention and encouragement, as highly calculated to attract the attention of Protestants. They are produced with the intention of assisting the progress of the Catholic faith at the present very important period. Of course, to insure their circulation in the district-channels, it is imperative to produce in some of the numbers a portion of matter particularly attractive to Protestants; but the first, fourth, and fifth series are very specially recommended to your attention for extensive circulation."

"The cash terms to you per 100 will be 6s. 6d., with which a good supply of show bills will be given. You can either receive them direct from 49, Paternoster-row, or through any of your usual channels of ordering books."

The *Dublin Gazette* announces that her Majesty's letters patent have arrived, appointing the Very Rev. E. N. Hoare to the Deanery of Waterford; the Very Rev. Viscount Mountmorres to the Deanery of Achonry; and the Very Rev. J. Howe to the Deanery of Cloyne.

The Rev. Lewis Potter, Rector of Dromore, fell dead in the pulpit, on Sunday, the 17th Nov. whilst preaching.

## DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

CONSECRATION.—The new church, at Cumberland Station, on the River Saskatchewan, built by the Church Missionary Society, with a grant towards the Church and school from the Christian Knowledge Society, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rupert's Land, on Wednesday, July 3rd. The Bishop was assisted on the occasion by the Rev. Robert Hunt, his Lordship's Chaplain, and the Rev. James Hunter, the minister of the church. The necessary deed and sentence of consecration were read in Indian by Mr. Henry Budd, native Catechist. The Bishop preached from Gen. xxviii. 17, and then proceeded to consecrate the burial ground around Christ Church.

On Friday, July 5th the Bishop held a Confirmation in Christ Church, when 110 were admitted to that holy rite.

On Sunday, July 7th, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, when fifty-four joined in commemorating their Saviour's dying love.

The congregation of Christ Church Cumberland, may be said to be entirely Indian, and the services are throughout in the Cree language. This is the first time that a Bishop had visited the spot, and much interest was excited in consequence.

On Monday, July 8th, the Bishop quitted Cumberland Station, on his way home, and reached the Red River, which is 600 miles distant, in health and safety, on Monday, the 22nd.

The Bishop purposes to hold his Second Ordination, at St. Andrew's Church, Red River, on Sunday, Dec. 22nd.—*Ecclesiastical Gazette*.

## UNITED STATES.

THE BOSTON HERESY CASE.—The trial of heretical opinions and practices against the Rev. Mr. Prescott, of the Episcopal Church of Massachusetts has failed; the counsel for the accused entered exceptions against the presentment, the court sustained them, and the prosecution declined to amend. The case will probably be brought before a new commission under new charges and specifications.

The following are the charges prepared against Mr. Prescott:—

Charge First.—That the Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has taught that the Virgin Mary, the mother of our Saviour, is an object of worship.

Charge Second.—That the Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held and taught the doctrine of Transubstantiation.

Charge Third.—That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held and taught that Auricular Confession to a priest, on the part of the members of the Church, is proper, and allowable, and profitable.

Charge Fourth.—That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott

cott has held and taught that Priestly Absolution, in connection with Auricular Confession, is allowable, and desirable, and profitable.

Charge Fifth.—That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has adopted and pursued certain customs and practices which are repugnant to the teachings of the church, contrary to the spirit and meaning of her Standards, and against the common order and established usages of the Church, and a violation of her Common Law.

Charge Sixth.—That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held, taught, encouraged, practised, or defended some or all of the false doctrines, heresies, and wrong and unauthorised customs, forms, and ceremonies, which are contrary to the fixed standards, established usages, and common law of the Church, as embraced in the before written charges.

The several charges were accompanied by specifications of particular instances in which the accused had rendered himself obnoxious to the above charges.

From our English Files.

At a Privy Council, held at the Castle, on Thursday, the Right Rev. Thomas Stuart, Bishop of Meath, and John Hatchell, Esq., her Majesty's Attorney General for Ireland, took the usual oaths as Privy Counsellors, and their seats at the board.

The Rev. Daniel Bagot, B.D., Official Principal and Vicar General of Newry and Morne, has been appointed to the deanery of Dromore, vacant by the death of the late Dean Waring.

The Lord Bishop of Meath has appointed Arthur Edward Gayer, L.L.D., Q.C., Vicar-General of the Diocese, in the room of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Meath, resigned.

The largest confirmation ever held by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, took place on Friday, at St. Mary's, parish church, where nearly 500 young persons were confirmed.

The Papal aggression in England is calling forth protests from Orange lodges and other Protestant bodies thick and fast, whilst the letter of Lord John Russell appears to have excited the Roman Catholics to the highest pitch of indignation. The *Tablet* announces under the head of "Lord Titus Oates," that "the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has summoned a meeting of his clergy for Monday, to take into consideration the insulting letter of the Prime Minister." The *Dublin Nation* professes to have found a key to it, and says:—

"Let us see this mannikin minister who last year asked the Legislature for diplomatic relations with Rome, and last month endeavoured to force the appointments of visitors to the Government Colleges on Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in virtue of their office, coming down to St. Stephen's with a bill to interdict or limit the ecclesiastical liberty of Catholics by a hair's breadth. Maugre the threats, we fear no revival of penal laws in these days. Surely there is a deeper meaning, and a more cunning policy, under this sudden change of temper, that stares us on its surface. It is the first sign of a contest between the Catholic Church and the English State, of which none among us shall live to see the finale. And, we need not hesitate to say, we rejoice in it. Since Irish Bishops learned to figure in Castle levees, and some Irish priests have taught loyalty to England, the hopes of the people in the cause of Ireland were beginning to lose their unity and strength. And, God knows, there is no Catholic who should not rejoice, on religious grounds, that the Church once more stands at arms' length with its oldest and most insidious enemy. Let it have and hold its independence. But, as we live, this step of Russell's has a deeper meaning and a more insidious purpose still. Clearly it was intended as a replication to the synodical address, rather than as a reprimand to the English Catholics, whom the Ministers have no object in outraging. But we are sure it was also levelled at the League of the Irish people. We feel it was aimed to disturb the Union of the north and south, that Union which England has always regarded as the most formidable phenomenon in Irish politics, and which has as vital a meaning to-day as it had at Dunannon. Any means to turn the Irish movement into an internecine war of sects would be worth a ten years' lease of office to the Whigs."

SNAILS AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* gives a curious account of a discovery which has been published by M. Jules Alix in feuilletons of *La Presse*. Putting himself in personal communication with M. Alix, the correspondent of the *Literary Gazette*, obtained full particulars with details of a very strange phenomena, which he gives at some length, and also thus epitomises:— "The inventors or discoverers of the alleged marvel are a M. Benoit, of the department of the Herault, and a M. Biat, of America. After many years' observation and experimentalization, they, it is asserted, have ascertained that certain descriptions of snails possess peculiar properties or sympathies, which cause them to feel, no matter at what distance they may be, the same sensation or commotion, when acted on in a particular way by galvanic and magnetic influences. Placed in boxes in such a way that on being touched they agitate particular letters, the operator has only to make snail A give a kick, and snail A in the corresponding box—which box may be in the back woods of America or the deserts of Africa—repeats the kick, and so on for every letter of a required word. The snails must, of course, previously be put in sympathetic communication, and the boxes, with all their apparatus, which is rather complicated, must be alike. The shock which the snail in box two feels is said to be caused by an electric or magnetic fluid, carried by the earth with extraordinary rapidity, and in a man; in other words, it is the electric telegraph, without the connecting wire. We have often heard of the "snails' gallop," but we had no idea it was so fast a pace as this."

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Monday, the 24th Nov. his Honour decided that Major-General Dickson, had full power to make a bequest of £10,000, to his daughter, contingent upon her becoming a nun. Upon her father's death Miss Dickson became a nun, and as there was no gift over, the clause must be regarded merely in *terrorem*. His Honour, however, ruled otherwise; and declared that she was not entitled to the money, and dismissed the case.

It is confidently reported in military circles, that the large sum of £16,000 has been offered by the major of a Lancer regiment, recently quartered here, for the purchase of a lieutenant-colonelcy, and refused, after two days' deliberation. The highest sum ever given for the purchase of a step was, we believe, £20,000.—*Brighton Paper*.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the Lords of the Admiralty have determined to allow no messmen in future in the Navy—considering that to them is attributed the extravagance and nearly all the intemperance that exists in that part of her Majesty's service.

One pair of rats, with their progeny, will produce in three years no less a number than 648,680 rats, which will consume, day by day, as much food as 64,680 men, leaving eight rats to starve.—*Household Words*.

Mr. G. Wombwell, the menagerist, who died last week, left very singular directions with regard to his funeral. The coffin was not only to be made without nails, but that it should be entirely formed of a portion of the timber of the *Royal George*, which the deceased purchased about fourteen years ago, and has kept ever since for this purpose. The coffin, which has been so constructed, is highly polished, and from its exceeding dark colour, resembles walnut tree; this is, however, relieved by brass and gull mouldings, and also by a brass inscription plate, stating that Mr. Wombwell was 73 years of age.

About four o'clock on the afternoon of yesterday a melancholy accident occurred at the works in Hyde Park, attended with fatal consequences. A painter, while engaged in painting one of the iron girders, at the top of the building at the eastern end, had the girder break under him, and fall with him on to the scaffold underneath, on which several carpenters and labourers were at work, which was broken through, and one of the carpenters and a labourer fell with the girder and painter to the ground. The men were placed on stretchers, and conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that the painter was dead, but that the carpenter and labourer were still alive, although most extensively injured.

George Bacon, Esq., of Lamcote House, near Nottingham, a dissenter of the Independent sect, has written a letter to the senior Roman Catholic priest at St. Barnabas, Nottingham, presenting a painting of "Christ in the outer court, crowned with thorns," by Gaspar Crayer, for an altar-piece to his chapel, as a proof that he is "not one of those whose mind is contracted in matters of Church discipline," and that he "would be the last to enslave the consciences of others who do not see with the same eyes as himself." The painting is valued at 200 guineas.

A correspondent of the *Times* points out that Lord Feilding's is not a solitary instance of money left or given by a parent to build and endow a Protestant Church, and an edifice for Romish worship having been raised in lieu? At Erdington, a village near Birmingham, and scarcely two miles from Oscott, a beautiful building, like a modern cathedral, has been completed and opened during the past summer. The money, £10,000—was intended by Mr. Haigh, of Leeds, to build a church for his son, who was at Oxford, and intended for the Protestant ministry. This son, however, has joined the Papist schismatics, and has thus appropriated his father's bequest or gift.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alfred Tennyson, Esq., to be Poet Laureate in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of William Wordsworth, Esq., deceased.—*London Gazette*.

It is understood that Sir John Herschell will succeed Mr. Sheil as Master of the Mint. This appointment will be no longer held by a Member of Parliament, and the salary will be reduced to £1,500 a-year.

Mr. D'Israeli is writing the life of Lord George Bentinck. He has undertaken this literary task at the request of the Duke of Portland.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* states that the Hon. John Stapleton, brother of Lord Beaumont, has left the Church of Rome.

We understand that the Oxford University Commission finished their spell of work on Wednesday; and, at an early hour in the afternoon of that day, handed over their room, at the Downing-street residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, to the gentlemen of the Cambridge Commission, who have now commenced their inquiry.—*Spectator*.

In consequence of a representation made to the Horse Guards that the addresses of the Rev. Ignatius Collingridge, the Roman Catholic priest officiating at the chapel in St. Peter's-street, in this city, were calculated to have a prejudicial influence on the loyal character of our troops, orders were last week received that their attendance at the chapel should be discontinued.—*Hampshire Chronicle*.

We understand that the condition of the soldier serving in the colonies, with regard to the stoppage exacted for his ration, has been under the consideration of the Government, and that it is intended to reduce the rate from 5d., at which it stands at present, to 3½d. The necessity for this step has been made apparent in the evidence taken before the Committee on Army and Ordnance Expenditure, and the effect of lowering the cost of the ration 1lb. of meat and 1lb. of bread to 3½d. will be to leave to the soldier abroad 8½d., out of which he will provide himself with other articles of food conducive to his health and comfort.—*The Times*.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have already expressed their intention to give, during the Great Exhibition in the ensuing year, in addition to the usual civic entertainments at the Mansion-house, several public evening receptions, to which will be invited not only the remarkable men of our own country, but all foreigners of distinction who may then be in London.

The Rev. J. W. Pennington, a coloured clergyman, of New York, recently received the title of D.D., from the University of Heidelberg, Germany; the first African who has ever received the honour from an European University. He visited Heidelberg to accept the diploma.

The impetuous winds which have howled and whistled round the eaves of our houses throughout this dripping and gloomy weather have made fearful havoc at sea. Many vessels have been wrecked, but the saddest catastrophe has been the loss of a large emigrant-ship, the *Edmund*, which was driven on the Irish coast on Tuesday night, ninety-six persons perishing almost within reach of shore. Savages would have succoured the drowning wretches; but Ireland being a civilized country, the beach was a scene of indiscriminate plunder.—*London Guardian*.

On Monday morning the glaziers and labourers employed at the "Crystal Palace," Hyde-park, and many of the labourers, struck for an advance of wages. On a disposition being evinced to create a disturbance, the police were called in and fresh hands taken on.—The glaziers complain that they can only earn 22s. a-week by piece work, and the labourers that they have only half an hour for dinner.—*Globe*.

Colonial.

THE ROMISH BISHOP, DR. CHARBONNELL AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—At the meeting of the Board of School Trustees for this City, held on the 18th December, the following letter from Dr. Charbonnell was laid before the Board:—

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1850.

SIR,—Regretting the failure of my application to the Board of School Trustees for three separate Schools, upon the principle of compromise, I have now the honour to inform you that applications are about to be made from seven of the thirteen school sections into which this city is divided, for the establishment of separate schools therein—the present teachers thereof being Protestants.

This course is the only one pointed out by the strict letter of the law; but I plainly foresee that much inconvenience will result from the refusal on the part of the Board to accede to my proposal for a compromise, which does not indeed come within the literal meaning of the nineteenth clause of the new School Act, but which could have been legally entertained by the Board, by virtue of the powers vested in them by the 4th section of the 24th clause of the said Act, which gives the Board authority to determine the number, sites, kind, and description of schools which shall be established and maintained in this city.

In a pecuniary point of view, the greatest sufferers will be the Protestant teachers of the several school sections in which separate schools will be established under the 19th clause. The Roman Catholic teachers will receive such proportion of the public monies as the number of pupils attending their schools will warrant. Every shilling which they receive will be just so much deducted from the Protestant.

The following table will show that our numbers will be formidable, and consequently the diminution of the Protestant teachers' share considerable.

Some of the most efficient teachers in this city have given notice of their intention to give up their schools, and are seeking other situations, where their abilities and exertions will meet with more suitable remuneration than has yet been extended to the office of teacher from the public funds.

If seven of those remaining should, by the establishment of seven separate Roman Catholic schools, be still further shorn of their emoluments to a considerable extent, it is to be feared that they will also retire from a service so little able to reward their efforts, and thus leave their places to be filled by men of far inferior merit:

Pupils attending Mr. Taaf's School, in Richmond Street,—boys .....	101
Pupils attending Miss Kelly's School in March-Street,—girls .....	85
Pupils attending Mr. Lynch's School, St. Patrick's Market,—boys .....	91
Pupils attending Miss ——— School, St. Patrick's Market,—girls .....	86
Pupils attending Mr. Sheehan's School, at St. Paul's Church,—boys, 51; girls, 40 .....	91

Total attendance at five Schools, upon the 13th November, 1850 .....

The above number, 454, will in all probability be extended to 500 by the beginning of 1851. These 500 pupils, distributed over seven sections in pretty nearly equal portions, will give upwards of 70 children to each section, on an average; and this number will, it is conceived, amount to at least one half of the average attendance of those seven sections.

The following statements will exhibit the probable difference, in money, between the two modes of conducting the business:

1ST.—UNDER THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPROMISE.	
Apportionment of school monies to the payment of salaries of three Teachers of S-parate Schools, at the rate hitherto paid, viz : £56 5s. each	£168 15 0
Apportionment of school monies to the payment of the rent of three school-houses, at the rate hitherto paid, viz : £20 each .....	60 0 0
	£228 15 0
2ND.—UNDER THE 19th CLAUSE.	
Apportionment of school monies to the payment of salaries of seven Teachers, on the supposition that each Teacher will have, on an average, at least half of the apportionment at the rate hitherto paid, viz : £56 5s. ....	£196 17 6
Apportionment of school monies to the payment of the rent of seven separate school-houses, at the rate hitherto paid, viz : £20 .....	140 0 0
	£336 17 6

SUMMARY.

Under the 19th clause .....	£336 17 6
Under the Compromise .....	228 15 0
	£108 2 6

Thus making a difference of..... £108 2 6 in favour of the principle of compromise.

Although the application for several separate schools will be made, yet should the Board be disposed even yet to re-consider the matter, and take up the principle of compromise, those applications will be withdrawn. We have seven teachers competent to take charge of the seven separate schools, ready at short warning.—They are, with a single exception, unmarried, and therefore are content to accept for the present, an amount of remuneration, far below that which can be accepted by the Teachers already in office, who are mostly married men, or have relatives depending upon them for support.

I have therefore a hope that the Board will yet give us three separate schools, out of the thirteen now existing; instead of compelling us to demand that there shall be twenty schools and twenty teachers in this city,—thirteen existing, seven separate; total, twenty.

You will therefore be so good as to lay this letter before the Board at its next meeting, and oblige  
Your obedient servant,  
J. ARMED. FR. M. BISH. OF TORONTO.

To the Superintendent Com. Schools.  
The Board was of opinion that the application did not come within the meaning of the 19th clause of the new School Act.

Applications for Separate Schools.—Seven applications were put in from Roman Catholic heads of families, of School Sections 4 and 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, for separate schools, according to the terms of the Act 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 9, all of which, having been read, were received and laid on the table.

Report.—The Superintendent reported the resignation of Messrs. Mair and Clyne.

Mr. Macdonald moved, that the mover and seconder together with the superintendent, wait on the Attorney General to obtain his written opinion regarding applications for separate Roman Catholic Schools in each district.—Carried.

Mr. Robinson moved, that the Superintendent be instructed to give notice, through the newspapers, that there are three vacancies for Teachers, and to invite applications.—Carried.

DR. THELLER, who took so prominent a part in the Canadian Rebellion of 1836 and '37, is now in prison in Panama, on a charge of having been engaged in the late attempt to revolutionize the Government of New Grenada.

RAILROAD BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO.—This subject is engaging the serious attention of many of the municipal bodies of the towns through which the proposed railway would pass. The following resolution was, amongst others, lately adopted by the Belleville Town Council:—

Resolved,—That as the different Municipalities in the Province, are proposing to make assessments to this great project, by subscribing liberally for the Stock of the said railroad, this Council engage to use every means at their disposal to aid in the accomplishment of so important a work.

SHOCKING MURDER.—We are indebted to George Ross, Esq., of Renfrew, for the following particulars of a horrible tragedy which occurred on Sunday last, within the limits of the County. It appears that the unfortunate victim, who was a highly respectable man, named Robert Barrie, residing in the Township of Admaston, had, some three months since, taken into his employment a half breed of Indian and French extraction named John Woods, who, with his wife and two children lived in the house. Finding that they did not answer his purposes the deceased had notified his intention of discharging them. When last seen alive he was on his way home, to which it was supposed he had then returned. In the morning a neighbour having visited the house found it locked, and on going for some persons living in the vicinity, the door was broken open, and the unfortunate man was discovered lying dead in his bed, with his skull opened, and his brains besmeared the walls around. Woods, with his wife and family, had gone off, taking with them a trunk containing clothes, a span of horses, and some money, which deceased was known to have in his possession. What serves to attach suspicion of this savage murder even more strongly, if possible—to them, is the fact, that Woods had several days previously purchased poison in Renfrew, and that the deceased on the following morning suspecting that there was poison in his tea refused to drink it, accusing them of an attempt to take his life by that means, and on this account preparing his own food up to the fatal day in which he met his untimely end. The greatest excitement at this horrible tragedy prevails throughout the whole neighbourhood, and pursuit has been made in all directions, in order to overtake the supposed murderers. Since writing the above we have learned that our active Deputy Sheriff, Mr. James Fraser, whose success in the arrest of criminals, we have so often been called upon to notice, has succeeded in capturing Woods and his wife, having overtaken them at the village of Franktown, fifteen miles from Perth, the County town.—*Bytown Gazette*.

INHUMANITY OF A STAGE DRIVER.—At the city Police Office, yesterday, a person named John Ranton was brought, under circumstances which deserve notice. It appeared from the statements of the police, that at half-past two o'clock that morning, Ranton was found lying in the snow, in Wellington Street, near the Post Office, in a state of insensible drunkenness. On enquiry it was ascertained that he was a passenger in the stage from Hamilton, which arrived at about two o'clock. The driver, instead of taking Ranton to his destination, dragged him out of the stage, and left him in the snow, so excessively intoxicated as to be unable to rise. In this state and position, the driver left him. Fortunately he had been discovered before he had been there long; had it been otherwise, the consequences at this inclement season would probably have been serious. On his person were found a watch and other property. After an admonition from the Mayor, he was discharged. We may add that the policeman who gave evidence in the case, afterwards stated that misconduct of this kind, on the part of stage drivers, is by no means rare.—*Patriot*.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED.—Robert Kincaid and Thomas Love, of the 9th concession of Tyendinaga, were drowned on Thursday last, while crossing the River Moira, at Shipman's mill, in Hungerford.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

RETIREMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR JAMESON.—We learn that Vice-Chancellor Jameson has arranged with the Government for his retirement from the Bench, on a pension of £750 per annum. It is understood that J. G. Spragge, Esq., Master-in-Chancery, has been offered the vacant Judgeship by His Excellency the Governor General, and has accepted it. The names of several gentlemen are mentioned as likely to receive the Mastership; but we believe no appointment has yet been made. It is said the Hon. John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, is about to be created a Commander of the order of the Bath.—*Globe*.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—The stalls in St. Lawrence Market on Saturday, presented a highly creditable display of butchers' meat, prepared with especial reference to the approaching season of social festivity. Beef and mutton of excellent quality, dressed with scrupulous neatness, were exhibited in larger or smaller quantities at every stall, devices and mottoes being in many cases attached. The whole market presented a very antique scene, and one which has probably never had an equal in the annals of Canadian flesh-dealing. Where all is deserving of praise, it is difficult to single out stalls without an appearance of injustice to others. We may, however, state that Mr. Armstrong exhibited the carcass of the ox which gained the chief prize at the Niagara exhibition; a portion was purchased by Mr. Sleigh, butcher, of Yorkville, with the view of being forwarded to the approaching exhibition at London as a specimen of "Canadian manufactures." Mr. Sleigh purchased for the same purpose the carcass of a very fine sheep, shown at the stall of Mr. Berriman. The market was thronged throughout the day by buyers and spectators. In the lower market, Mr. Bright, Mr. Stewart, and others, showed meat in no respect behind their competitors.—*Patriot*.

POLITICAL MUTTON.—Considerable amusement was excited in St. Lawrence market on Saturday, by the exhibit on of Mr. Berriman's stall, of a couple of sheep placed one above the other, and respectively labelled "Quebec" and "Toronto." That

which Quebec had the honour of claiming, was as miserable a specimen of Sheepdog as can be conceived: it was smaller than a lamb of average size, and withal, so lean, tough and skinny, that the most needy farmer in Western Canada, would probably turn from it as a disgrace to his profession. On the other hand, the "Toronto" animal was perfect in all respects—in size, in quality, and in proportions. The moral of the contrast was political. The worthless carcass indicated the wretched fare to which our legislators will have to succumb, should they be dragged to what McKenzie has called the "inhospitable region of Quebec." The fine one told a tale of the good living, and plenty of it, which will reward the continuance of their sittings at Toronto.—*ib.*

**RESIGNATION.**—We understand that the Hon. W. H. Merritt has had a split with his colleagues and has resigned his office as Chief Commissioner of Public Works. The retrenchment question will no doubt be assigned as the cause, but from our information, we suspect Mr. Merritt has retired on totally different grounds. Mr. Merritt sent in his resignation on Saturday evening, and left early yesterday morning for St. Catharines. It is also reported that the Hon. J. H. Price has resigned; but how far this is correct we cannot learn.—*Patriot.*

**CITY APPOINTMENTS.**—We have reason to believe that the appointments of Recorder and Police Magistrate for this city are both made—the former to be filled by George Duggan, jr., Esq., the latter by Geo. Gurnett, Esq.

As a proof of the profligacy of the Ministry, notwithstanding the great increase in the public revenue in 1850, the expenditure exceeds the income to the amount of £12,348 7s. 8d. Is it not deplorable to think, that men who are thus ruining the country, should be permitted to do so with impunity. Out of a much smaller revenue the Conservatives could save upwards of £3,000, while the present officials with their vaunted increase, are £12,000 deficient.—*Colonist.*

The Brockville Statesman says that a project is on foot, to construct a Macadamized or Plank Road, from the St. Lawrence, at Gananoque, to the Whitefish Falls, on the Town line of South Crosby.

**METEOR.**—A globe of bright flame was seen on the 10th instant, at ten o'clock in the evening, near Quebec, which descended slowly towards the south-east. It left no luminous train behind it. Others observed the same evening a beautiful lunar arc. The sky was clear in the quarter over which the meteor passed.

A heavy fall of snow took place here during Sunday night, and continued at intervals through the early part of Monday morning. A strong north-east wind prevailed, and the snow remains in very deep drifts. The telegraphic report informs us that the storm has extended both in eastern and southern directions.

M. Weller has, of his own accord, reduced the price of Stage Fare between Toronto and Montreal, from \$20 to \$16, viz. \$9 from Toronto to Kingston, and \$7 from Kingston to Montreal.

It is said that Mr. Bannerman, M.P. for Dundee, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

The scarlet fever and putrid sore throat—that terrible scourge of our infant population—we are sorry to hear prevails very extensively just now in this city. Its ravages have already placed many families in mourning. In several instances adults have been attacked; although we have not heard of any fatal cases, except among children.—*Acadian Recorder.*

We understand that the Medical Commissioners have reported the convict Shutts to be insane.—*Montreal Paper.*

An exchange paper says:—"We are informed that more of the Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, has given way. There is now no passing under the sheet. The scow, which all summer rested on a ledge just above the cataract, was lately washed from its abiding place, and in the descent, caused such a concussion as damaged some of the crockery in the adjacent well-known museum, and the tremor was felt for some considerable distance.

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 21st Dec., 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Anthony Stephens, of Guelph, Gentleman, to be Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the County of Wellington, in place of T. R. Brock, Esq., deceased.

Edwin Annesley Burrows, of the City of Kingston, Gentleman, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Philo Bennett, of London, Gentleman, to be Surveyor and Landing Waiter, in Her Majesty's Customs.

David Paterson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, to be a Member of the Board of Directors for Superintending the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, in place of John Eastwood, Esq., deceased.

Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Esq., to be Clerk of Appeals, under the provisions of the Act 12 Vic. Cap. 37, in the place and stead of J. G. Barthe, Esq., removed.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 19th Dec., 1850.

#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDER:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel George S. Jarvis of the 1st Battalion, Stormont Militia, permitting him to retain his rank in the Militia of Canada, and His Excellency is further pleased to express his high sense of the efficient manner in which that officer at all times performed the duties assigned to him.

### 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.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The first of the letters transmitted to us by "A. T." shall appear next week, if possible.

We would willingly have inserted the letter of "An Anglo-Catholic," had it not been, to a great extent, a repetition of his former communication.

Our esteemed correspondent at Three Rivers, will pardon us, we trust, for not having sooner acknowledged his communication of the 22nd November. We are not yet in a condition to give a satisfactory answer to his query, but are making inquiries on the subject, and hope ere long to furnish the information required.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Dec. 25th, 1850:—Rev. S. Armour, Cavan, rem. for Mr. E.; Rev. C. L. Ingles, Drummondville; Rev. F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., will be attended to; E. H. N. Esq., Grimsby, rem. for Y.C.; Rev. T. B. Read, Port Burwell, rem. for Y. C.; Rev. R. L. Stephenson, Buckingham, rem. for Y. C.; Rev. J. Grier, Belleville, will be attended to.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1850.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has appointed the First Sunday after Epiphany (Jan. 12, 1851), for the third of the four Sermons to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations in this Diocese, in aid of the funds of The Church Society, in accordance with Art. XIX. of the Constitution of the Society.

The proceeds of the Collections will be applied to the General Purposes Fund of the Society in compliance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, which was adopted at the General Monthly Meeting, held on the 2nd October, 1850.

The Bishop begs to direct the attention of the Clergy to the importance of maintaining the *General Purposes Fund* as from that source an important part of the income of the Widow & Orphans' Fund depends\* as well as its being the only means at the disposal of the Society for assisting in the building of Churches and Parsonages.

\* Extract from the By-law to make provision for the due administering and improving the Widows and Orphans' Fund of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto:—

"CLAUSE III.—And that the Society shall and will, put to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund yearly, and every year, a sum of money equal to One Pound Five Shillings for each duly recognized Clergyman in the Diocese, from the Fund for General Purposes, providing that Fund will bear such a charge upon it; and that after the current and customary expenses of the Society are paid, the charge for the Widows and Orphans' Fund shall be the first paid from the General Purposes Fund, and that such sum shall be put to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund on the 1st day of January in each year, on the Lord Bishop of the Diocese forwarding to the Treasurer a list of the Clergy duly recognized, signed with his hand."

#### A TITLE USURPED.

In another column will be found a communication from Dr. Charbonnell to the Superintendent of Common Schools. Our sole reason for noticing this document, is to enter a protest against the illegal manner in which the writer has subscribed it. Dr. Charbonnell is not "Bishop of Toronto," nor ever can be, except he abjure the schismatical body with which he is connected, and is appointed to the See in question by our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the event of a vacancy occurring therein.

Cardinal Wiseman's assumption of the designation of Archbishop of Westminster, is by no means such a glaring infringement of the laws of the realm, as that which has been perpetrated by the *Roman Catholic* Bishop of Toronto. This title having been conferred upon Dr. Charbonnell by the Provincial Parliament, he may use it, we grant, without being guilty of a misdemeanour.

#### THE PAPAL AGGRESSIONS — THE SECRET PLAN OF THE JESUITS DEVELOPED.

In our last publication we dwelt at considerable length on the justification put forth by Cardinal Wiseman, for the recent attempt to establish a Romish Hierarchy in England, and we stated that we hailed the document as a most important evidence of the past, the present, and the future designs of the Pope and the Jesuits upon that great bulwark of Christianity, the "United Church of England and Ireland," as established in the British Dominions. We are now about to draw the attention of our readers to another document which has been stamped with the seal of authenticity, as well by the recent Papal Bull, as by the manifesto of the Cardinal, both having now openly avowed plans which the document in question only attributed to them, and as there is yet much more to be developed of "the secret plan of the Jesuits," when we find that what we now know is in strict accordance with the testimony we are about to adduce, we may with reason infer that the revelation of their yet unaccomplished plans is equally entitled to credit.

Nearly three years have elapsed since a work bearing the title of "The Secret Plan of the Jesuits" was published simultaneously in several European countries, and attracted much attention. Upon the revelations which it contained the public mind was divided. The statements of the author were by some, considered incredible—by others, as the dreams of some visionary *religieuse*; but when we place these relations in juxtaposition with the course of events during the last twenty-five years, and bring to their support such unquestionable testimony as the late Bull of Pío Nono, and the manifesto of Cardinal Wiseman, this work is at once raised to a position of authenticity that it could not otherwise have attained for a long course of years.

The publication to which we allude is from the pen of an Italian Noviciate of the order of Jesus, the Abbate Leone, and was prepared for publication by him and M. Victor Considerant, Member

of the National Assembly of France, and of the Municipal Council of the Seine, Editor of the *Democratie Pacifique*, and with the name of the latter attached as a guarantee for the credibility of the author. It reveals what are therein stated to be the secret plans of the Jesuits as propounded and agreed on in the year 1824, and as the steady and systematic aggression of the papacy, from thence to the present day, appears to us to be in strict accordance with them; a reference to this work will be most opportune at the present time. Before we make it, it may be well to state the circumstances which led to the discovery of those "secret plans."

In the month of September 1824, the Abbate Leone entered the Jesuit establishment at Chieri, near Turin; and whilst in his noviciate, he repaired one day to the apartments of the Principal, to ask the requisite permission to walk in the garden. When he entered the room, he discovered that the Rector was absent, but believing it to be momentary, he sauntered into an adjacent closet, where a small library attracted his attention. He raised his hand to a shelf, and took down the first volume at hand, when to his surprise he found a second row of books behind the first. Curiosity impelled him to take one from this also, when a third row of books behind the second was revealed. The title of that which last met his gaze was "The Confessions of the Novices." Being indexed, he naturally sought for his own name. This he easily found; and there recognised his successive confessions, each condensed into a few lines, and analysing his character with peculiar conciseness and energy. Agitated by a desire to know more of the secrets of these shelves, he opened a volume entitled "Confessions of Strangers," and a hasty glance thereat satisfied him that every thing in the Society was done conformably to the rules of the "Secreta Monita," which were first laid bare to an astounded world in the middle of the last century, and mainly caused a union of Romish Sovereigns to effect its suppression, which was effected in 1773 by the Papal Bull, "Dominus ac redemptor noster." A book entitled "The Revenues, Acquisitions, and Expenses," next attracted his attention, and then one called "Enemies of the Society." Wholly absorbed with the discoveries he had made, he remained unconscious of every thing until roused by the approaching footsteps of several persons, who stopped in the outer room. Finding it impossible to retreat without being discovered, he paused, in the hope that their early departure might give him his liberty. As he contemplated his position, the Society of Jesus was suddenly revealed to him in dark and repulsive colours. Confounded, paralyzed, and utterly unable to come to any determination, he remained motionless. A dead silence prevailed for a moment in the outer room, which was presently broken by words which fell slowly and emphatically on his ear; and he discovered that a secret conclave of the Society was then assembled, about to deliberate on plans of future action.

The President addressed the assembled members, and after some prefatory remarks, told them, that "To prepare for men of all parties, whatever may be their banner, a gigantic surprise is our task;" and, therefore, the first care should be "to change altogether the nature of our tactics, and to give a new varnish to religion by appearing to make large concessions." This is the only means to assure our influence over these moderns, half men, half children;" and "this meeting shall be the pregnant mother (*séance mère*) of our future proceedings."

On hearing this announcement, Leone, observing near him a small table furnished with writing materials, resolved to play the part of Secretary, and record the proceedings of that conclave.

To one previously unacquainted with the constitution and objects of this Society,—the formidable power which they wield, and the still more formidable power which they possess,—the revelations recorded by Leone would appear incredible; but those who have studied their constitutions, and dived deeply into the writings of the most celebrated of the Jesuit authors, can trace the spirit of the Institution in all that we find in the disclosures of Leone. These are too voluminous and too general for us to go into, save so far as they relate to ourselves and our country,—both of which we find largely engaged in the considerations of the conclave; and in respect of which, the plans and measures then proposed have been since in course of progressive development, until they have reached their climax, and we trust their death-blow, by the precipitancy of men who have prematurely brought on the late daring, but to us not unexpected Papal aggression.

At this conclave, nearly every European nation was represented; and among the unseen speakers was one who by his impetuosity and fiery eloquence, Leone recognized as and calls "The Irishman." The addresses of the various speakers establish in the clearest manner the close alliance which exists between the high clergy of the Papacy and Jesuitism. It is true that on the accession of Pío Nono, that alliance appeared to

be severed, as his liberal and reforming tendencies were as adverse to Jesuitism as they were acceptable to the Roman people. But Jesuitism was more powerful than the Papacy, and stayed the reforming hand even of a Pope; and his brief struggle with them ended in a popular struggle for that liberty of which they had got a glimpse, and the flight of the Pope, to be brought back by foreign bayonets,—a passive instrument in the Jesuits' hands, whose object now is openly proclaimed to be, "to extirpate from the bosom of Christianity the heresy of the Reformation."

It was in the year 1814, that the Bull of Pope Pius VII., entitled '*Sollicitudo omnium Ecclesiarum*,' restored the order of the Jesuits; because he says therein—"We should deem ourselves guilty of a great crime towards God, if, amidst the dangers of the Christian republic, we,—placed in the bark of St. Peter, tossed and assailed as it is by continual storms,—refused to employ the vigorous and experienced rowers who volunteer their services, in order to break the waves of a sea which threatens every moment shipwreck and death." It was not, however, until the year 1823, that the Jesuit colleges which had passed into other hands were restored to them by Leo XII. Several of the Italian towns, Sardinia, Switzerland, Spain, France, Russia, then received them, and colleges were opened in England, Ireland, and the United States. The conclave, whose proceedings are recorded by Leone, assembled at Chieri at the close of the year 1824.

On this occasion the Rector emphatically laid it down that "Protestantism must be utterly abolished, since inquiry in religious matters creates and propagates inquiry in other matters;" but that "the most obstinate yield to religion, (Popery?) when she acts upon them with confession for her auxiliary and ecclesiastical pomp for a bait"—yet, "in order to render Catholicism attractive," said the Irishman, "let us strive to enlist in her cause the foremost statesmen and historical writers of our own times. Let us employ them to deck the past in golden hues; to sweeten for us the bitter waters of the middle ages, and help us to captivate mankind by the most alluring promises. To the aristocracy of Protestant lands, we should say, 'take refuge with us; come with minds prepared and we will teach you to tame this mass before whom you are trembling; we will enable you to associate these people with the gigantic work of their own metamorphoses, a work which could never be executed but by the aid of expedients such as ours. No sooner shall a few of these personages be converted than others will imitate them, and when there shall be by these means, a few breaches made in Protestantism, whether these conversions proceed from genuine motives, or whether they be determined by advantageous offers which shall not be spared, if the persons be worth the trouble (*ne val la pena*)—we may certainly reckon that the people allured by these conversions will not long resist the yoke of pure authority, and then we shall know how to make them pull steadily." "Yes, the people are the vast domain we have to conquer, and when we are free to cultivate it after our own way, we will make it fruitful to the profit of the impoverished granary of the Holy City. \* \* \* Then the Bible, that serpent which with head erect and eyes flashing fire, threatens us with its venom whilst it trails along the ground, shall be changed again into a rod as soon as we are able to seize it." "For three centuries past, this cruel asp (*crudele aspide*) has left us no repose. You well know with what folds it entwines us, and with what pangs it gnaws us."

The General of the Company Father Rotham, spoke on the same subject, he said, "As soon as the fatal word should have gone forth, that nothing had any value—in religion, but what is Spiritual and Biblical, the hierarchy would instantly fall to the ground—all hope for the priesthood would be over when the people should acknowledge no other guide than a little Book," (the Bible). Not that he considered there was the least symptom of the approach of such a danger; "on the contrary, (said he,) Protestantism is becoming decomposed, it is falling to pieces. We are beginning to gain from it some men of note, and there are even some high personages whom we have succeeded in convincing that if they continue to uphold Protestantism they are lost. But it is not enough for us to be aware of a great apathy amongst our ancient enemies; we must do all in our power to augment it. Let us meanwhile carefully avoid entering into an open strife with the Protestants. We could not but lose ground by it, and it would call too much attention to the subject. People who are greedy of novelty would be enchanted to see such a combat opened. Let us prepare a sacred war, which, though less brilliant, is more sure to bring us the advantage. Let us shun too much light—let us content ourselves with pulling down the stones of the Protestant citadel one by one, instead of venturing to carry it by storm. This would be neither prudent nor useful. Let us pour contempt upon this inglorious, naked, cadaverous religion; and let us exalt the antiquity, the harmonies, and the wonderful perfectability of our own."

But mark well what follows "We have," says the General of the company "one source of rejoicing, we cherish at the bottom of our hearts this principle—that whatever does not unite with us, must

be annihilated. And we hold ourselves ready to make, as soon as we shall have the means, an energetic application of this principle. Protestantism on the contrary completely disarmed itself, when first it preached the doctrine of toleration, and declared that to persecute for the sake of religion is a violation of the Gospel." Here according to Leone, the Irishman burst forth with impassioned fervour, and exclaimed "With devoted Bishops and with a Clergy whose tactics have been perfected by a serious course of study, we may prepare for the people such instructors as cannot fail to accelerate the progress of our ideas. All will go well with us provided we can obtain that the Catholic from his very childhood shall abhor the breath even of a heretic and shall firmly resist all insinuations, all Books, and all discourse of a religious cast, coming from them, carefully preserving towards them at the same time, a polite and gracious manner." "They, the Protestants, have assumed the art of affecting a desire to do us justice, and profess even much condescension towards those whom they disdainfully denominate Papists. It is their design to break down an isolation which it deeply imports us to maintain." "Let us defeat such manoeuvres, cost what it may, by manoeuvres more skilful and more active. The confessional must be our field of action, wherein we must deceive all who are in danger of being taken by so perfidious a bait."

"We will strive to obtain the same rights as those enjoyed by Protestants, an easy contest. We have only to awaken the good sense of the Catholics on this point, and to repeat to them without intermission, 'What tyranny! Are you not as slaves? Attack their privileges; overthrow them! It is the will of God. Secondly, when this equilibrium shall have been obtained, since not to go forward is to go backward, let us push up the faithful higher and higher over the shoulders, over the heads of the heretic dogs, (di questi cani d'eretici). Let us aim at preponderance, and in such a manner as to be ever gaining ground in the contest. Thirdly, by new efforts—by an irresistible energy the faithful shall at length come forth conquerors and place in their mother's Crown that brightest gem THEOCRACY! Strike, strike upon this rock," he added with impassioned fervor, "independence of the Catholics (Roman) in every heretical government."

"This is the programme of the first act of the 'Secret plan of the Jesuits.' In our next publication we shall see how the parts have been played and the plot developed."

**THE LATE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.**  
We are indebted to our Halifax contemporary, *The Church Times*, for the following biographical sketch of the late much lamented Bishop Inglis.—To the zealous and self-denying labours of the departed Prelate, much of the prosperity which the Diocese of Nova Scotia exhibits, may, under God, be attributed. The Church Society, which his Lordship was mainly instrumental in organizing, will be a monument to his memory, more honourable than "storied pillar," and we trust also more lasting:—

"Our late respected and beloved Bishop was born at New York, on the 9th of December, 1777—during the height of the struggle which terminated in the independence of the United States in 1783. His father, who had been many years Rector of Trinity Church in New York, then removed to England, and carried with him his only son John. In 1787, the Rev. Dr. Charles Inglis, the late Rector of New York, was consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia, and came to this Province at the close of that year. It was mainly owing to the exertions of that venerable Prelate, who was the first Protestant Bishop appointed to any British Colony, that an Act of Assembly was passed in the year 1789, under which King's College at Windsor was established, and his son, the subject of this memoir, received his education at that Institution. In the year 1800, Mr. Inglis went to England to advance the interests of his Alma Mater, and owing to his indefatigable exertions a valuable Library and some large pecuniary contributions were obtained from the friends of the Church for the Infant College—to which he continued a most zealous friend throughout his life. Upon his return to this country in 1801, he entered into Holy Orders, and was appointed to the mission of Aylesford, where he was ever beloved and esteemed. In 1802 he married Eliza, daughter of the late Honble. Thomas Cochran, by whom he had a large family. In 1805, he again went to England, where he continued his exertions in behalf of the College. On his return he was appointed Ecclesiastical Commissary in this Diocese, and as the infirmities of age increased upon his venerable parent, his zeal and assiduity to those duties which as Commissary he could perform, were highly conducive to the interests of the Church. Upon the death of his pious father in 1816, the Rev. Dr. Stanser, then Rector of St. Paul's, was consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia, and Dr. Inglis succeeded to the charge of this Parish—and some are still living who look back with admiration upon the zeal and talent that he then exhibited in his Master's cause. In 1825 Dr. Stanser's health and advanced age compelled him to retire finally from this country, and Dr. Inglis was appointed his successor. The Diocese at that time included New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Bermuda; but extensive as it was, no part of it was neglected by this indefatigable Prelate. The Clergy in particular will long cherish his memory—and think with gratitude and pleasure on the exertions he ever made to increase their usefulness and their comfort."

"In November, 1849, this pious Prelate was engaged in the performance of his Episcopal duties at a distance from his home, in the County of Lunenburg, where he was suddenly attacked by serious illness. Mrs. Inglis and his medical attendant, Dr. Almon, immediately went to his assistance, and under their watchful care he reached his home with difficulty; but from that attack he never recovered—after suffering months of pain he was advised to try a change of climate, and

left this in the steamer *Canada* on the 3rd October last. He reached England, but his strength was gone, and the melancholy intelligence has now reached us that he expired in London on the 27th of Oct. last."

We have much pleasure in subjoining the following well-merited tribute, to the virtues of the departed Prelate:

At the annual Monthly Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held in Nov. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair. The Bishops of London and Jamaica were present: also Archdeacon Bridge, of Newfoundland, Rev. E. P. Smith, of Barbadoes, and a large body of the metropolitan Clergy and lay members of the Church. The Bishop of Jamaica moved the following resolutions, expressive of deep regret on the part of the Society for the loss which has been sustained by the recent death of the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

"1. That the Society has heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of the Right Rev. John Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, a few days after his arrival in this country, whither he had come, by the advice of his physician, for the recovery of his health.

"2. That the Society while lamenting the loss which the Diocese of Nova Scotia sustains by the removal of a Prelate who presided over it for a quarter of a century, desires to place on record its sense of the important services which the late Bishop was enabled to confer upon the Colonial Church during a long life spent in the service of his Divine Master, partly as a Missionary in connection with the Society, and partly as chief pastor of a Diocese which, till within a few years, comprised the provinces of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick.

"That a voluminous correspondence, continued during the whole of that period, bears testimony not only to the unvarying attachment of the late Bishop to the Society, but also to the fidelity, consistency, and courtesy which characterized his ministerial life."

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "AFRICA."**

New York, December 23.

The steamer *Africa* arrived about 1 o'clock last night, with about 80 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 7th.

The news brought by the *Africa* is favourable, both politically and commercially. All fears of a continental war have been dispelled, by a treaty concluded at Olmutz, between Austria and Prussia. The effect of this pacific settlement is exhibited in the rapid advance of European securities.

The news from France is generally unimportant. SPAIN.—In Spain a ministerial crisis has occurred. The funds, however, were very little affected.

TURKEY.—The disturbance at Aleppo has been put down, after a most severe struggle, in which the Turks were victorious. The combat lasted more than 24 hours, and 1800 rebels fell in the struggle. Not a single Christian fell in this terrible affair. All the property of the rebels will be devoted, by the authorities, to indemnify the Christians for their losses, and rebuild three churches which were burned.

There has been no change in the affairs of Hesse Cassel.

The news from India by the overland mail is not important, beyond some fighting in the dominions of Nizam, about some quarrel which the English residents are called to settle. Everything is tranquil.

The popish question in England is still agitating the public mind, and is also causing considerable uneasiness in Rome.

**United States.**

EMIGRATION.—During the month of November, the number of emigrants who arrived at the port of New York was 17,947, about two-thirds of whom were Irish. The proportion of Irish will be rather larger than this year, but of a much better class. Last year large numbers were shipped to the United States by their landlords. This year, the better class of peasantry, of their own accord, seek to better their condition by removing hither.

A ship lately arrived having on board nine hundred and sixty steerage passengers—the largest number ever brought across the Atlantic in a single vessel.

CANAL LOCKS SUPERSEDED.—The Cleveland *True Democrat* says that locks have been superseded on the Monckland Canal by an inclined plane. The boats are floated into a box which moves on rollers, and the whole is drawn up an inclined plane by a stationary engine. The new plan was tried last week, and three boats were drawn up less than five minutes.

Jacob Hill, a coloured resident of Fairview Township, in York county, Pa., died at his residence near Pinetown, on Thursday last, in the one hundred and eleventh year of his age! He was born in 1740—thirty-five years before the Declaration of American Independence.

EDUCATION IN S. CAROLINA.—The Governor in his recent message to the Legislature, says that over 20,000 persons in South Carolina are ignorant of the alphabet.

There are, in the United States, 986 Banks. Their circulation is \$121,183,000; their specie, \$51,445,000; their capital \$330,897,500.

The Hartford *Courant* says, that the people of Alabama are, almost to a man, in favour of separating from the Northern States. A native of Alabama writing in the paper just named says, he is prepared, coolly and calmly, to vote for secession: and if necessary, to support the vote with his life and fortune.

We learn from United States papers, that the cholera appears to have broken out almost simultaneously, in several points at the South and West. The New Orleans *Courier* says it has broken out with great fatality in Gainsville, on Pearl River; the first time it ever appeared in the Pine Woods. It is also reported that the cholera exists to some extent in Franklin Parish Louisiana.

A new Orleans paper of the 13th instant, says, that while the steamer *Anglo Norman* was on a pleasure trip up the river, her boiler burst, in consequence of which many of those on board lost their lives.

The Senate of South Carolina has passed a bill for a convention, and giving three hundred thousand dollars to be applied to military purposes.

We understand that among the bills to be brought before the United States Legislature at an early day, will be a bill to establish free trade with Canada, and to open the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.

Great excitement caused here to day by the arrest of a fugitive slave. His case was argued in the United

States Martials office, and his identity being proved, he was remanded to await orders from his owners.

New York, Dec. 23.

Heavy snow storm. Quite cold. The gale that commenced last evening is still raging with increased violence. It is feared that the shipping has suffered severely. Deaths in the city last week were 378.

Albany, Dec. 23.

Thermometer 21. About two feet of snow. Strong wind.

Buffalo, Dec. 23.

Thermometer 21. Severe snow storm last night and to-day, with high wind from north-east. About two feet of snow. No train from the East. Storm abating. Cold increasing. Wind now nearly north

**CANADIAN COLLOQUIES.**

CHRISTMAS.

Sergeant Cottle was one of the most respected denizens of the Township of Grittleton, in Western Canada. For more than thirty years he had served his king and country under that illustrious Captain, the *Iron Duke*, and he was now in the twilight of life, under his own "vine and figtree," quietly enjoying the competence which he had so honourably acquired.

Cottle, though unmarried, did not pass his days in companionless solitude. The *Garrison*, for so he had dubbed his snug dwelling, was constantly enlivened by the presence of some happy bright-eyed youngsters, the children of farmer Cox, who lived in his immediate vicinity. Neither kith nor kin were these urchins to the veteran warrior, and yet they regarded him, and with excellent reason, in the light of a beloved and revered parent.

It so chanced that Sergeant Cottle, was in one of the regiments which in 1808 retreated from La Astorga to Corunna, under the masterly conduct of the heroic Sir John Moore. One evening during that toilsome succession of forced marches, the Sergeant discovered a fellow-soldier named Cox, and his wife who had shared her husband's fortunes, lying at the point of death. It was obvious that nothing could be done for the helpless couple, who, never of robust health, had sunk under the almost unprecedented fatigues of that memorable retreat. A little boy of tender years lay quietly sleeping by the side of its fast expiring parents, utterly unconscious that ere morning he would be numbered among the sad brotherhood of orphans. The sad group embraced likewise an almost inanimate female child, who yielded up the ghost shortly after Cottle's approach.

Such a spectacle powerfully affected the worthy Sergeant, and not him alone but also the commander of the company to which he was attached.—They jointly took charge of the helpless surviving child, and contrived with infinite exertion to bring it to Corunna. Here Captain Viner, Cottle's benevolent officer, received a mortal wound almost simultaneously with the devoted Moore, and expired shortly after his removal to a transport ship. Previously to his decease, he had strength enough to make his will, in which he left a handsome sum to young Cox, appointing the Sergeant executor of the same.

Most religiously did honest Cottle discharge the duties which thus devolved upon him. Had he been the father of Christopher Cox he could not have more anxiously promoted his best interests, spiritual and temporal. To the best of his ability he brought him up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and when he emigrated to our colony the lad accompanied him. In process of time he had the satisfaction of seeing Christopher satisfactorily married and the proprietor of a thriving farm, within gun-shot of the Garrison.

It was the children of his adopted son who enlivened the hearth of Sergeant Cottle—and it was the old soldier's delight to teach and direct them, even as he had instructed and counselled their father.

The Sergeant was a sound Churchman, in the best and most comprehensive sense of the expression. Having read much and judiciously, he could always give a good reason for his faith and practice—and many a time and oft, did he put to silence, and shame, the shallow Apostles of Schism, who sought to entice him to desert the old paths and the good way.

We need hardly say that Cottle took an egrossing interest in the affairs of the Church at Claver-ton, the village near which the Garrison was situated. For many years he had served as one of the Wardens, being the nominee of the Clergyman, Mr. Foster, and all his leisure time was devoted to this important and delightful work.

In particular he was most assiduous in dressing the sacred edifice with evergreens at the Christmas season, an occupation in which he taught his little adopted family, to take an active and loving part. For days before that gladsome festival, the whole juvenile brigade, (as he fondly termed them,) would be busied in foraging material for garlands and wreaths, wherewith to honour the nativity of the Virgin's God-child!

One evening in 184—, two days prior to Christmas, the trim and well-ordered kitchen of the Garrison, presented a bustling and animated spectacle. The Sergeant was seated in his arm chair, smoking his well-preserved German pipe, *Blucher*, whilst his happy corps pursued their periodical task of arranging and pruning their forest gleanings under his direction. No stranger was present save

Erastus McSparrow, a North of Ireland Churchman, whose farm bordered on Cottle's lot. Erastus had mixed much with Presbyterians, and consequently had imbibed many of their prejudices and contracted notions. He was much inclined to condemn Christmas Church-decking with Popery and superstition, especially at the time of which we are speaking. Not long before he had met at a friends house with the Rev. Duncan Drumclog, who had testified to him "powerfully" against the abominations of "Black Prelacy in general, and of the iniquity of plum-puddings, and green boughs in particular," so that Erastus entered the Garrison with a full determination to have a tilt with the Sergeant on the subject.

When he came into the kitchen, he found Cottle conversing with one of his adopted family—Robert Cox who was an intelligent lad of fifteen, on some matters connected with the approaching festival. We shall take the liberty of listening to the discourse:

Robert. That was a pretty story you told us this morning, dear grand-papa, about the manner in which Christmas used to be spent in England—but there were some things which I did not quite understand.

Cottle. What were they Bobby? I am always glad to hear you seeking for information,—that is the true way to get knowledge.

R. In the first place you spoke about a Yule Log—pray what was that?

C. On Christmas-eve, as soon as night set in, a log of wood called the *Yule*, or Christmas Log, was laid upon the fire, to make the house warm and cheerful. Our forefathers always associated this sacred season of the year with joyfulness, and in so doing they followed the example of the Catholic Church from the earliest ages.

[Here Erastus gave a deep groan, and laying aside his newly lighted pipe, broke in.]

Erastus. Ah! neighbour Cottle, there is no wonder that Popery is spreading over the land like a freshet, since you, a Protestant Church-warden, thus spake of following the Catholic Church.

C. Erastus McSparrow, I am really surprised to hear you talk such nonsense! Why, man, I have said no more than what you say yourself every Sunday!

E. In truth but that beats everything. Do you mean to say that I, Erastus McSparrow, Master of a District Orange Lodge, would ever open my mouth in praise of the bloody Catholics? No, no, Sergeant, you are mistaken for once in your life!

C. If I am mistaken, then, you must be a very careless worshipper in Church. Tell me, Erastus, do you ever repeat the Creed at service?

E. To be sure I do.

C. Well, then, every time you do so, you profess your faith in the "holy Catholic Church."

E. Oh, but I dont mean the Popish Church when I do so.

C. If you did you would be proclaiming a falsehood. The Church of England and Ireland is a branch of the Catholic or Universal Church of Christ, but the Popish denomination here, is a mere schism, the same as the Baptist or Unitarian platforms, to use a favourite dissenting expression.

[Here Mr. McSparrow resumed his pipe.]

Robert. You told us, grandfather, about the Christmas-feasts. Were they also of great antiquity?

Cottle. They were, my boy. The Peers dined on Yule with the King—and the Barons kept open house for all their neighbours and dependents. On such occasions the utmost profusion prevailed, and no one was sent empty away. The vassal, the tenant, and the serf, all sat down at one table, and the weary way-worn beggar was made welcome as the richest mendicant, or the best born gentleman.

Erastus. In my humble opinion, the great folks in these days, might have spent Christmas in a more profitable manner, than feasting at such a rate.

C. Mr. McSparrow, they had Scriptural warrant for so doing. Does not the Apostle say that a Bishop should be given to hospitality?—and what is right for a Bishop cannot be wrong for a layman, I should humbly imagine.

E. But Christmas is a holy day—and as Mr. Drumclog told me not long ago, such days should be kept with prayer and fasting.

C. That is one of the errors of the followers of Calvin, who love to behold religion ever in sack-cloth and ashes. I fully grant that the sincere Christian will be much given to prayer on the anniversary of his dear Redeemer's birth, but I have yet to learn that well regulated festivity is incompatible with a spirit of devotion.

E. There, I differ from you!

C. Then you differ from the Lord Christ himself!

E. How so, neighbour?

C. Did not our Saviour come into the world to set us an example, as well as to die for our sins?

E. Of course he did?

C. And did not the blessed Jesus often grace the hospitable board with his presence, accepting invitations from the great and rich men among the Jews? He then who sneers at the Yule feasts of Old England, and brands them as sinful, censures by inference, the great Head of the Church.

E. I cannot understand, for all that, how feasting and religion can be combined. I have not

learning enough to dispute with you, but I am sure that Mr. Drumclog could show that you are wrong!

C. If Mr. Drumclog were here at this moment I would answer his cavils by quoting a portion of one of the beautiful paraphrases attached to the Presbyterian version of the Psalms.

E. I should like to hear it.

C. The verses thus run:—

“Do I delight in sorrow’s dress,  
Saith he who reigns above?  
The hanging head and rueful look,  
Will they attract my love?”

“Go, bid the hungry orphan be  
With thy abundance blest:  
Invite the wanderer to thy gate,  
And spread the couch of rest.

“Let him who pines with piercing cold  
By thee be warm’d and clad;  
Be thine the blissful task to make  
The downcast mourner glad.

“Then bright as morning shall come forth,  
In peace and joy thy days:  
And glory from the Lord above,  
Shall shine on all thy ways.”

Now, McSparrow, if it be a religious duty to feed the widow, the orphan, the wayfaring man, how can the birth-day of our Lord be profaned by such observances? If God hates the “hanging head,” and the “rueful look,” is it possible that he can be offended with the sober mirth of Christmas?

E. But the Christian religion is altogether spiritual, as Mr. Drumclog said in Magus-muir meeting house, last Sunday.

C. Then Mr. Drumclog said what was incorrect. Christ was not altogether spiritual—He was man as well as God, and therefore his service must be a compound of the material and spiritual. We are to worship him with our bodies as well as our souls.

E. That is true enough.

C. One leading beauty of the Incarnation is, that it unites heaven and earth. It connects unseen things with carnal things. Hence praise and well regulated hospitality are not incongruous, but quite the reverse, on an anniversary which we have good reason to believe is celebrated in heaven as well as on earth!

E. Well, well! One thing at least is certain, we live in more enlightened times now than did those same old Barons you praise so much. People in this day know better how to spend their money.

C. In one sense we are more enlightened, but it is a light which chills instead of warming, like sunbeams reflected from ice!

E. What do you mean, Sergeant?

C. When the gentry of England kept festival on Christmas, the poor man never hesitated to enter their halls. There were no union workhouses then. No flinty bastilles, where husband and wife were torn asunder, and caged in separate cells for the crime of poverty! Free trade had not as yet promulgated the diabolical doctrine that thousands of labourers must starve or expatriate themselves, in order that a few grasping, greedy speculators might be enriched! The interests of master and servant were identical. God was worshipped rather than mammon.

E. But what has all this to do with Christmas, I should like to know?

C. It has everything to do with it! Free trade has too generally come in the place of practical Christianity. The maxim is not now “live and let live,” but, “get all you can at the cheapest possible rate!” Look at the desolated farms which blot the map of England—once “merry England!”—desolate because the cotton Lords of Manchester and Leeds can save a farthing in the shilling, on bread produced by foreign labour! Mark the horrors of the swating system. Behold our seamstresses compelled to resort to prostitution in order to eke out an unhallowed starving existence. Contemplate our whole social and productive system. Cheapness, cheapness! the cold-blooded slogan which meets the shrinking ear on every side. Consider all this, and then wonder, if you can, why dissenters, by whose agency this hideous state of things has been mainly brought about, should rave and protest against the kindly festivities of old England’s unselfish Churchmen! The furmenty and brawn of the rough, but kind hearted Baron, are so many substantial protests against the sordid heresy of men, whose Bible is the multiplication table, and whose Moral Law is the rule of three!

[Mr. McSparrow was here seized with a violent fit of coughing, which precluded a rejoinder to the Sergeant’s outbreak of honest indignation.]

Robert.—Did Catholics deck their Churches with branches as we do in Claverton?

C. They did, my dear boy.

[Erastus, having recovered his breath, here broke in.]

E. I must say then that they had very little to do. The early Christians, or Catholics, as you please to call them, might have been better employed. What religion there can be in boughs and flowers, quite passes my poor comprehension?

C. And yet, Erastus, our Redeemer was honored with such simple trophies when he sojourned on earth!

E. I suppose you learned this from some old Popish legend or another?

C. I learned it, my friend, from the holy Saint Matthew. He informs us, that when Jesus was riding from Bethphage to Jerusalem, “a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and strawed them in the way.” Now, Erastus, are you prepared to say that there was anything Popish or superstitious in all this?

E. I cannot think that there was anything wrong in what the people did—had there been, the Lord would have told them so.

C. Quite right, neighbour. Now Christ was God, and God is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. What pleased Him therefore in the first century cannot be displeasing to him in the nineteenth!

E. But why deck Churches with garlands?—Christ is not now on earth.

C. Wherever two or three are gathered together in His name, there is He in the midst of them—aye, as truly as He was in the midst of the Jews, in his progress to the City of David. To my apprehension there is something unspeakably profitable in the evergreen adornments of our Churches on Christmas day,—they are as salutary to me as one of Mr. Foster’s best sermons!

E. How do you make that out?

C. They tend to make me realize Christianity. They bring tangibly before me the humanity of our beloved Saviour. When I gaze upon the simple decorations of the Sanctuary, on that joyful morning, I am enabled to call more vividly to mind the blessed truth, that the Virgin’s child was bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. That as a man he sympathized with our innocent sensations. That he loved to behold the ever beautiful face of nature—and drew lessons of wisdom from the lilies, and from the grass “which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven.” Thus, without superstition or anything in the shape of image-worship, I am led to look upon Jesus as my brother, as well as my God—and to regard Him, not merely as my Maker and my Judge, but as my tender kinsman according to the flesh!

[Here the communing was brought to a close by the entrance of Martha Radcliff and some other members of the Claverton Choir, who came to practice the appropriate music for Christmas Day. It gives us great pleasure to add that Mr. McSparrow took a devout part in the services of that sacred festival—and that he has since, on several occasions, given it as his opinion that, if the Papists have wandered too far from the truth in one direction Mr. Drumclog has strayed as grievously in the other.]

Poetry.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.  
THE ADVENT OF CHRIST OUR LORD.

He might have come in regal pomp,  
With pealing of archangel’s trump,—  
And angel-blast as loud and dread  
As that which shall awake the dead:  
His lightning might have scalded the night,  
Streaming insufferable light;  
His thunder deep’ning peal on peal,  
Have made earth to her centre reel,  
Deep voices, such as shook with fear,  
At Sinai’s base, the favour’d seer;  
The wing of whirlwind might have borne Him;  
The trampling earthquake gone before Him:—  
He might have come,—that Holy One,  
With millions round His awful throne,  
Countless as are the sands that lie  
On burning plains of Araby;  
And arm’d for vengeance,—who might stand  
Before each conquering red right hand?  
He came not thus; no earthquake shock  
Shivered the everlasting rock:  
No trumpet blast, nor thunder peal,  
Made earth through all her regions reel;  
And but for the mysterious voicing  
Of that unearthly quire rejoicing;  
And but for that strange herald-gem,  
The star which burn’d o’er Bethlehem,  
The shepherds, on His natal morn,  
Had known not that their God was born.  
There were no terrors, for the song  
Of peace rose from the seraph throng;  
On wings of love He came, to save,  
To pluck pale terror from the grave;  
And on the bloodstain’d Calvary  
He won for man the victory.

H. CARRINGTON.

Review.

CANON CHANT MANUAL. By WILLIAM MASON Esq., London: J. Masters, Aldersgate-street 1848.

This is a book on Chanting, not by a Clergyman but by a layman. There is some little whimsicality about parts of it, but a great deal of practical good sense on the whole.

By “Canon Chant,” the author means “the ancient accepted mode” of chanting, and this book is for the most part a set of rules for carrying it out, founded upon the experience of the choir of the country Church of Necton in Norfolk. We will make a few extracts:

“All syllables of a word are to be pronounced, and never ellipsed, as is the case in common reading or conversation. Erred is to be er-red, not err’d; strayed to be srray-ed, not stray’d; followed to be follow-ed, not follow’d.”

“Every word ought to be clearly and distinctly articulated; not so slow as to weary, and not so fast as to

make words unintelligible to the uneducated, or the hard of hearing.

“Propriety entirely requires that amen should be always pronounced like ah-men; Israel, Isra-el; honourable, honourah-ble, and so of many others, that a being sounded like the a in father. Besides, let it be observed, that the pronunciation of the a open, imparts a sort of dignity and nobleness to what is said or sung.

“Let us intone together and break off together; showing thus a unity of sound, so that the chant should be, as it were, uná voce, though chanted by a multitude. This unity of chant is the direct opposite of the modern scramble chant, where all independently gabble up to the rest at the colon, or full stop, quite ad libitum; thinking the last word or syllable the only point of unity.—In unity chant, every word is distinctly and intelligibly uttered by choir and congregation.

“The most complete way of adopting the antiphonal chant, is by the Clergy or two or more voices beginning to chant at the east end of the choir or chancel, and having the second verse of the Psalm chanted in response by the choir at the west end, and so continued consecutively; the congregation joining with the choir or gallery singers at the west end: the Glorias being chanted by all in chorus.”

We are not quite sure of the desirableness of this arrangement, especially as it is quite a novelty; but we are quite sure that the choir ought to be the leaders of the congregation, and placed near them, not in a gallery quite away from them.

THE PSALTER OR DAILY PSALMS, MARKED FOR CHANTING: By the Rev. JAMES SCOTT, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. London: F. and J. Rivington, 1848.

This is an arrangement of the canticles and book of psalms to suit the common English Chant, and is a considerable improvement upon the method of chanting prevalent in this City, and the Upper Province generally. The method of arrangement cannot be conveniently exhibited in our columns, but we extract the following piece of information from the introduction.

“Some” (as the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer remarks) “follow the use of Bangor” some of York, some of Lincoln and Canterbury.” For the sake of illustration, one specimen shall be given of each mode:

No. 1.—Lincoln mode.

Psalm xc. 1.

Lord, thou hast been . . . our re- fuge:  
from one genera- . . . tion to — a. nother.

No. 2.—York mode.

Lord, thou hast . . . been our refuge:  
from one gene- . . . ra- tion to a- nother.

No. 3.—Canterbury mode:

This agrees with and comes nearer to the York mode, and varies from it only in some minor points, chiefly in the chanting strain, leaving to the chanting note, as to the division of the sentence, the same number of words, but more frequently, it would seem, avoiding any interference with a word in separating the syllables, and producing a faulty accentuation; as for example:

York mode. Psalm xci. 5.

Thou shalt not be afraid |  
for any ter- . . . ror by night:  
nor for the arrow . . . that flieth by day.

Canterbury mode.

Thou shalt not be afraid |  
for any . . . terror by night:  
nor for the . . . arrow that flieth by day.

No. 4.—Bangor mode:

Consists in a greater plurality of words being appropriated to the chanting strain:—  
O come, let us | sing unto the Lord:  
let us heartily re- | joice in the | strength of | our sal | vation.

We much prefer the “Canterbury mode.” That of Bangor is too light, and the Canterbury mode approaches (as all good chanting must do) the style of reading or recitation, without losing the gravity of church-singing.

THE PSALTER, WITH THE GREGORIAN TONES. Oxford: J. H. Parker, 1849.

This manual consists of the Canticles of the Church, the Athanasian Creed and the Psalms, each set to a separate Gregorian chant. The air of each chant is given without harmony, and the Psalms &c. are pointed in a peculiar manner to suit the chants. An explanation of the arrangement is given in the Preface, with directions for singing. The whole of the Gregorian Tones, with all their endings, are given in an Appendix; but the Editor has used only one ending of each Tone in applying them to the Canticles and Psalms. The arrangement is by the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, and is extensively used in England. We subjoin a few extracts from the prefatory matter.

“The only real principle is to chant as you speak.”

“Gregorian chanting indeed is musical recital, not singing: it is a reverent speaking in tune.”

“The tones have been transposed, so as give always the same note (G) for the recitation note of each Tone, as the one most easy and convenient for the generality of voices.”

ACCOMPANYING HARMONIES TO THE PSALTER NOTED: By the Rev. THOS. HELMORE, M.A. London: J. A. Novello, Soho, 1849.

These are the Gregorian Chants, in score, and with Organ accompaniments for every morning and evening in the month. In each of them the mass of the congregation, both male and female are expected to sing the same Air; but each of them is accompanied by a second treble, a counter tenor or tenor, and a bass. Sometimes a third treble is added, or a second tenor or bass. There is a very well written preface; from which we make the following extracts:

“The greatest advantage of the ancient Ritual Music, of which the present Psalter furnishes a specimen, seems to be that it affords the Clergy and the people the greatest facility for joining in voice, as well as mentally, in those portions of our Morning and Evening daily Prayer, Litanies, and Occasional Offices, as well as in the Responses of the Holy Communion Service, which are specially assigned to both in the rubrical directions of the Prayer Book; and for this reason (were there no other) it seems most desirable to restore it to its legitimate honours.”

“It is beyond doubt, that in this style of Church Music there is an effective grandeur, as well as an admirable gravity, which has at all times commanded the homage not only of the wisest and best men, but of the most pious and learned musicians; hence the fact that (speaking generally) none of our finest English Composers have thought fit to substitute their own for the ancient Psalm Tones.”

EASY ANTHEMS FOR CHURCH CHOIRS: Reprinted from the Parish Choir; Society for Promoting Church Music. London: JOHN OLLIVER, 59, Pall Mall, 1850.

We desire strongly to recommend this collection to the attention of all our Choirs. The Anthems selected are all of a sterling Church character, and grow upon our regard by repetition; which is one of the surest tests of good music. We know most of them to be easy, having frequently heard them sung in private by a family circle, which had received no professional training whatever. We desire to specify—“O Love the Lord,” “Praise the Lord, O my Soul,” “O praise God in his holiness,” “Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy Statutes,” “O praise the Lord,” “Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem,” “If ye love me,” “Thou visitest the earth,” “O how amiable,” “Blessing and glory;” with others from the third part, which we cannot specify, not having it before us at present.

THE PSALTER NOTED: By the same.

This is another arrangement of the Psalms along with the Gregorian Chants, by the Reverend Thomas Helmore, of Her Majesty’s Chapel Royal, well known as the best chanter of the Church service in or about London. In this publication the Air of the Chant is printed to every verse, showing exactly how it is intended to be sung: whereas in Mr. Heathcote’s Psalter it is printed only once at beginning of the Psalm; or again at the head of the page, if the psalm goes into a second page. Mr. Helmore’s Psalter is more extensively approved than Mr. Heathcote’s; the only objection in most cases being the expense, arising from printing the music to every verse.

At the end is a very extensive catalogue of music, both sacred and secular, inserted by the publisher.

STAND FAST IN THE FAITH.

We give the following review from the Colonial Church Chronicle:—

“Stand fast in the Faith;” a Sermon preached in Curzon Chapel, on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1850; by Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS, B.D. Published by request. London: Rivingtons.

This timely publication is one of the fruits of that miscalculated aggression of the Pope which is now exciting all England. The immediate effect of this movement, as showing how strong and widely spread is the adherence of the mass of the population to the doctrine and discipline of our Church, is certainly gratifying. Let us earnestly hope that another effect will follow, namely, that it will be the means of disabusing and dispelling once for all, that jealous and partisan suspicion which has not hesitated to accuse of disloyalty to our Reformed Faith and Church a large number of our most zealous, most devoted Clergy and laymen. Up to the present time we might, perhaps, pardon suspicion and unjust imputation; that it should be asserted or harboured any longer, would be simple calumny. On this ground—to say nothing now of the value and merits of the sermon itself—we welcome, and gladly welcome, this publication, proceeding, as it does, from one whose name, by reason of the confidential and important post which he most worthily occupies in the Church, is probably as well known throughout the whole extent of the Church of England as that of almost any one clergyman of our communion. The spirit which animates it is a simple and loyal adherence to the Scriptural faith and tenets of our Church, and an equally simple rejection of all the figments of Romish error and superstition. Many readers, perhaps, will take it up as a test of the theological opinions of a principal officer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and considering it as a sample—so to speak—of the faith which the Society is engaged in spreading throughout the world, they will look forward with confidence to the future of the countries where its Missionaries are successfully labouring.

The sermon, as its title expresses, is a plain and earnest exhortation, after St. Paul’s pattern, to hold fast the faith once delivered to the saints, in the face of the bold attempt made to thrust upon the land the Papal corruptions. Amongst these latter are instanced, and with great point are controverted, the doctrines of Transubstantiation—Prayers in an unknown tongue—Veneration of Images—the cultus of the Virgin Mary—Papal Infallibility. As a summary of our main grounds of difference from Rome, the sermon will be valuable

to any one who has not (in the words of the Preface) "the leisure, nor the disposition, to study a large volume." A specimen of the style, and, if we may so say, of the common-sense mode of argument with which these differences are treated, may be found in the following passage:—

"I have no time to speak of many other abuses, or corruptions of truth, as the Romish doctrine of purgatory, indulgences, privileged altars, the multiplication of intercessors, the canonization of dead men. These we must pass with the simple question, Do they look like doctrines and practices drawn from Scripture, or from man's invention? Can anything of the sort, or approaching to it, be found in the writings of St. Paul, or of the other Apostles, or even of their successors, for three centuries at least? And if not, can those who have the open oracles of God in their hands, and the fullest means of ascertaining the primitive belief and practice of the Church, accept for Divine law such a mass of mere human traditions? But possibly this objection may be taken to the line of argument which I have adopted:—If (it may be said) the teaching of the Church of Rome vary in so many important particulars, not only from the standard of Scripture, but from the well ascertained practice of Christian antiquity, it cannot be difficult to convict it of such variations, and to show how and when the several innovations have been introduced. Now, this is precisely what has been done again and again; done, too, so completely and conclusively, that the most consistent and logical party of that communion have abandoned the ground of antiquity as indefensible, and have taken refuge in the modern theory of development. This is virtually a surrender of all just claim to Catholicity; it is admitting the existence of articles of belief which cannot be traced to the Primitive Church, and that the creed of Rome is no longer identical with that which was taught by the Apostles."

We will only add, that the Appendix contains a very well chosen collection of weighty and telling citations from Beveridge, Sanderson, Bull, Berkeley, Bunt, on each of the points handled. They are barbed weapons made to hand for instant use, by any one challenged to reply to a Romanist.

Advertisements.

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

DR. NORMAN BETHUNE, WIDMER'S BUILDINGS, Palace Street. Toronto, November 6th, 1850. 15-3m

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY, No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM CHURCH STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-1f

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. 98, (Chewett Buildings,) King-street West. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f

MR. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 24th, 1849. 26-1y

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

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

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

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

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

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and the 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. 16-1f

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

FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realising about £50 per annum. The above property will be found an advantageous investment and will be sold very low for Cash. Apply on the Premises. Toronto, May 7, 1850. 41-1f

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. COURSES of Lectures on the various branches of Medical Science, will be delivered in this Institution, during the ensuing Academical Session, by the following gentlemen:— Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by Ed. Hodder, M. C. and Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., England. Anatomy and Physiology, Norman Bethune, B. A., M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg. England. Principles and Practice of Medicine, Jas. Bovell, M. D., Licentiate Roy. Coll. Phys. London. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wm. Hallowell, M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Sur., Edinburgh. Principles and Practice of Surgery, R. Melville, M. D. Medical Jurisprudence, Francis Badgley, M. D., late Lect. on Med. Jurisp. in the University McGill College. Practical Anatomy, under the superintendance of the Lecturer on Anatomy. Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered to, and obstructions cases provided for those Students who avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Toronto Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital. The Lecturers will illustrate their respective subjects by suitable Preparations, Diagrams, and Plates. Ample materials will be provided for the Anatomical department. A choice and extensive Library will be at the disposal of the Students, under certain regulations. Further information may be obtained, on application to any of the Lecturers. FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D., Secretary. 17, Bay-street, Toronto, October 22nd, 1850. 12-1f

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 the 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

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

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

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 by letter (post-paid) to the Office of this paper. Toronto, June 26th, 1850. 48-1f

MEDICAL PROFESSION. A HOUSE TO LET. A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given. The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office. Toronto, February 20th, 1850. 30-1f

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS. 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

Church Bells and Town Clocks. THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENCELY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boats BELLS. An experience of more than twenty five years has given the manufacturer an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of metals, the best requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones. The principal Bells in all the cities of the United States (as well as in this city) have been supplied from this manufactory. These Bells are warranted for one year. The following sizes on hand, with hangings, &c., complete:—397, 255, 138, 125, 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

BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. IT is purposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Streetsville, on or about the month of June, 1851, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting TRINITY CHURCH. The erection of the Church, which is a substantial brick edifice cost £1000; of which £350 remains unpaid. The following ladies have consented to act as a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Bazaar, by any of whom contributions of articles suitable for such a purpose will be most gratefully received: Mrs. MACGEORGE, Mrs. W. H. PATERSON, " DR. BARNHART, " BIDSALL, " B. SWITZER, " MCMASTER, " RUTLEDGE, " STUDDART, " J. STREET, " MITCHELL. Contributions may be left at the Church Society House, Toronto; addressed to the care of the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge. Streetsville, Nov. 23, 1850. 18-1f

CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION. The annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of many medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. DR. PERKINS, President Vermont Medical College, one of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption." 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 free from any of its symptoms as we are. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as to disable him from his duties, and nothing had afforded him relief until I (Mr. Thorne) carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL, which cured him at once, and he now officiates as usual in his place. These are three of the cases in which we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in 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, How doin College, Prof. Butterfield, Willoughby College, Ohio, Prof. Braithwaite, Leeds Medical School, Sir Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ireland, Prof. Rosenbaum, Leipsic. 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 & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, 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

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

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

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

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

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada. The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land. Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to F. H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto. Office—New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO. INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being excluded. The Proprietary Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance. DIRECTORS: A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. Howard, V. P. W. L. Perrin, J. L. Robinson, Esq. Wm. Atkinson, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Gooderham, Charles Bercey, J. J. Hayes, M. D. J. G. Worts, Solicitor—JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers—Commercial Bank. E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1y



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mill, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin, Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers, Joseph Sheard, Thomas Carson, Franklin Jackson, John B. Warren, A. McMaster, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including wheat, flour, and meat.

EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for Toronto, New York, and Montreal.

New Advertisements.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Beware of Imposition!

EQUITABLE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING. FRANCIS H. HEWARD, AGENT TORONTO.

NOW PUBLISHING. A NEW WORK ON Colonization, and Settlement of the Waste Lands of Canada, by Jas. Fitzgerald, Esq.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND General Insurance Company. NOTICE is hereby given to Stockholders, that a Dividend has been this day declared.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS. JOHN J. EVANS. TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand.

Books for Holiday Presents. THE Subscriber has on hand, a good assortment of works suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the New Patent Cork Hat.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

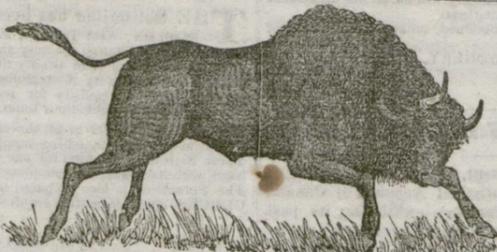
BEG to announce to the Inhabitants of CANADA WEST, that they have received their complete assortment of NEW GOODS.

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.

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Shirts, and Shirt fronts, Mole skins, Courderoys and Velveteens.

500 Saxony Wool Scarfs Shawls, from 13s 9d. 30,000 yards good Bonnet Ribbons, " 5d.

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.



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.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received at his FUR DEPOT, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDIAN CURIOSITIES from Lorette—consisting of Moccasins of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows, and Arrows.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a splendid assortment of the latest Illustrated Works, in various bindings, suited for Holiday Presents; also, a fresh supply of Standard and other works.

PROSPECTUS. OF THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, And Sunday-School Visitor.

THE want of a periodical for the young, conducted on sound Church principles, having long been felt in Canada, it is now proposed to supply the deficiency.

THE progress and prospects of the Church in Canada will ever meet with prompt and prominent attention; and no pains will be spared to impress upon the young the duty of supporting her Missionary and other schemes.

It is intended, if sufficient encouragement be received to warrant the undertaking, to issue the first number in time to reach subscribers by the 1st of January, 1851.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a Situation as GOVERNESS in a private family, or as Music Teacher in a School.

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.

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.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock.

PRIVATE BOARDING. SEVERAL Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, in a central part of the City. Apply at the Office of this paper.

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.

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.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects.

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews ..... \$3.00. For any two do. .... 5.00. For any three do. .... 7.00.

"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.

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.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH."