TWHOLE NUMBER, DCLXVI.

### Poetry.

INFANT BAPTISM.

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

Thou little trembler, robed in white,
Nursling of Heaven I sweet neophyte
Before the font arriving,
The birth-dawn of thy spirit's life
With holy full of it rife,
While hearts for thee are striving
With God in prayer; that soon thy shielded charms
May rest secture in Christ's baptismal arms.

A silence breathed from God above,
A halcyon of celestial love
Now broods with blest control,
Under the throne of him who came
In form as weak as thy young frame,
Thrilling the humost soul
Of all, whose unfilm'd eye of faith perceives
More than mere water on the forehead leaves. Bright students of the ways of God I
Who since incarnate mercy trod
The forfeit earth of man,
Bend your adoring eyes to learn
Truths deeper than your thoughts discern
Shrined in redemption's plan,—
Ye viewless Seraphim! this rite attend,
And your calm watch with Christian worship blend.

Thou innocent I with man compared,
Thee hath eternal Truth declared
A child of wrath and sin
But now, adopted, seal'd and sign'd
By him who hath redeem'd mankind,
For thee will now begin
That second birth renewing grace imparts
Through this deep sacrament, to infant hearts. Oh! if Emanuel ne'er had said
"Let children to Mine arms be led."
Parents might shrink aghast
A creature in the world to bring,
Whose soul the curse of God may wring
When time and earth are past!
But for the promise of baptismal grace
What sight so fearful as an infants face?

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All that a birth of flesh can give
What is it,—but a doom to live,
A beritage of wo,
A destiny of guilt and death,
A curse inhaled at ev'ry breath
Life breathes from sin below ?—
By grace uncharm'd destruction seems to lower
On the sad babe, ere time can count its hour.

But at you fout where Jesu stands
With greeting heart and gracious hands,
Ready to clasp the child,
Pale infant! there a breath from heaven
Shall to thy dawning soul be given
Through Him the Saviour mild.—
Who while He thunders from His regal Throne,
Loves the sweet age on earth He call d His Own! The Root of Sacramental grace
15 the new Adam of our race,
The Man Druns who bled;
Hence cometh our celestial birth,
Beyond the parentage of earth,
From our generic Head,—
The Lord from Heaven, whose vital spirit gives
All force by which the mystic Body lives.

More than our first-born parents knew
Before they proved to God untrue,
Works this regen rate gift;
Angels, who on their trial stood,
Exceed not this majestic good
That may thy soul uplift.
A child of God!—can seraphim aspire.
To aught sublimer in their sinless choir? From thee the curse is roll'd away;
Thy soul's new birth begins to-day;
A cov'nant-right to all
Immunities and blessings high
The heart of Jesu can supply
To them who heed His call;
Now to the stillness of thy soul is given,
Like breezeless water, to reflect a heaven:

A city and a crown are thine
If thou be true to grace divine,
Bearing thy destined Cross;
Lo! on thy forehead lies the seal
Where symbol both and sign reveal
That Life must gain by loss;
Firm to thy yow, beneath God's banner fight,
And keep thy panoply of graces bright. Christ guard thee now, thou little one! His Glory be thy Shield and Sun Whate'er thy lot may be; Incorp'rate with the Church thou art, To thee may life and love impart
The truth that maketh free; New prospects ope, new principles and powers tise into play, and rule thine unborne hours. And if in secret darkness fie
The seeds of heaven, which some descry,
Dormant and cold within,
May God's retwining breath awake,
Till such dark bond of slamber break
And grace o'ermaster sin;
That latent germ baptismal life bestows
Doth oft in elder kearts its buried power disclose.

How water, word, and grace combine
To work creative Spells divine,
In valu let Reason ask!
Children are awful mysteries Hence reas ining eceptic, harsh and cold,
For never will thine eyes behold
Tokens that sense defy;
Nature in secret works her plan,
Her growth escapes the sight of man
Then, hush thy beartless cry.
As it the weakness of the water could
Deprive the soul of sacramental good! True Wisdom loves the word " obey,"

True Wisdoms loves the word "nocy,"
And dowing hearts but live to pray,
Believing Christ as true;
Safe in His arms, thou mother mild,
With hope baptismal place they child;
And doubt not He will do
A work regen rate in that infant soul,
Baptizing asture with divine control. Henceforward, as a Priest and King, Henceforward, as a Friest and King,
Thy babe becomes a sacred thing,
An heir of grace and glory;
Mother I to whom such charge is given,
Now rear it for that Throne in heaven
Scripture unveils before thee;
So discipline the dawning mind and will,
That each some priesthood anto God may fill.

# WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date. Date to design of the			1st Lesson		2nd Lesson	
		Sam Serve and Passer	M,	Nu. 23,	24.		
	15,		E,	2 Sam.		Acts	
T	" 16,		{ M, E,	66	4.	Acts James	13.
W		ing maken enter and		44.70	7.	Acts 1 Peter	
T	" 18,		{ M, E,	1817	9,	Acts 1 Peter	2.
F	11 19.	fine chiest research with	{ M. E,		11.	Acts 1 Peter	3.
3	* 20,	******************	{ M, E,	44	13,	Acts 1 Peter	17.
F	21,	3RD SUND. AFT. EASTER.	{ M.			Acts 1 Peter	18.

### SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER APRIL 14, 1850. (By the Rev. G. F. Townsend, M. A.)

THE EPISTLE -- 1 Peter ii. 19-25 .- It is very difficult to realize, in a professedly Christian country, the variety of difficulties and dangers which must have accompanied the first reception of the Gospel. The tidings of salvation were proclaimed by the Apostles to all orders, classes, and conditions of men. They were announced in the palaces of kings; in the schools of philosophers, in the meetings of national assemblies. They must have been discussed in the council-chambers of legislators, and at the tables of the rich and learned; while they reached also the ears of the simple, and afforded subjects of meditation to the thoughtful and unpretending. The Apostles appear to have made converts in every cank of society.-There were none too exalted, and none too depressed to be exempt from the ray of the Sun of Righteousness, The purpled ruler, the wealthy Magician, the unate of Cæsar's palace, the poor slave, bound hand Taith, and were admitted to the Church of Christ.— ter of King's College, Toronto—and in Nova Scotia secrating them is not of ancient date. Christian at the trouble of procuring an Act to settle that The convert of every rank was exposed, on his recepfrom his peculiar place and position in society. The do good, and fully developed carries along with it the rised by Scripture, but not churchyards, which have on another part of the burial-ground, has been adopthe Church. tion of the Gospel, to difficulties and dangers, arising domestic of the palace might fear the power of his imperial master; the philosopher, the ridicule of his Sanious of the world.

By buttresses, greater strength is obtained, without a proportionate increase of expense, but they should not be employed merely for ornative and the butter and th companions; the rich man, the sacrifice of his wealth; the Saviour of the world.

It retained the outward profession, and the appearance the similarity of his designs to those of our own restions appointed by Jehovah, while all godliness, spi- Though the journey of the latter has been delayed, take place when the civil law prohibits them. But it nothing is left but the bare church, witness, for inoritually, and adherence to the law, had departed from and a dispensation of Providence has for the present comes into action, whether the civil law operates or stance, St. Clement Danes in the Strand, and St. Mar- of their kind. Care should be taken in all Churches that He loved his Sheep as to give his life for them. spire a faith that will realize "that those that be with tion of the church: hence, when the interest of the ther be neglected nor sacrificed. He speaks of his approaching sacrifice, and at the same time declares his divinity, by his perfect know- of that day sustains many who would otherwise feel ledge of the Father. The adviseign of the Centiles ledge of the Father. The admission of the Gentiles discouraged; nor can we think it will be long delayed fact, it is so dispensed with, when it can no longer be Church; in whatever light it be correctly viewed, in- by those persons who have bestowed much study on into the Church is predicted in the prophecy, that in -for if there is a common ground where a unity of used as a place of interment. some future day there would be one fold, under one action can be decided on, it will certainly be found, as 9. Although consecration of burial-grounds be in upon the middle of the square the bodies can be piously 5. Ground Plan.—A perfect Church consists of Shepherd. The Church on the last Sunday, instruction of the Colonies, in the religious strict accordance with all the better and holier feel- removed, as daily happens in other places. All desire a chancel, nave, containing a Font of stone, vestry, ted the young and newly admitted Christians, how education of her children. they should imitate Christ, in a resurrection from sin unto holiness. On this Sunday the shepherds of the flock are instructed how to imitate their great Shepherd. These passages are peculiarly suitable to the present season, when the completion of the great work of the Good Shepherd is commemorated in the resurrection and ascension of Christ.

# LETTER. (From the Halifax Church Times.)

admitted. Every enlightened Government deems it a tablishment a supreme control over the popular edu- mit a few seasonable words, in the hope of restoring ceased legally to be a burial ground. it must be confessed is not by any means a perfect system, but being based upon religion, is much pre-ferable to the former, while it harmonises with that principle of liberty of conscience which leads men to

We are of those who consider that education without religion is no guarantee for national virtue or national improvement. It does not operate to implant the fear of God, and it prepares mankind for every excess of national as well as individual folly and crime. One might suppose that the example of France would deter any other people from following in her footsteps. There a merely secular education has prevailed as a national system, and the demoralization is almost complete: and if it has not been consummated, it appears to be owing to the small amount of religion which percolates, as it were, through the infidel mass, tolerated, though laughed at by the majority of the nation. But although the evils of this Godless system have become so painfully developed in France, that the Government is desirous to compromise with the religious principle, thus acknowledging its potency, but seemingly unable to restore it to its renovating influence upon the heart of the nation—it is no less true that the Government of England do give a countenance at home and in her dependencies, to the schemes of those, who, whatever may be their motives of action, seek to banish religious instruction from the halls of education. Godless colleges in Ireland, and encouragement to Godless education in England, give the tone to similar principles in the Colonies, and set them in motion to pervade the body politic with the seeds of disaffection and infidelity.

At first view it must be confessed that the reasoning of the advocates of merely secular education, some of whom scout the idea of being opposed to religious instruction, appears very plausible. Their great desire is to harmonise a general system of education. They give little heed to the result of that harmony upon those in whose behalf the institution is intended to work. If they can merge all denominational prejudices in one grand co-operative scheme, it does not matter to them the' it should banish from the youthful mind all sense of a belief that the incalculation of religious truth is a public duty. Their inclinations are so much in favour of their scheme, as to overcome their religious convictions, and rather than risk its being frustrated, they are prepared to abolish the Bible altogether, and every form of peayer from their seminaries. Their doctrinal charity is thus only equalled by their philanthropy, which includes the whole human family in the warm embrace of their irreligious philosophy. They think they are able to communicate knowledge without giving glory to that Being from whom it emanates, and may well fear the consequences of their presump-

This species of progressive enlightenment, has the bulwark of religious education, and the life and strength infinite value. of the cause. We find it in the Colonies, represented by the ultra progressists, and those who are seeking it violetes the Legislative faith with King's College, churches were indeed devoted to God, and consecrated point.

beathen lord. The persons to whom St. Peter adaroused. The Church in Nova Scotia and the Church is unless there is a very strong reason to the contrary. the wall, above the level of the outer ground, to presecration was gradually adopted, and more especially ever, however necessary and holy, and the parish is unless there is a very strong reason to the contrary.

dresses this portion of his Epistle, appear to have been in Canada, have common complaint, in the wanton in- because it began to be believed that they would de- threatened with a continuance of the great evil it now 3. Construction.—A grave and substantial structure. in this latter situation. They were represented as vasion of their rights by the Legislature. Nor is there rive a more perfect security by setting them apart suffers, in being without any place of public worship. ture should be studied before ornament; and the in this latter situation. They were represented as Christian servants and slaves; who were exposed to persecution and suffering at the hands of their heathen masters. The Apostle exhorts them to patience unmasters. The Aposto causting and to a consistent perseverance part of those who should be found shoulder to shouls religion to the penalty of the law, in separating by a tions, it deserves kind treatment and full evidence that acts of divine worship should be considered before the der their amictions, and to a considered service and head of the sufferings of der, and front to foe, whenever her privileges are atin well doing. The remembrance of the remembrance o Christ is placed belove them as a constant a tain the whole sum and substance of the Gospel. The willing to observe, and open to the belief, upon subcause of Christ's suffering is declared; "He suffered stantial evidence, of a settled design to "down with separates the assigned portion of land by holy prayer templated church, which may, it is believed, be placed celebrated. Every thing about a Church should be "He bare our sins her even to the ground." There is warning also and benediction from all common and profane uses to more advantage in the middle of the square, it is as solid as the nature of the material will readily adin our place, and in our place, and in our place, and in the induce of the square, it is as sold as the latter of the induce of the square, it is as sold as those sufferings is declared also; "that we, being dead principles, disunited in their exertions, captious towards for a burial-ground, or place of sepulchre, for the inthose superings is declared also, the dead; and that the same ought so to larged, viz, remove a few bodies with decent reve- congregation will allow of it, and where there is some unto sin, should live unto righteousness." The death one another. It is in the power of the Church, as says unto sin, should the unto righted states.

and sacrifice of Christ will avail nothing, unless there is a sincere renunciation of the sins which caused those is a sincere renunciation of the sincer

### [We have been requested to publish the following:] TO THE PARISHIONERS

ST. JAMES'S PARISH, TORONTO.

set apart, with prayers and sacerdotal benedictions, any one ever dream that hecause the parish church ments of divine gifts and privileges in spirit and in the Church; for then every the parish church ments of divine gifts and privileges in spirit and in the Church; for then every truth, go beyond those of the Jewish people. Often seek their eternal happiness according to their natural bias, or their received interpretation of the Word of surrection. There were, however, no dormitories or it might cover many graves, and require the removal of the word of the wo

> when some relaxations began to be introduced. First, formed Christian. Hence : churches were built on the graves of the martyrs;

They were considered sacred things, and the penalty about five thousand only were in hand .- Now it is temptation which the cemeteries offered to the covetous but it is equally true that, in the present times, it same features in every country. In France it is re- and superstitious: the former were eager to possess could not be raised without much difficulty, for the presented by Red Republicanism and Socialism. In themselves of the splendid ornaments deposited with parishioners have had already to build two churches, England the principle is at work in conjunction with the bodies of the rich; the latter to obtain relics, both of which have been destroyed, at an expense of

their unhallowed ends. In Canada it annuls the Charat present; and, consequently, the custom of con- ful whether a proper title could be given, they were noise.

sufferings: The power of sin must be subdued, before shall be respected, whether she make the demand in tion, in regard to churchyards; and it is subject to leased; if it be devoted, or, what is the same thing, able nature should be avoided. the forgiveness of sin can be secured. The Church Canada or or in Nova Scotia—"AND NOT TILL THEN." three important limitations. First: the civil law of its proceeds to be devoted to rebuilding the church, In new settlements it is often better to build in the long veness of side and the contract of the Gospel of Till then will her enemies make sport with her divithe day, and points out the sufferings of that Good sions, take advantage of her weakness, and strive with city have lately forbidden (on account of the health coming a depository for the dead, it is altogether a frequently happens that the Church first erected is Shepherd who gave his life for the sheep.

The Gospen — St. John x. 11—16. — Our blessed Lord addresses these words to the Pharisees. He

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ings of our nature, - and is taught us by the example the ground to be preserved, if there be a possibility of tower or belicote, and porch or porches. If large it of God's servants in all ages, who assigned peculiar building the church otherwise. But if it be found will have aisles, and in some cases transepts. places where the bodies of the saints may rest in impossible, from inability or disinclination, the ground The chancel is the part in which the Communion or the effects of such consecration, to a superstitious | the meaning of the word.

because the churches were all within towns and cities. have, in general, no other site than the churchyard. 2. The laws against burying in cities and in churches manner, for public worship-nor, I believe, has it ever 2. The laws against burying in cities and in churches been made a question in any parish. It would, indid, that our children will finish, what we have begun?

If another entrance for the congregation is required did, that our children will finish, what we have begun? Pagan Emperors, for several ages after Constantine | deed, be an indignity to the dead, as well as the living, the Great. Every city and village had a burial-place to permit graves to obstruct the building or enlargewithout the gates, or near the entrance; and so it ment of churches. Such a thought can never be encontinued till about the sixth and seventh centuries, tertained, even for a moment, by a sincere and well in-

11. When the law prohibits the inhabitants of a next, Kings and Emperors and eminent men began parish from burying any longer in their churchyard, occasionally to be buried in the porches of churches; it is found that the parishioners hasten to remove the and at length, and after a long interval, people were bodies of their friends to a fitter place; and if there allowed to be interred close to the church or under its be any that are unable to do so, they should be aswalls, but not within the church; then, leave was sisted by the parochial authorities; for it is found by given to bury Kings, Bishops, and founders of churches, experience that when a churchyard ceases to be a place within the church; and in the ninth century the of interment, it is less carefully attended to,-the whole matter was left to the discretion of the Bishops. graves are trampled upon, and become flat, -the head-Still, public opinion, as well as the law, were against stones are defaced, and the tombs fall into ruin. Now, ourying in churches or cities; and, being considered it will not be contended that those who have with rengurious to health, it made slow progress. But in verent care removed their beloved ones from a churchhe thirteenth century, when it came to be believed yard where burying is no longer allowed, to another that it was of great benefit to the soul to be buried in cemetery more safe and convenient, have less affection or trear the church, the dying became eager to gain for their dead than some of their neighbours, who leave this privilege, and at length it was generally conceded. their dead exposed, as they may be, to the chance of 3. A return to ancient usage is reviving; and in indignity. On the contrary, their affection is shewn most of the large towns in Europe the people are at in a more rational and becoming manner: all their present prohibited from burying within the walls, and dead are again brought together, and deposited in ompelled to have cemeteries in the fields or adjacent ground which promises, from its locality, never again to be disturbed.

4. But, although burying-places were compelled in 12. These general principles and limitations apply ancient times to be without the cities, they were pro- to the present state of the parish of St. James. At ected from robbery, violence, and indignity, by severe the more early meetings of the Vestry, after the delaws and canons. The old Roman law was particus struction of the cathedral by fire, it was found that there is no desecration. larly severe in punishing injuries and abuses offered twelve or fifteen thousand pounds would be required o the bodies, monaments, and sepulchres of the dead. to build a new church worthy of the city, and that was death or transportation. This severity continued quite true that the difference, viz., nine or ten thouunder Christian Kings and Emperors, because of the sand pounds, could be raised by the congregation; dissenting prejudices, attacking the Church, the great which were considered, by the weak and ignorant, of not less, I believe, than twenty thousand pounds,— This naturally induced the Vestry to look around for

alludes to the state of the Jewish Church at this period. nial Dioceses: and here we are led to remark upon principal cities and towns of the Mother Country. 8. Second: so far as in us lies. This limitation pelled relaxations, from time to time, or enactments is not desirable to bestow much expense upon wood of unshaken attachment to the ordinances and institu- pected Diocesan, on behalf of King's College, Windsor. accords with the law, so far as that no burials can for the benefit of the living, till, in many instances, churches, inasmuch as they are in their nature temporal control of the living accords with the law, so far as that no burials can for the benefit of the living accords with the law, so far as that no burials can for the benefit of the living accords with the law, so far as that no burials can for the benefit of the living accords with the law, so far as that no burials can for the benefit of the living accords with the law, so far as that no burials can for the benefit of the living accords with the law, so far as that no burials can for the benefit of the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law, so far as the living accords with the law accords it. The people were tinged with corrupt practices, laid him upon a bed of sickness, soon we trust to re- not, so soon as the bishop is convinced that farther tin's in the Fields. Yet no charge of desceration has that their appearance shall indicate the purpose for with the idolatry of the love of money, and with a cover, it may be hoped that the two Prelates will meet interments may injure the living, by creating or protendency to irreligion. The priesthood and the in the Mother Country, and together prosecute the moting disease. The third limitation regards the thing was done with reverence and decency, and to them from the places of worship of other bodies of rulers were guilty of receiving gifts, and indulged objects of their respective and self-denying missions. rights of the church, which is the principal object in constitute sacrilege there must be neglect, irreverence professed christians. The subsequent recommendain every sin. Our Lord describes the carelessness of The cause of religious education is one in behalf of all churchyards; and to her requirements and neces or intentional indignity. The cathedral of St. Paul tions are framed in part with a view to the attainment their superintendence of the people; and their dere- which every Christian must feel it an honour to be en- sities every thing else must give way. The church- covers the whole of the ancient burying-ground and of these objects. lictions in the spiritual offices assigned to them. He gaged. It needs but an unity of sentiment, and an yard is merely an appendage to the church; and its nobody complains, for, though it be a natural feeling 4. STYLE.—Some variety of the Gothic style is declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares that He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares the He is Himself the He is Himself the Good Shepherd; and declares the He is Himself the He

volves no case of desecration or of sacrilige. If built the subject, and have a practical acquaintance with it. peace, and be preserved from all indignities, while may be leased without any apprehension of desecration, table is placed; the nave the part in which the contheir souls are safely kept in the hands of their Creator, for, to speak of desecration when the land is thus de- gregation assemble, when there are no aisles, the aisles -we must take heed not to carry our good feelings, voted to the glory of God, is totally to misunderstand are the side portion added to the nave and sometimes

Mr Dear Brethren,—It is to be regretted, that, or pernicious extent, or deem it equal to the consecration of a church. It is therefore no indignity, much no occasion to be at any great expense in erecting a by pillars; transcepts are (as it were) the arms of a THE BISHOP OF TORONTO'S PASTORAL James, by fire, last April, measures were not more less a desecration, to remove dead bodies with decent church. For they argue, that God may be as sinspeedily taken to rebuild a new Church, worthy of care and reverence from a locality found inconvenient cerely worshipped in a building of clay or of timber, upright portion of the cross. this rising city; because the delay and frequent to one more becoming. No one thought it a desecra- as in the most gorgeous cathedral. Now this may meetings of the Vestry on the subject have produced tion or indignity to remove Gen. Brock's body from not only be true, but proper, when the people are poor proportion observed in the best ancient and modern The importance of national education is generally differences of opinion, and something of irritation.

One of the bastions of Fort George, to place it below and unable to build any thing better, but it involves a English Churches, may be from three to three-and-a-Now, a want of unanimity in this matter is very the monument on the Queenston Heights, erected to great error when sought to be applied to a community half times the breadth of the nave. This includes the much to be deplored; more especially, as all the pa- his honour. Nor have I and others been guilty of an like this. The uniform practice of Christians through its people. Various causes, however, in various countries, have contributed to beget an opinion, that it is equally anxious to do every thing in their power for dead from St. James's churchyard, to the new cemeunsafe and unwise to give to any Ecclesiastical Es- its accomplishment. Permit me, therefore, to sub- tery. It became our duty to do so, the moment it quently according to their faith. And that this is in those which have not, it should be from eight to ten their duty is manifest from Scriptural example and the feet in breadth, its length will depend on the accomcation. The strength of this opinion has led in some harmony; for till this be done, we shall not be in a 10. In England there are at least ten thousand annals of the Church. Solomon's Temple was built modation it is intended to afford, but should be never countries to an extraction of the religious element al- position to make the great and united effort necessary parishes. Each parish has its church, and many of exceedingly rich and magnificent, at the immediate less than nine feet. burying places within the cities or villages during the of many bodies, that this was desecrating such bodies? their children. Hence many of the most renowned aisles, or over the north or south porch, or stand first three centuries of the Christian era. In this respect, the Roman law was exceedingly strict, and processidered.—Besides, most men desire the church to and exhausted the means of several generations. The best appearance. When at the west, as in most English and exhausted the means of several generations. hibited the burying in cities to every rank and station cover their graves, and when this cannot be done, to first promoters had little regard to cost, they gave glish Churches, it is of the same breadth externally as whatsoever. Now, as Christians obeyed implicitly remove them with pious reverence to another part of freely what God had given them, and expected their the nave of the Church; that is including buttresses, the law under which they lived in all things, innocent the burial-ground is perfectly consistent with the most successors to do the same, till the building was comand indifferent, they neither did nor could, during this period, bury their dead in or around their churches; where it otherwise, no new this period, bury their dead in or around their church could ever be built or enlarged; for parishes is because our faith has waxed feeble.

Their burying-places were, therefore, without the To the re-building or enlarging of a parish church, St. James, it will not do to make it of less dimensions, cities, being either monuments erected above ground; therefore, as the most important and necessary paroor more frequently caves, vaults, and catacombs in the chial object, every other thing connected with the unite the congregation, -nor ought it to be so plain fields under ground. In times of persecution, these churchyard must yield. For this the site or church cemeteries, or vaults, and caves, were also used as plot was originally given. The burying of the dead have lost. If our means are at present insufficient for places of worship, in which Christians could meet in is a secondary object, and must not be allowed to hinits completion, why not build a portion of the magnider or stand in the way of providing, in a becoming ficent plan that has been adopted, and in a few years in the west of the south entrance, do something more, and trust in faith as our Fathers

17. The writer of these remarks is entitled to a sometimes has a porch. hearing, and therefore to recommend them to the serious perusal of every one of the parishioners of the and is unadvisable in this country, because the most parish of St. James. He was against devoting the frequent winds are from the west during the colder ground along King-street, to rebuild the church or part of the year. It is likewise customary to have an cathedral, and offered to be one of thirty or forty to entrance for the clergy on the south side of the chanerect it, but was not supported. He was then compelled to yield to the conviction, that in the present circumstances and state of mind of the parishioners, foundation may be fully adequate to the height and the rebuilding of the church cannot be accomplished size of the structure, and that it should be well drained. without the assistance to be derived from the proceeds A foundation should likewise be laid for the Font, and of the ground. Had he supposed that to put it to a drain carried from it to the main drain. If the soil this sacred use was a desecration he would not have wants firmness, the walls may often be better secured consented; but it is no desecration of this or of any from partial settlement by spreading the footing on ground to be devoted to the building up of the House each side, than by deepening the foundation. In now replace those along King-street destroyed by the for the foundation, in preference to any other material. fire, with the ruins of the cathedral, and ask with the The foundation not to be of brick where stone can be Prophet, "Is it time for you to dwell in your ceiled nouses, and this house lie waste?" Were every member of the congregation to reflect seriously on this, the land to have an open paved drain running round brick means of rebuilding would not be long wanting.

18. In fine : let the Vestry consider the whole mat- from the foundation. ter calmly and dispassionately, and if the Church can be built and the ground preserved—let it be so. But drier, and may be applied to various uses. The baseif this cannot be done, devote the rents of the ground ment may be arched over; or if wood be employed, to the sacred purpose of rebuilding the House of God, the joists of the ground floor should not exceed twelve that we may again worship therein; for, in doing so, inches in distance from each other.

I remain, my dear Brethren, Your affectionate Diocesan, JOHN TORONTO.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CHURCH in respect to fire, if such a plan could be adopted in BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH in this country : and at all events the areas, where the SOCIETY, IN REGARD TO CHURCHES stoves are intended to stand, should be paved. If the AND THEIR PRECINCTS.

but with regard to population rather than to space .- should at all events not be made of wood. In some 5. In regard to the consecration of burial-grounds, help. They saw that by leasing some lots the re- It should be accessible by carriage ways, but not so cases the support of the pulpit should be fixed before much misconception appears to exist, in the minds of quired sum might be raised, and although every mem- near to principal thoroughfares, foundries, &c., either the floor is laid. If the Church is a wooden building personal advancement through popular prejudices, who great numbers of well-disposed and intelligent persons. ber of the vestry wished to retain the land, they came in towns or in villages, as to be likely, either immemake the Church the chief object of attack, and strive We have seen that many ages elapsed before burial- to the conclusion, though with great reluctance, that diately or at a distant period, to subject the service of the cold. first to weaken it, as the surest means to accomplish grounds were established around churches, as they are there was no other alternative; and as it was doubt- the Church, even on week days, to be disturbed by 9. Walls.—In the construction of the walls du-

When practicable, sites adjacent to the church, for thickness should be never less than fourteen inches. a Parsonage and its premises, and for a school-house When covered externally with stone, or constructed

secured merely by having the arches of the windows

to the chancel, for the accommodation of a larger con-

together, and in others to an approach thereto, and to rebuild a church, which may remain through ages a them have had churches more than a thousand years. command of God, and Christians having this all-preominational system of teaching. The latter, monument to our piety, and an ornament to the city During that long period these churches have, no doubt, vailing authority before them, have frequently in their examples is on the north side of the chancel, and opens been several times renewed and enlarged, as they fell churches and cathedrals surpassed the Temple itself into it by a door, but it must not be made to open I From the first ages, Christians have had places into decay, and the population increased; but did as far in size, beauty and costliness, as their endow. within the alter rails. It should not be made by a

16. In regard to the restoration of the Church of ception of a bell; or a smaller tower is erected against one of the aisles, if any.

The principal entrance to English Parish Churches is on the south side, wherever the ground will admit of it; and at the distance of one of two windows from either near a pillar or in the middle passage.

If another entrance for the congregation is required An entrance by the west is much less frequent:

6. Foundation .- Care should be taken that the

f God. Contrast the magnificent buildings which irregular or doubtful soils, concrete is recommended procured, because the former is more liable to be injured by frost. It is an approved practice in Engor stone Churches, in addition to the covered drain 7. BASEMENT .- A basement story renders churches

8. FLOOR.—In laying the floor, if the Church is surrounded by a burying ground, allowance should be made for the future rise of the soil. All passages and open spaces within the Church are in England paved with square tiles or with stone; and it would be safer apparatus for warming or ventilating the church is intended to extend under the floor, this should be done 1. SITE. The Site of a Church should be central; at the time of laying it. The space under the Font

rability should be first regarded. If of brick the Windsor. It is iniquitous, even when it professes to for holy purposes, from the beginning, because authoeighteen inches thick. By buttresses, greater strength

grounds or churchyards till long after they had been time a cry of desecration has been got up, as if it were cepting in rare cases in crowded towns. In this, as in ment. If slate can be procured, a horizontal course the poor servant, the anger and cruelty of his irritated last consequence of the dead,—and then consacribe to a sacrilege to disturb a single grave for any purpose whatbers of the walls should be of larger proportions than is customary, and may without objection appear in-

and durability should be most regarded. If there are take occasion in bidding you for a season a respectful already in existence, of the Divine institution of our not horizontal tie beams at the foot of the principal and affectionate farewell, to express their deep sence. Church. By what other theory can we account for rafters, great care should be taken that the cross tie of the great benefits conferred upon the Congregation the stability of our beloved sister in the neighbouring in Theology, but for all the purposes for which it was esbeams, collar beams, braces, kingposts, &c., (accord- of St. James's, by your Lordship's zealous and perse- Republic at the present moment, than that she is a tablished ing to the style adopted) shall be substantial, and well vering efforts to promote their spiritual and temporal legitimate branch of that God-founded corporation to braced together; otherwise the trusses will have a welfare, during the many years you have been their which, and to which alone, was the promise made,—
Royal Charter, may be comprised under the following tendency to spread and thrust out the walls. Accor- Rector. ding to English practice the distance of the trusses never exceeds ten feet; and neither joists nor rafters are placed ration and respect, the same benevolence and energy more than twelve inches apart in the clear,

permitted to appear internally; and with proper ceive that these invaluable qualities have lost nothing She is a breakwater (so to speak) to "the madmanagement may be made highly ornamental. Iron of their force, when they see your Lordship at great ness of the people." As a writer in our conmanagement may be made highly ornamental. Iron of their force, when they see your Lordship at great ness of the people. As a writer in our conquired of the professors, not even belief in the existence is not suitable for the external covering of the roof, as personal sacrifice, proceeding to England for the purious The Calendar well remarks—"There is of God, there is nothing in the Act, to prevent infidely, it is liable to rust partially, lead is likewise liable to pose of advancing by your disinterested exertions the nothing in the Liturgy to foster popular agitation. blister with the heat and consequently to admit the great object of procuring the foundation in Upper \* \* \* Our clergy do not ask that a divine blessing nicious principles, from being entrusted with the instrucwet. Slate is frequently employed in England, and Canada of a University, in connection with the United may accompany the word to be spoken in season by can now be procured in this country. Battlements Church of England and Ireland. have not as yet been adopted with success in this country; as they retain the snow, and cause it when melting to sink into the walls."

cently built by the most esteemed English architects, labours have been unceasingly directed. on which the sides of the roof form an equilateral triangle with the breadth.

11. CHIMNEYS .- Chimneys may be carried up the walls in buttresses wherever it is practicable; but they should not be concealed in pinnacles or crosses or other ornaments, nor be brought out through the roofridge where it can be avoided. Where brought out, they may with proper care be rendered ornamental of the opening of the chimney top should be as thin as friends, which you confer upon me in this Address, burning all to-day with an intemperate heat, higher importance as the education of our youth.

To confine to one particular place the means of a higher mossible, to allow the smoke to pass off readily. without disguising their actual character. The edge possible, to allow the smoke to pass off readily.

12. WINDOWS .- The windows should be fewer and tion; as well as to prevent the attention of the congregation from being distracted by external objects.

The influence thus exercised can scarcely land, so late in life, I am full of hope. The Church be overrated. It breaks out visibly in smaller things. Their form will depend on the style of architecture adopted. The best mode of opening is to have a contract of the Diocese has responded most nobly to my apportion of the window made to turn on horizontal peal; and I feel persuaded that thousands and tens Connecticut, from deference to Churchmen,—and in ties were established, and we cannot doubt that Canada pivots. It will be found convenient to place tin or of thousands of warm hearts in the United Kingdom greater matters is always in action. The fixed creed will, at no very distant day, number a population far copper gutters at the bottom of each compartment of will evince the most generous sympathy in our cause, of the Church—its settled Liturgy—its decent and the windows; and pipes of the same material connected when the wrongs we have suffered are placed before reverent forms—its educated Ministry, and its tone lege were to cease operations as to its literary and philosowith the gutters, to carry off the moisture which con- them.

cel separated from the nave by an arch; and except so unanimously recorded their opinion and belief, that anchorage, and becomes to those around it a witness and lower shan the rest of the Church. This is the Truth and dishonour the Saviour. Such an avowal, of society it exists continual influence. Throughout almost invariable practice in England, and is recom- and so universally expressed, will not only raise the the States, it ranks amongst its members those who, nor less than nine feet in length.

space for the accommodation of the clergy upon pub- we can do all things. lic occasions, and in which any clergyman may take his place who is not officiating at the altar or in the Toronto, 9th April, 1850. ulpit, and in some cases affording room for the choir; and 3rd of an open space of at least five feet between both, for the ready access of the communicants to the Lords Table, for the approach of candidates for confirmation, and for other purposes. When so arranged the chancel may have one step at its entrance, and another at the end of the space for the Clergy and alter rails standing upon the highest. The Communion Table may likewise stand on a raised platform within the the rails. In a succession of steps, each shorld be fully one foot in width.

( To be concluded in our next. ) SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY,	Mattin	Even
St. Paul's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M. A., Assis. Min. Rev. J. G. D. McKenze, B. A., Incum Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent Rev. Stephen Lett, LL. D., Incumbent Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum. Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assis. Min. Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assis. Min.	11 "	61 14

\* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of Si James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congrega-tion of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity. † In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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

# Notice to Postmasters and others.

We have received several returned papers lately. without either the name or address of the party who returned them. It is impossible to know where they come from, or whose paper to stop, and cannot be a sufficient excuse for non-payment; and persons who are in any arrears will be charged the full time until all dues

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, APRIL 11, 1850.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD BISHOP.

Yesterday forenoon, our venerable and beloved Diocesan took his departure for Great Britain, on his important mission in the cause of Christian education.

So early as nine o'clock, A.M., a considerable number of our most respectable citizens assembled on the Jewish captives, down by the cold stream of Babylon, the wharf at which the steamboat for Rochester lay, a report having prevailed that his Lordship was to leave at that hour. The America, however, waiting THE CONSERVATIVE QUALITIES OF EPISCOPACY. for the arrival of the Eclipse from Hamilton, did not start till near twelve o'clock.

Though fine, the morning was rather cold; but, notwithstanding, a large concourse of what without United States, during the present century. Like the exaggeration we may term the elite of Toronto, and great Earl of Chatham, this distinguished man may its vicinity, remained to bid adieu to one so deservedly dear to them.

o'clock, and there held an extempore levee, if we American Republic to its very centre. may use the expression. Churchmen of all ranks, from the Chief Justice Robinson down to the toilbronzed artisan, thronged around their good Bishop, the estimate formed by an experienced statesman of to express their heartfelt wishes that he might be favoured with a propitious voyage, and a safe return

to the scene of his multiform and onerous duties. On the sailing of the America, his Lordship was greeted with three cheers; the energy and enthusiasm of which, demonstrated equally the hold which he had upon the affections of the community, and the strong sense which they entertained of the righteous-

tokens of regard which accompanied his departure.

the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

They have witnessed with feelings of sincere admi-

(Signed) J. B. MACAULAY, J. B. ROBINSON, FREDERICK WIDDER, Requested by the resolution of the Vestry | peddling lecturers throughout the land." to present their address. Toronto, April 9th 1850.

derives peculiar interest from its reference to my past and leaving all behind them waste and bare, even education, appears no less injudicious and impolitic, than labours among you, for nearly half a century, as those amongst her pastors have been free, who, from unjust. A country of such immense extent, and increas-Rector of this large Parish and Bishop of the Diocese. and heat of the sun in summer, and the cold and the glare of the snow in winter. For similar reasons they should be altogether over the heads of the congrega-

13. CHANCEL .- Every Church should have a chan- Upper Canada, true to the faith of their fathers, have madness of the angry waves, one bark holds its where the Church is very small it should be narrower to separate religion from education is to betray the for fixedness and truth. On the general character mended by various reasons; the principal of which is character of my Diocese throughout the Christian from position and superior education, must ultimately

A perfect chancel consists, lst of the sanctuary your earnest prayers, and entreat for their continuor presbytery, in which the Lord's Table stands, and lance. Without prayer to God, we can expect no which is generally enclosed with a low rail; 2nd of a prosperous issue to our labours; but with His help

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

Amongst other pleasing upon the departure of our Diocesan, we could not office of the Society, Albany Chambers, it was reof Upper Caneda College, in presenting a Latin Share from two pence to one penny, so as to equalize address to their Principal, F. W. Barron, Esq., M.A., the rate according to a uniform principal throughout. praying to be allowed to witness the departure of his Choir; and in all cases there should be at least two Lordship, and publicly testify their reverence and steps at the commencement of the Sanctuary, the filial respect for one who has always been the steady friend of the College. From unavoidable circumstances, the address was only presented late on Tuesday afternoon; and the Principal, much to the regret of the scholars, did not feel himself warranted, on such short notice, in granting their request.

The petitions of which his Lordship is the bearer are signed by 11,731 persons-a vast proportion of whom are heads of families.

REVIVALISM.

The following sensible remarks we take from the ages of the Christian Guardian. They are copied y the editor from some American publication, and eceive his warm approbation. We are glad to find at the more sensible of the Methodist denomination re beginning to perceive the pernicious effect of the distracted meeting and revival system. We commend the extract to the editor of the Canada Christian Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, was

Our want of faith in the ordinary means of grace seems to me a most prolific source of evil. Formerly, and perin the winter as a matter of course, in the summer no one dreamed of such a thing. Hence, extraordinary means dreamed of such a thing. Hence, extraordinary means were chiefly depended upon for accessions to the Church; and woe to the preacher who failed to procure foreign help, or other attractions, for protracted meetings in the winter. In the management of these matters, brethren went to gross extremes: gross excesses were permitted. What now are the consequences? Why, the period of revivals has well uigh passed away!

The truth is: the human mind cannot bear a long-continued powerful excitement on any sphicet without danger.

nued powerful excitement on any subject, without danger tinued powerful excitement on any subject, without danger to its health and freedom, One extreme begets another. Cataleptic ecstasy is often followed by languor and depression. In proportion as the swelling tide rolls up, and is thrown out far upon the beach, so is the retreat and usb-sidence of the refluent waters. The ship that careers so gidence to the toward to the same and t widely on the towering tempest wave, is anon pitched head foremost, into the trough of the sea, and thoroughly drenched in the salt billows. In the soul's dream, as well as in the subsequent fact, the seven years of plenty were followed by seven years of famine. Analogies of this kind

So in religious matters: how many are there who rush rom one extreme of feeling to another !- with Paul, in the third heaven, or like ---, in the Castle of Despair. At one time, they are up among the clouds; at ano with harps hanging on the willow."

Last week, we briefly chronicled the decease of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, one of the most illustrious names which adorned the political history of the whose walls so often re-echoed with his eloquence His Lordship, who looked remarkably well and in having shortly before his death delivered a fervid excellent spirits, arrived at the wharf about eleven oration on the question which is convulsing the

> The following paragraph from this striking speech is of peculiar interest to Churchmen, as expressing the stability of the Catholic Church, in an age when give it the widest circulation. mere human institutions are succumbing to the power of a feverish spirit of change. Mr. Calhoun, having referred to the "ecclesiastical cords" by which the Union is in part bound together, and which have been riven asunder by what he called "the explosive effect of slavery agitation," proceeded to observe :-

"The first of these cords which snapped under its exness of the cause he is about to plead in the Mother Country. Altogether, the scene was most gratifying, and the Bishop appeared sensibly affected by the it together are broke, and its unity gone. They now form separate churches; and instead of that feeling of attach- cognized religion as the proper foundation and attendant The several congregations of the city presented The several congregations of the city presented which was formerly felt, they are now arrayed into two which was formerly felt, they are now arrayed into two which was formerly felt, they are now arrayed into two hostile bodies, engaged in litigation about what was formerly their common property.

The several congregations of the city presented which was formerly felt, they are now arrayed into two leges as integral parts of the University, and for a particular to the most provided for the incorporation of the several colleges as integral parts of the University, and for a particular to the most provided for the incorporation of the several colleges as integral parts of the University, and for a particular to the most provided for the incorporation of the several colleges as integral parts of the University, and for a particular to the most provided for the incorporation of the several colleges as integral parts of the University, and for a particular to the most provided for the incorporation of the several colleges as integral parts of the University, and for a particular to the most provided for the university, and for a particular to the most particu to his mission. We can this week only afford space merly their common property.

vent the rising of the damp. Ends of timber should not be lodged in the walls, as it renders them liable to rot.

In the vestry and nembers of St. James so the largest and most respectable of the denominations: that of the Presbyterians is not entirely snapped, and the several colleges that may agree to the measure, and one of the largest and most respectable of the denominations: that of the Presbyterians is not entirely snapped, will probably appear in our next impression.

Although the Trustee's of Queen's College, anxious to but some of its strands have given way:

In the case of frame Churches, the principal tim- To the Honourable and Right Revd. four great Protestant denominations which remains unbroken and entire."

James's Church, Toronto, being assembled on the eve weigh well the force of the above-mentioned fact, ing a union of colleges on Christian or equitable princi-We invite the candid truth-seeking dissenter to 10. Roor.—In the construction of the roof, strength of your Lerdships intended departure for England, of your Lerdships intended departure for England, of your Lerdships intended departure for England, furnishing, as it does, an additional proof to the many ples, and the roof the country ples, and the roof and time of the country calling for additional seats of learning, they have, on already in existence, of the Divine institution of our try calling for additional seats of learning. "Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the heads: world!

of character, constantly displayed in a wider field sinse salutary influence which the Church is quietly exer-The timbers of the roof may to a great extent be your Lordship's elevation to the See: and they permay accompany the word to be spoken in season by some itinerant lecturer, come to enlighten the dark 2. Another objection is, that while the Act thus banminds of the villagers with the latest discoveries in ishes the very semblance of religion from the University good a work, we look forward with hope to the success priate place-not in the Church-but in the North-ment, on the existing system of literary and scientific It is adviseable that the roof should be of a high of the Mission which your Lordship has entered upon the structure of the Mission which your Lordship has entered upon the South-west instruction. It leaves the management the instruction of the Mission which your Lordship has entered upon the South-west instruction. It leaves the management the instruction of the Mission which your Lordship has entered upon the Mission which pitch, in order both to carry off the snow and rain more in so noble a spirit, and we beg to assure your Lord- Baptist Meeting-house, or the Methodist Meeting- nearly in the same hands as formerly. speedily, and to prevent the wind from driving snow ship of our earnest prayers, that you may be spared to house, in Humbug Alley. There they are sure to show of alteration by the addition of several members of or tain under the shingles or tiles or other covering.

A height equal to three-fourths of the external breadth witness the happy accomplishment of an object towill be sufficient; but many churches have been rewill be sufficient; but many churches have been reutterance of inflammatory harangues on Freemasonry, 3 The Act is liable to this further objection, that even Anti-Slavery Societies, nor any other of the thousand and one voluntary associations which sprout from the hotbed of popular agitation, and are propagated by milest the university of the unive

I bless God that the members of the Church in straints to some, and patterns to others. Amidst the

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.

ARCTIC REGIONS.

We beg leave to call the especial attention of our readers to an advertisement headed as above, which appears in another column. Dr. Guerin, we have every reason to believe, is fully conversant with the subject upon which he purposes to lecture; and we need hardly add, that everything connected with the probable position of Sir John Frankiin, possesses peculiar interest at the present moment.

THE CREEDLESS UNIVERSITY.

It will be observed from the following document, that the Canadian Presbyterians, much to their credit, have declined to identify themselves in any shape or form with the godless University of Toronto, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Univer sity of Queen's College, Kingston, held on the fifth day of March, 1850, the following Extract from the Records of the Commission of Synod of the Presbyterian Church of

"At Kingston, and within St. Andrew's Church there: the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine years.'

"The which day the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, met, and was constituted with prayer."

"The Commission had read the Minutes of last Synod referring to them a Paper transmitted to the Synod by the Trustees of Queen's College, anent the best course to be pursued in regard to the College; and the said Paper was read.—After lengthened consideration of this matter, the Commission appointed Dr. Machar and Professor Romanes to draw up, for general circulation, through the Church, a Paper containing a full statement of the reasons which have induced the Board of Trustees of Queen's College to resolve that they shall use their utmost exertions to carry on that Institution in conformity with its own Charter, and to lay the same before the next meeting of Commission; and the Commission also recommended that this paper should contain a statement of the Financial affairs of the College. The Commission further recommended that Principal Liddell, as soon as convenient after is arrival, should visit all the Congregations within the bounds of the Synod, to explain the course of proceedings which the Board of Trustees have deemed it proper to oursue, and to set forth the duty of such parents as have the means, to give a Collegiate education to their sons.
And further, the Commission recommended that Presbyteries should co-operate with the Trustees of Queen's Col lege in the exertions they may make to obtain subscriptions and collections in aid of the College Funds."

Extracted from the Records of the Commission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, by (Signed) "ANDREW BELL,

" Synod Clerk?" The Committee appointed by the Commission of Synod to prepare a Statement in terms of the foregoing extract laid before the Board of Trustres the statement which they had prepared, and informed the Board that, owing to the discharge of their official duties in the College occupying so great a portion of their time, they had not been able to prepare the document in time to be laid be-fore the last meeting of the Commission of Synod.

The Statement was then read and approved, and the Committee were requested to transmit the same forthwith to the office of the "Presbyterian" for publication, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to STATEMENT.

The Prustees of the University of Queen's College, having resolved to carry on the Institution in conformity with its Royal Charter, irrespectively of the University Act past last session of the Provincial Parliament, toink it proper to present to the people of this country the reasons which induced them to come to this resolution.

It must be pre-mised that the Act which is passed is not only entirely different from, but, in all essential respects, quite opposite to the measure brought forward, some years ago, by the Government of this Province. The one reof education; the other aims at their total separation.

vent the rising of the damp. Ends of timber should for that of the Vestry and numbers of St. James's "The next cord that snapped was that of the Baptists, the other gives but a mere shadow of representation to

agreed to the plan of union proposed some years ago, notwithstanding several serious objections to which such a plan is liable, yet from the entirely different character of mature consideration of the subject, come to the conclu sion to maintain Queen's College not only for instruction

The objection to the new University Act, and the rea-

1. The irreligious character of the Act referred to. It is difficult, if not impossible to over-estimate the salutary influence which the Church is quietly exerall public prayer, every thing that can remind either pro-

education, more than in any other subject, a wholesome We cannot better conclude this article than by quoting the following passages from Bishop Wilber- ance; in this department the deadening effects of monforce's "History of the American Church." Speaking of our sister, the eloquent Prelate observes :- applied to ordinary trade or commerce, what reason can The kind manifestation of your affection, my dear "From the excitements which sweep at times over the be assigned for applying it to a subject of such immensely

4. There is every reason to fear that, if Queen's Colof practical reality—these are felt continually as restraints to some, and patterns to others. Amidst the madness of the angry waves, one bark holds its in different stages of advancement. Many of them, from different causes, could not attend at Toronton At Queen's Mr. Evans one share M. B. S. .... College every possible exertion is made to render attendance as cheap as possible to students for the Presbyterian Church. They are entirely exempted from class fees, not only at the Divinity classes, but from the very commencement of their college course; and the boarding esthat it is more conducive to reverence in regard to the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The chancel should never be less than twelve feet in internal width, nor less than nine feet in leugth.

In the standard of feeling; and against some of the conducted with such strict economy, that the expenses of the students per session amount only to a very moderate raised its solemn and not wholly in effectual protest.

My blessing I leave with you; and thank you for the summmer. None of these advantages could be expected by them at the University of Toronto; the full amount of fees and dues would be exacted; they would We beg to direct the attention of our readers to an have to board themselves in as expensive a manner as W. A. Campbell alteration, which has been made in the Advertise- other students; and the times of attendance are such as George alteration, which has been made in the Advertisement of the Prospectus of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society. At a general meeting of the Shareholders, holden Tuesday last, at the last the Shareholders, holden Tuesday last, at the last to prevent any other occupation; so that none could attend to prevent any othe

versity of Toronto, in which these individuals of boules might not place any confidence. 5. The number of students at Queen's College, and the almost certain probability of further increase, ought to induce us to maintain it. After the Secession in 1844, only ten students attended—the number now is thirty five, and the number anticipated next Session is fifty. in the Preparatory School which may be safely regarded as an indication of the future increase of the College, is most encouraging. In 1846, when the school re-opened, there were but six scholars. The number now attending is fifty, nearly all engaged in such studies as will fit them for College; and from this source alone a constant annual offux of well prepared students may be expected. The fact that we can now point to upwards of eighty, and pro-Province, enjoying the benefits of a superior education, in connection with Queen's College, must undoubtedly tend give the Institution very strong claims on the assistance of the Legislature, and the countenance of the community

6. The Roman Catholic Church has made Kingston the principal seat of their educational operations in Upper Canada, for which purpose it is admirably fitted by its central situation, and the easy access to it from all parts of the Province. Should Queen's College be given up, as a Literary Institution, there would be no Protestant sllege in the whole vast distance from Montreal to bourg: and thus the whole of the superior education

7. The manner in which the new measure has been received by the country gives no hopes of its ultimate success. All the most numerous and influential deminations have declared themselves most decidedly opposed to its principle. The adherents of the Church of Scotland, especially, look upon it with suspicion and dislike. Indeed, a measure so utterly opposed to Christianity, and so repugnant to the principles and practice of Presbyterianism, could never be expected to secure their confidence. The Church of Scotland has always held that education from its lowest to its highest stage, ought to be founded on religion, upon which all the real prosperity of individuals and nations depends. And there is reason to believe, that not only the members of that Church, but many parents who belong to other deominations, will prefer sending their children to Queen's College, rather than to one where every vestige of religion is proscribed, and is studiously and purposely rejected.

the endowments therewith connected, having been given expressly "for the instruction of youth in the principles of the Christian Religion," as well as in Arts and Faculties, it is held by many, whose opinions are entitled to attention, that the endowment cannot be LEGALIX OR CONSTITUTIONALLY diverted from that purpose, such a change not being an amendment, but a subversion of the Charter. But leaving this to be determined by more competent authority, our duty is clear. Whatever other Protestant denominations may see it proper to do in the present crisis, it seems to be the imperative duty of the Trustees of Queen's College and of the Ministers and maintain, to the utmost of their ability, an Institution s to extend, in every possible way, its means of usefulness, that so there may be in this great Province at least one University where Literary and Scientific Instruction shall be combined with Religion; where the Divine

Messrs. Armour and Ramsay are preparing for

We have likewise to direct attention to a neat pocket volume, recently issued by the above firm, Wm called "The Canadian Guide Book." It contains a graphic and well-digested account of the leading features and lions of our Province, and is illustrated by an excellently engraved map, by Johnston, of Edinburgh. This itself is worth more than the price demanded for the volume, which we can confidently recommend to the tourist and the man of business, as containing all the information usually sought for in such a manual.

The Rev. A. T. Whitten, having removed from to him, at Waterloo, Shefford.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

Country for assistance in establishing an University worthy of the pure Church to which we belong, till we can prove

by our own exertions that we are in earnest.

Besides, therefore, signing the Petitions to the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament, it is hoped that the members of the Church will subscribe liberally in money and gifts of land as God has prospered them. It is a glorious work, which ought not to be delayed; and a better investment for time and eternity it is impos-

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Previously announced, in money, land, and B. S. S... £16206 17 6

Do. in lands not valued, 2640 acres,

Enoch Turner, in money.....£200 0 0 in land, present value 1500 0 0 W Gooderham, £10 for each child ...... house & lot, in King-st., present value

St. Paul's Church. St. George's Church (additional files of the control of the contro

qo, qo, Wm. B. Phipps, T. W. Young, Joseph Hodgson, J. Worthington,

f those large sections of country, of which Kingston is ne natural capital, would be made over to a Roman Catho-

The Royal Charter granted to King's College, and members of the Presbyterian Church in this land, to important to the Church and to the whole country, and blessing is daily implored upon the labors of Professors and Students; and where Divine Truth is revered as the best and highest object of contemplation for the human mind, and the surest guide in the conduct of life. The

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

publication a monthly periodical, to be entitled "The Literary Messenger;" and which-if conducted, as we have every reason to believe it will be, with judgment and spirit-will prove an acceptable addition to the literature of our Province. It is to consist, for the most part, of articles selected from the leading Reviews, Magazines, &c., of Europe and America; and a portion of its pages will be desoted to reprints from the works of the early travellers through Canada. The first number of "The Literary Messenger" will appear on the 4th of next month, and will form two handsome volumes at the close of the year. The subscription is only £1, currency, per annum, and we trust that the circulation 

Leeds, requests all communications to be addressed R. D. Frazer, 100 acres of land

# CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE Churchmen of the Diocese of Toronto must bear in mind that we carnot, with any reasonable hope, make a successful appeal to our brethren in the Mother

Treasurers :

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

M. Betley, 100 acres of land.
G. P. Ridout, two shares M. B. S.

Trinity Church, King Street Toronto.

Less previously announced without names Wm. Foster one share in Metrop. Build. Soc. Wilfiam Brown, ditto ditto

Richard Juson,100 acres of land £100 0 0 Cash 25 0 0 

T. N. Best Lames C. Geddes, two shares in Build'g. Soc.

W. Arkinson, as per annum, unit reactions.
Richard Hardiker, ditto ditto
M. W. Brown, ditto ditto
W. Leggo, one share in G. Building Society
Peter H Hamilton, one lot in Hamilton
R. J. Hamilton, in land Thomas Allan Blyth, one city lot Thomas Gillesby r Carroll, town lot in Hamilton. nd, one share in Metro. Build. Soc

Zealand, one share it ditto di John Clemow, ditto ditto Richard Terry
A. Greier, £2 10 per annum, until redeemed
I. W. Inman 

D. Campbell, land in Seymonr.
Henry Ruttan, 100 acres 6th Con, Ops...
Geo S. Boulton, 400 acres, Belmout.
Z. Burnham, 100 acres, Dummer
J. S. Thomson, 2 shirtes M. B. Soociety.
J. G. Anderson, 2 do. do.
D. E. Boulton, 1 do. do.
R. D. Chatterton, in money.
H. Covert, 2 shares M. B. Society,
G. M. Bosvell, 1 Town Lot, Cobourg.
James Cockburn, 1 share M. B. Society.
Asa A & Burnham, 100 acres land. Vm. Weller, 100 acres land....... F. Hurst, 1 share M. B. Society... Wm. Gravely, I do. do. do. do. J. B. Fortune, 2 shares M. B. Society.

orge Goldstone, 17 acres, No. 5, 6th Con. 30 0 0 

Brock.

J. T. Lewis, Clerk, 2 shares M. B. S...... George Hamilton, 6 do. do. ...... 75 0 0 Voted at the Vestry Meeting 2 shares M. B. S...... William Bleasdell, Clerk, I share M. B. S..... Dundas, (additional.)
II. B. Jessopp, I share M. B. Society.
G. A. Anderson, Clerk, 2 shares M. B. Society.
Packenham and Fitzroy. 50 0 0 H. Mulkins, Clerk

In Money, Land, and B. S. Stock - - £23,363 2s. 6d. Lands not valued 2840 acres, and two Town Lots.

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church eriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. CHURCH J

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,-The subject brought under ite notice of Churchmen in this Province by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaqulere appears to have been discussed in a number of the public ournals. I have observed with sincere regret that this has been frequently done in a spirit but little in accordance with that which should characterize the proceedings of Christian men, and you must pardon a Presbyter three-and-twenty years' standing in the Canadian Church, if I add that my regret has been augmented by the reflection that *The Church* newspaper, by its discourteous treatment of that gentleman, has set in this respect a deplorable

That Mr. DeBlaquiere's proposal, which, as far as I am aware, took every other Clergyman in the Province, as well as myself, completely by surprise, should meet with decided opposition from many was a thing most reasonably to be anticipated; but I have yet to learn how the cause of the Church and of true religion could be served by articles written in the tone and spirit of The Church's editorial on the subject. I could not help thinking, as read it, of the language which the poet puts in the mouth of those who conspired the death of Julius Cæsar,—

"Let's carve him as a morsel for the Gods, Not hew him as a carcase for the hounds."

Have we, Sir, any right to suppose that Mr. DeBlaquiere is not actuated by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the Church in this Province? Has not always, hitherto, maintained the character of a zeal-ous and consistent Churchman? And supposing him, as no doubt you and many others do, to have approached the subject in an injudicious manner, is it becoming to hold him up to derision in the pages of a Christian journal? With regard to the thing aimed at, I believe it is desired by you and every other thinking Churchman,—that we should have the management of our own ecclesiastical affairs. It is not many months since the Church in England was deeply agitated by the conduct of the Prime Minister, in forcing his nominee into one of her dioceses in a manner that exhibited most painfully the absurdity of the present extended there are the prime of the present extended the present extended there are the prime of the present extended the prime of the present extended the prime of of the present state of things at home. Did not The Church newspaper then, as on many other occasions, join in the cry for reform? for a convocation? for emancipa tion from the degrading thraldom in which the Chu was placed by the system of conges d'élire? And would not you, and every other Churchman in the Province, rejoice if we in Canada were placed in such circumsta by the establishment of something like what Mr DeBla quiere advocates, as to be free from the risk of having out internal polity interfered with by rulers who, in too many instances, have manifested a total disregard for the best nterests of the Church.

There is one, Sir, for whose views on this subject I am prepared to speak, I mean our Venerable Diocesan the Bishop of Toronto, whom I had the pleasure of hearing, eighteen years ago, advocate, before the then Bishop, a plan resembling, in many of its principal features, that which Mr. DeBlaquiere now proposes. My opinion, Sir, is that this difficult but very important subject should be fully, fairly and dispassionately discussed on its own merits (without reference to any real or imaginary irregularity as it regards the mode of its introduction,) by the Church throughout the Diocese.

Before I conclude, allow me to make a suggestion which I think will commend itself to the readers of The Church. I hope it may commend itself to your judgment. this: That as the editor of a newspaper devoted to the most important ends, and bound to sustain the highest character, you should go a step beyond the conductors of ordinary journals, not only requiring yourself to know the names of all your correspondents, but also requiring that the real name of the writer should appear under every that the real name of the writer should appear under every disadvantages might attend the this: That as the editor of a newspaper dev communication. Some disadvantages might attend the adoption of such a rule, but I am sure they would be greatly overbalanced. You might lose a few correspondents, but they would not be the most desirable ones, he the readers of your journal would, in all probability, be spared the pain of seeing (as we have seen,) communication tions appearing to come from the pen of Clergymen, which no Clergyman could affix his name without a

After this decided expression of my opinion, no alternative is left but that I subscribe myself, Sir, Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS EVANS. The Rectory, Woodhouse, ? March 25th, 1850.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY. VESTRY MEETING AT PETERBORO'-EASTER, 1850. After the usual Routine business was completed the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously Moved by Thomas Benson, Esq., (Mayor of Peterboro') seconded by David Griffith Esq., and

Resolved, - That this Vestry regrets the inability of the Congregation at this juncture, to contribute to the funds for the endowment of the projected university but trusts that when St. John's Church is completed, a successful effort on its behalf may then be made, and in the meantime every exertion shall be used to bring into notice the objects contemplated by the Church of England Metropolitan Building Society.

The following address to the Lord Bishop was then read but by B.

by the Rector:

My Lord,—We the Congregation of St. John's Church
and Rectory of Peterboro, in Vestry assembled, respectfully approach your Lordship, and desire to express in
this legal and constitutional manner our perfect reliance
and unwavering confidence in the wisdom and energy for which you have so long been preeminently distingul The cause being just, and your Lordship the advocate,

we not only trust but feel confident that your mission to England, to lay before the Queen, Lords, and Commons, the humble Petition of the Clergy and Laity, will be attended with signal success. Praying the Almighty Disposer of events to have you in His holy care and keeping, and conduct you in health and safety back to your Diocese and people, and that you may long be spared to rule, as heretofore, with efficient and impartiality, with justice and meckness, with father love and patient devotion, the Branch of Christ's Church

committed to your care. We are, Your Lordship's faithful and devoted Servt's. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M. A. Rector DANIEL GRIFFITH, HARTLEY DUNSFORD, Churchwardens.

To the Hon. and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Toronto. Moved by George F. Orde, Esq., seconded by Dr. Bell, Resolved,-That the address to the Lord Bishop, now read, on the occasion of his departure for England be signed by the Rector and Churchwardens on behalf of this vestry and transmitted without delay.

NAPANEE. Resolutions passed at the Easter Vestry, held at Napar nee. Rev. W. B. Lauder, in the chair.

- Resolved, - That while we concur in everything expressed in the late Pastoral Letter of our Venerable and esteemed Bishop, and wish him every success in his jour-ney to England, undertaken at such an advanced time of life, at many sacrifices, to procure for us members of the Church in Canada, a restoration of our just rights as regards King's College and in the event of his not succeeding in btaining a repeal of that unjust act of the Legislature while we warmly approve of his endeavour to found University to be under the Church, and express our satis faction at his prospect of success, we have to regret out inability to assist in the work as we would wish, undertaken the support of a Clergyman for this Parisi this year but that we may show our willingness to confit bute according to our ability and also have a hand in great and good a work, we agree to purchase two share in the Church of England Metropolitan Building Society and to appropriate them towards that object, and do there fore authorize our chairman to carry out this Resolution on our behalf.

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### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

New York, April, 4. The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday. GREAT BRITAIN.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his Budget for the ensuing year; and although, he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly £2,500,000, still the manner in which it was disnearly £2,500,000, still the manner in which it was disnearly £2,500,000. posed of is anything but satisfactory to the country.

The Ministers are said to hold office by a very precarious tenure, for developing the views of Government

INDIA.—The whole of India was perfectly tranquil at

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—A letter received here THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—A letter received here by the British Consul, dated Forth Snelling Minnestota, March 16, say that the Northern Coast of America has this season been explored by Commodore Moore, of the Brig Plover, from Bherring's Straits to Wainright's Inlet, thence to the mouth of Mackenzie's River by Dr. Rae, considerably east of the copper mines, yet neither of those have seen or heard any thing of Sir John Franklin and party.

### Colonial.

Letters have been granted to J. Cronyn, Cobourg. of Toronto, and James McMahon, of Dundas, to practice

of the students and pupils in the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada (at the close of the winter session), will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th instants,—to commence each day at ten

BRIDGES, AND HOUSES CARRIED AWAY.—The neighbourhood of Toronto has just been visited by the most disastrous freshet that was ever known in the vicinity. On Wednesday forenoon last, rain began to fall very heavily, and continued without intermission through the night and during the greater part of Thursday. But little of the ice and snow in the creeks in the neighbourhood, had been melted, the rain and the warmth accompanying, caused them to dissolve rapidly, the streams became swollen to an immense extent, overflowed their banks, and have an immense extent overflowed their banks of the result of the formula for the formula flowers and flowers an interesting the formula flowers and flowers and fl DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD. - MILLS, DAMS, carried away mill dams, bridges, houses, fences, lumber, trees, cattle—almost everything that opposed their progress. The loss is enormous, so far as known, but no estimate of the total damage can be made, as we have no accounts from distant places, so many of the bridges having been carried away. No mails left the city for two days by land; and our market is almost deserted, only two or three teams having come in yesterday morning. We give all the information we have as yet received. On the River Don and its branches, the loss has been greatest. The North branch of this stream crosses Yong street at Thornhill, and here 100 feet of the street which bridges the stream has been swept away; the dam for the mills of the

the stream has been swept away; the dam for the milis of the estate of Thorne & Parsons which adjoins the road, and one side of the tannery belonging to the same estate, have been destroyed, and the mill is also injured. Five horses, and two fat cattle, were also carried off by the flood, with the stable. About 1½ miles East of Yonge street, on the same stream, is the mill of Mr. John Brunskill; there the day and a streehouse have been carried. skill; there the dam and a storehouse have been carried away and considerable injury done to the mill and shop, which were filled with water. Seven dams, besides these we have mentioned, within three miles of Thornhill, have been carried away, but we have no particulars of the loss. Another tributary to the Don crosses Yonge Street at York Mills. This creek broke its bounds, and dividing at the bridge, without injuring it, rushed across Yonge at the bridge, without injuring it, rushed across Yonge Argyleshire, and came to this country last summer, He Argyleshire, and came to this country last summer, He was a sober, steady man. Verdict—That he hung himcoad. The whole valley between the two hills, commonly called Hogg's Hollow, was filled with water,—a complete lake the houses flouded with water. The dam was not lake,—the houses flooded with water. The dam was not damaged, but the mill was much injured, and a house in the hollow was totally destroyed. Another branch of the Don, which crosses Yonge street about three miles up, was very much swollen, and here, we regret to say, there was loss of life, the only instance we have yet heard of Aman named George Street about three miles up, of Paymaster and Purser. Commission dated Feb. 21st, was loss of life, the only instance we have yet heard of.

A man named George Atkinson, who lived on Yonge street not far from the toll-gate, in endeavouring to cross the stream on a log, fell in and was drowned. The creek of the Court of Chancery, on at ordinary times is not above two feet in depth. A very small stream which crosses Yonge-st. immediately above the toll-gate, where the mill burnt in 1837 stood, was so much swollen, as to twist a factory completely round which Stands a little west of the street. But it is at the lower 35th Loan Meeting of the above Society, held at the Court part of the Don on the main stream that the freshet has done most damage. The heaviest sufferers here have been Messrs. Taylor, whose paper and saw mills are been Messrs. Taylor, whose paper and saw mills are large farm steading. The whole of their farm of 600 acres on the flats has been laid under water. Their fences, hay stacks, and cord-wood are swept off,—the mill-dam and three large bridges on their own property are gone, and the mills very much injured. Thirty persons emissions of the above Society, held at the Court House, in this City, yesterday evening, the 1st of April, ten shares (£1000) were loaned, at an average bonus of 30½ per cent.—Kingston Argus.

\*\*CONVICTION OF A MAGISTRATE FOR Dearend three large bridges on their own property are gone, and the mills very much injured. Thirty persons emissions the court House, in this City, yesterday evening, the 1st of April, ten shares (£1000) were loaned, at an average bonus of 30½ per cent.—Kingston Argus.

\*\*CONVICTION OF A MAGISTRATE FOR Dearend three large bridges on their own property are gone, and three large bridges on their own property are gone. and three large bridges on their own property are gone, and the mills very much injured. Thirty persons emthe mills very much injured. Thirty persons em-oyed in the establishment, were for some time cooped in one of the houses, expecting every moment that it hald be carried away. A rate case made, there being Ployed in the establishment, were for some time cooped up in one of the houses, expecting every moment that it would be carried away. A raft was made, there being no boats, to bring them to terra firma, but it was upset, and five men thrown into the current. They were all ultimately got out in safety. Further down the stream about three miles from town, is the paper mill of Messrs. Fastwood, and the flouring mills of Mr. Helliwell. The dam was only partially destroyed, and the mills escaped without much injury. The whole of the flats of the Don, to the west and northwest, of the city, were submerged: the bridge of the plank road leading to Helliwell's, which thus near the new cemetery, gave way and was carried.

The Montreal Mercantile Library Associations and the mile set of the plank road leading to Helliwell's, which they were entitled to exclusive privileges.—Pilot April 2d. tuns near the new cemetery, gave way and was carried down the stream, together with lumber and trees, and driven with great force against the Don bridge proper, at the east end of the city, on the Kingston road : about nine o'clock on Thursday morning, it too gave way, and swept off by the stream. The river was very much swellen at this point,—the neighbouring buildings were flooded, and were even in danger of being carried away.

We are glad to learn, that the best the We are glad to learn that the bridges at the Rouge and the Highland creek have not been carried away, as was ramoured yesterday. The embankments have been somewhat injured, however. Immense quantities of lumber got out for the American market, have been swept into the lake in these streams, and no doubt there has been much damage to other property upon them. On the Humber the damage done has also been very great. The bridge over the

carried away, but the bridge in the village of Weston,

reached a drain. It destroyed a very large portion of the street, and a considerable stim will be required to repair the effects of its escapade. Another little stream which crosses Yonge street, near Shuter street, was so boistcrous as to lift a house on Edward-street from its foundations, and in its course to the drain flooded a number of houses

The Bridges at the Credit and on the Streetsville plankroad were partially destroyed. On the River Credit the destruction done to mills &c., was very great.

The Hamilton Gazette, of Monday, has the following:—
The polators have been sown.
Emigration from the southern frontiers of Ireland is rapidly increasing.
The operations of the encumbered estates bill are now beginning to have their beneficial effects. The first estate sold under the new commission was bought by a tenant farmer.

An extensive fire had occurred in the premises of Messrs. Wood & Westhead, Manchester estimated loss £100,000.

France.—The elections have closed without any disturbance whatever. The official declarations of the members returned from Paris took place on Friday morning, when the three socialist candidates—Carnot, Vidal and Defilite—were declared duly elected.
The news from Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday was of a more tranquil character than for some days past, and appearances of an emeute are at an end.

Commissioner we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at From the Grand River we learn that the new bridge at Galedonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of the bridge at Caledonia, the water have for the safety of Tapidly, than was anticipated, and that a great breadth of The Hamilton Gazette, of Monday, has the following:

GRECE.—Matters are tranquil. Trade has resumed its former course.

ITALY.—The Pope was to return to Rome in April.
PRUSSIA.—Advices from Berlin inform us that the negociations between the courts of Austria and Prussia, for the definitive constitution of a central government for Germany, have entirely failed.

RUSSIA.—The cold has been unusually severe.
INDIA.—The whole of India was perfectly tranquil at

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SO-The Hermann arrived here yesterday, with 70 passengers and a valuable cargo of French, German, and silver \$000ds.

The Iron Steamer Magnet, Capt. Sutherland made her first trip from Hamilton to Kingston, on Thursday last. The heavy fall of rain, cleared the ice out of Burlingeon Bay at Hamilton, where the Magnet lay up for the winter, and enabled her to go out. She was heartily welcomed into our harbour, and left for Wingston and intermediate parts shoutly afterwards. She was heartily welcomed into our harbour, and tent was heartily welcomed into our harbour, and referenced again on Saturday, from Kingston, and proceeded to Hamilton. Yesterday, she made her second downward trip, and she will continue to ply regularly during the season, on this route, downwards every Monday and Thursday, from Hamilton and Toronto; upwards every Tuesday and Friday, from Kingston and

The Steamer City of Toronto, Capt. Dick, will make her Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in that part of the Pro-first trip to Kingston, on Tuesday next. Her days of departure, during the season, will be, as usual, downwards NORMAL SCHOOL. - A public examination Tuesdays and Fridays; upwards Wednesdays and Satur-

on the line.

The America, Capt. Kerr, plies regularly between To-

PROMOTION.—We are happy to state, that

The Kingston Foundary was sold by order of the Court of Chancery, on Saturday last, by Auction and adjudged to Joseph Bruce, Esq., for the sum of £2035 There were several bidders.

KINGSTON BUILDING SOCIETY. - At the

The Montreal Mercantile Library Association have excluded the New York Christian Enquirer

newspaper from their rooms. On the 30th alt., the snow fell from a

THE ANNEXATIONISTS. The Annexation Association people have been distributing a number of small pamphlets during the past week, containing amongst other things, a comparison of the expenses of the Governments of the State of New York and of Canada. Now whilst we are whilst we are of opinion that our own Government is a great deal more expensive than it ought to be, we can't exactly see what Great Britain has to do in the matter, or why our local extravagances should be charged as a sin upon her. Then has to do the Secretary of the bridge over the river of the Albion Plank Road has been upon her. Then as to the figures of the Secretary of the still stood at the last accounts. We have no intelligence from anywhere higher up. On Dundas street the river and anywhere higher up. On Dundas street the river made two passages of great width across the road, one on each side of the bridge. The bridge was standing at the last accounts, and may now be considered safe. The dam of Mr. Howland's Mill was partly carried away and the mill suffered great injury. Mr. Wm. Gamble's Mill-dam is entirely gone, and the store-house of this gentleman on the flat has been flooded so as to have damaged 2000 barrels of Apar. Another store-house, lower down.

Annexation Association, it strikes us that after the man-ner in which those figures were lately exposed in the Pilot, they are about the last thing any man in his senses would think of trusting would think of trusting to. We are told, however, that the aforesaid circulars do capitally for lighting stoves with, and that they are on that account thankfully received by all the maid servants in the town, that perhaps we ought not to complain. —Montreal Transcript.

2000 barrels of flour. Another store-house, lower down, near the bay, is said to have been carried off altogether.

Mr. Howland's loss is stated at £1,000, Mr. Gamble's £1.500 The New York Herald, speaking of the conviction of the late Alexander Wood, not finding a large enough outlet through the culvert, swept down one sale of Yonge street, opposite Judge Macaulay's and Elmsley house, crossed the street at Mr. Crawford's and pursued its course till it character, and we defy all the lawyers to the contrary."

The New York Herald, speaking of the conviction of the Catherra in the Church for Sale; or the Interest of one in the Catherra in th

MERCHANDIZE IN BOND.—The Oswego Times says merchandize in bond is being received there by railroad in considerable quantities from New York and Boston for Canada. The trade is rapidly increasing, the Canadian importers receiving their goods this way much earlier and many weeks before the opening of the St. Lawrence.

The Steamers De Witt Clinton and Canada have forced a passage through the ice, to Black Rock, being unable to get into this port. The Clinton leaves to-morrow morning for Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo. The wind is now blaving a call from the poorly now blowing a gale from the north-east, accompanied with rain and snow, which will do much towards breaking up the ice, and opening our harbour.

TORONTO MARKETS.

road were partially destroyed. On the River Creat the destruction done to mills &c., was very great.

In the house of Commons, or Tuesday night, the stability of the Ministry was strongly menaced. Mr. Hutth had given notice of a motion that the House address the Rouge, erected at an immense cost to the country, the Rouge, erected at an immense cost to the country, the Rouge of releasing this country from all treaty the Rouge, erected at an immense cost to the country, the Rouge of releasing this country from all treaty the Rouge, erected at an immense cost to the damage has been done along the relief of the River Rouge, and Duffin's Creek. The Bridge over the River Rouge, and Duffin's Creek. The Bridge over the Rouge, erected at an immense cost to the country, the Rouge of the Rouge, erected at an immense cost to the country, the Rouge of the Rouge, erected at an immense cost to the country, the Rouge of the Rouge



### PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO. TNSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being ex

The Proprietory Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance. Directors: S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bowes,

E. F. Whittemore, J. C Morrison, W. L. Perrin, Charles Berczy, Wm. Gooderham, James Browne,

E. G. O'Brien, Secretary.

J. G. Worts,

A. M. Clark, President. J. G. Worts,

Mr. G., will illustrate his Lectures by maps and paintings, of the teresting scenery of those regions, from sketches taken by himself

Mr. G., will give his first lecture on Thursday the 18th Inst., in the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock, P.M. the Temperatice Hair, at 80 clock, The Samuel Lady and Gentleman 3s. 9d., to be had at Scobie & Bafour's, King-stree, and at the door.

NOTICE. MEETING of Hop Farmers will take place at

Toronto, April 10th, 1850.



THE STRAMER AMERICA. GAPTAIN ROBERT KERR, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, (commencing on the 16th instant), touching at obourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Wedesday and Saturday Mornings, at Eleven o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday Nights, and will leave Cobourg early on Tuesday and Friday Mornings. THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO! IN PLACE OF THE STEAMER

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Niagara. Queenston and Lewiston, every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, commencing on Monday, April lst, returning, will leave Lewiston at one o'clock, P. M.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning,

V (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE Misses MACNALLY beg to announce, that the Classes have been RESUMED after the Easter recess, on THURSDAY, April 4th, 1850. Wellington Street West, Toronto, April 3rd, 1850.

RICHARD SCORE, Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry of Toronto and his Friends generally, that he has REMOVED his Establishment next door to Ellah's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. R. HAWKE, where he will keep, as usual, a complete Stock of

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, y description, with a good assortment of VESTINGS, and to retain that distinguished patronage which has hitherto been tally conferred on him. N. B.—Judges. Queen's Counsel, and Clergymen's Robes made on he most approved principles, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, April 3, 1850.

# SPRING GOODS!

SHAW, TURNBULL & Co.,
RESPECTFULLY announce the FIRST delivery NEW SPRING GOODS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL, per Ship Monte-zuma, to New York, and just received to hand per Steamer America: Inspection Invited. Toronto, Corner of King and Church Streets, April 3rd, 1850. COMPLETION OF

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

THIS invaluable work, which cost the editor about Ituelue years unremitting labour, and is incomparably the most comprehensive dictionary of the English language ever published, being now complete, copies, in any style of binding can be had by early application. Price—bound in 2 Imperial octavo volumes of over 1000 pages each, cloth boards, £5; half-calf, £6; or 7½ divisions, 12s. 5d. each.

This work contains, in addition to the matter usually found in Dictionaries, the technical and scientific terms, together with their etymologies and their pronunciations, according to the best authorities,—ILLUSTRATES by about 2,000 engravings on wood, to explain where words are insufficient Orders from any part of Canada will be promptly attended to, and copies delivered free of extra charge, in any place between Quebec, and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places named.

The present supply being limited, those wishing copies will plear order soon. THOMAS MACLEAR. 45 Yonge Street, Sole Agent for North America, 36-tl Toronto, April 3rd, 1850.

PEW IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH FOR SALE. A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Just Published:

SELECTION of Psalms, Hymns and Anthems, A SELECTION of Psalms, Hymns and Anthems, for every Sunday and principal Festivals through the year, for the use of Congregations in the Diocese of Quebec and Toronto. Published under the Sanction of the Hon, and Hight Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and of the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No 5, King Street West. Price 2s.

Organs ! Organs ! Organs !

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will continue to Manufacture of Order any Size of

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS, nost favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every

N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted.
Hamilton, April 2nd. 1850. LESSONS IN DRAWING.

> MR. G. F. PRICE, Professor of Drawing and Painting,

No. 7, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, ( Over Mr. Dixon's Saddlery Store. ) For Terms, apply at Mr. Paice's Studio, where Specimens may be Reference, by kind permission; the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M. A.

March 27th, 1850. TUITION. THE REV. C. DADE, M.A., late Fellow of

Gonviller and Caius College, Cambridge, and formerly Mathematical Master of Upper Canada College, &c., wishes to receive one Private Pupil, who requires a sound Classical and Mathematical education. None need apply who are not able and willing to second to the utmost the exertions of the Teacher. Direct post-paid, Oakville Post Office.

MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, 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. Toronto, March 27th, 1850,

TORONTO NURSERY.

THE Stock of Fruit Trees, for the present Season's Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

ARCTIC REGIONS.

ARCTIC REGIONS.

H. GUERIN, M. R. C. S. E., Member of the course of LECTURES on the above interesting subject in Toronto.

Mr. G. has been SIX YEARS in the ARCTIC REGIONS, and has reached as far. North as Lat. 81 30. He has been in Lancaster sound, as far as Wellington Inlet, through which it is supposed the expedition under SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, has proceeded north.

Mr. G. will illustrate his Lectures by maps and paintings, of the interesting scenery of those regions, from sketches taken by himself

TO be Sold, a PEW in the above Church, now occupied by the Hon. Geo Crookshank. For terms, enquire of JOHN RITCHEY, builder. Adelaide Street.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850, AN ACT to make provisions for the Management

of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province. Price 3d. each, in covers 74d. each.

For Sale at The Guerich Office, and at the Church Depository.

No. 5. King Street West. Toronto, February 20th, 1850. A GOVERNESS WANTED. A LADY is desirous of engaging, immediately, the

services of a Governess, who is capable of giving instru-Music, French, and Drawing, with the usual English studies. A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Letters post-paid), addressed to A.B., Box 57, Brockville, will meet with rompt attention. References given and required. Brockville, March 20th, 1850. MR. W. THOMAS,

Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor, OAKHAM HOUSE, Church-Stree!, Toronto,

HAS a Vacancy for a Pupit, who would have the advantages of acquiring a good theoretical and practical knowledge of each department of his profession.

Toronto, Feb. 15, 1850.

34-tf ATEST NUMBERS of the following MAGA-

ATEST NUMBERS of the following MAGAZINES and PERIODICALS, received at the BOSTON
BOOK STORE:—

SARTAN'S UNION MAGAZINE;
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE;
LITTILL'S LIVING AGE;
FCLECTIC MAGAZINE;
HUNT'S MERCHAN'IS MAGAZINE;
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH DITTO (English Edition);
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, No. 20;
THE ART JOURNAL;
LONDON LANCET.

A Select Assortment of New and Valuable Works, in the various
Departments of Science, Literature, and Art.
Orders made up weekly for New York, and all Books, Magazines.

Orders made up weekly for New York, and all Books, Magazines, eriodicals, &c., delivered at New York prices, on the shortest

B. COSGROVE,
General Book and Periodical Agent.
No. 6, Wellington Buildings, Toronto. NOTICE.

A BAZAAR will be held at VIENNA, County of Middlesex, Canada West, in the mouth of JUNE pext, (D V.) for the purpose of defraying the balance due on the delt incurred in the building of ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, about Fitty Pounds Currency. The surplus proceeds (if any) to be applied towards the purchase of a Melodeon, Font, and Lamps.

A Sunday School Festival will also be held at the same time.

Lady Patroness : MRS. W. H. DRAPER, TORONTO. Committee of Management : Mrs. Read, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Mrs. M. A. McKinnon Mrs. GARNSEY, Treasurer.

MRS. SAXON, and MRS. W. B. WRONG, Secretaries. The Church has been built and Bell purchased at an expense of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Currency, chiefly by the exertions of resident Churchmen. Upwards of Sixty Scholars are now enrolled in the Sunday, School established in connexion with the Church, and receiving weekly instruction.

Contributions to the above left at the Office of The Church Society, King Street West, Toronto, care of Thomas Champion, Esq., on or before the 1st of June next, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Committee.

Just Published at this Office, MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, being with Notes and Additions, the Sermon preached in Trinity Church, on the Sunday after his decease. Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No.5, King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors. Toronto, January 9th, 1850. SAR Circular OA OO

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Country and City Customers, and the trade generally, that hey are now receiving their usual FULL SUPPLY of

PROSPECTUS

Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850, Iu accordance with the Act of the Provincial Legislature, 9 Victoria, Chap. 90.

Shares, £12 10s. each. 

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President.

JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS:

The Hon. W. CAYLEY.
S. B. HARMAN, Esq.
The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D.
GEORGE BROCK, Esq.
Jas. M. STRACHAN, Esq.
P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.
G. W. ALLAN, Esq. Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors-Messis. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers - BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Office - ALBANY CHAMBERS.

WHILE the usefulness of Building Societies, whether as furnishing the opportunity for safe investment, or capitalizing real property, is very generally admitted, it is also felt that the large amount which each share in the existing Societies represents operates as a denial of the benefits they are intended to confer to all who are unable to pay the present minimum monthly instalment: by the establishment of the Church of England and Metropolitan Ruilding Society, it is designed to remove, as far as may Building Society, it is designed to remove, as far as may be, this impediment, by reducing the value of Shares from £100 each, the standard which now appears to be gene rally in use, to £12 10s., thus embracing a much wide THE THIRD Quarter will commence on the 21st of March, instant.

Preparatory Form

Li 10 0 per quarter.

College Forms

Li 10 0 per quarter.

College Principal and the French Master living on the College premises, have vacancles for a few private Pupils and Boarders.

Toronto, March 27th, 1850.

Toronto, March

monthly or quarterly charge, of giving permanent the object of their especial interest.

Although these are its principal objects, the advantages of the Society are nevertheless fully open to all parties desirous of investing funds therein with a view to the acquisition of freehold or leasehold property, the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property already held by them, or the benefit of receiving the amount of their shares in advance upon furnishing good mortgage security.

Viewed as a means of raising money on real property, the advantageous working of these Societies has been advantageous working of these Societies has been

already ably and clearly demonstrated by former writers, and the public mind is too well informed on the subject to require a lengthened dissertation.

They possess to a certain degree the two-fold character of a Savings' Bark and an ordinary Banking establishment. Like the Savings' Bank, they create a capital by the accumulation of small sums periodically paid in and set out at interest; like the ordinary Banking establishment, they advance money by way of loan, but on real in place of personal security: more productive than the former, through the privileges secured to them by law; better protected than the latter, in proportion as real is superior

be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications may be post paid.

benister ens an G. A. BARBER, Toronto, March 27th, 1850. Secretary and Treasurer 35-1m COUNTY OF YORK

BUILDING SOCIETY. DIRECTORS:
William Wakefield, Esq., President.
Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., Vice-President.
George Herrick, M. D.
James Browne, Esq.
J. G. Joseph, Esq.
George Perkins, Esq.
William Atkinson, Esq.

Thomas Galt. Esq. At a Meeting of the Board, held this day, it was determined that the first lipstalment of the Funds of this Society be declared due, and payable upon TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, at the Society's, Office, in the Hon. H. Sherwood's Buildings, corner of Church and Colhorne Streets.

ne Streets. W. SCOTT BURN, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, March 18th, 1850.

MEDICAL PROFESSION. A HOUSE TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with ot 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.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto, Frederick W. Gates, Esq., second son of the late Hon. Horatio Gates, to Mary Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Henry Grasett, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals.

J. ELLIS & Co.,

FROM BROAD STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS,

S. KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TOWNSHIP WICHAL CORPORATION TOWNSHIP

SEALS, (with or without Presses, Drawings made if required), County, City, Road Company, Lodge and Notary Public Seals, Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Viguettes, Davices and Mottos, Drawn and Engraved upon Steel Dies, Brass Seals, Silver Plate, Signet Rings, or on Copper for Book Plates, Visiting Cards, Professional and Trade Cards, Invoices, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Maps, Plants, &c.

N. B.—Engraving and Goper-Plate Printing for the Trads, for warded to any part of the country, upon reference to any respectable House in the City, or receiving remittance by Post.

Towonto, February 6th, 1850.

Church Organ for Sale. DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a handsome case painted Mahogany, with Gilt Front Pipes.—10 feet high, 64 feet wide, 4 feet, deep—stops as follows:—Stop Diapason, Open Diapason, Principal, Dulciano, Flute, Fifteenth, with pedal to take off the Chorus Stops. Price £150, on time with interest.

Apply to the undersigned,
LEWIS MOFFAT,
THOMAS D. HARRIS, of St. James's. Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

Reviews, & Magazines FOR 1850. IMPORTANT TO THE PURLIC!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call attention to the fact, that he supplies the Re-prints of British Reviews, &c. &c. at Publishers' prices in Toronto, thus saving postage and agency.

Among the periodicals thus to be had on application, or delivered The London Quarterly Review, 15s. per annum.

The Bishop of Toronto's Pastoral Subscriptions to the Church United and Control of the Westminster

Estaborgh

North Bertish

When several are taken by one person, or by Clubs, the rates are—for two Reviews, 21s; three do., 35s, four do., 40s; and four Reviews with tilackwood, 50s.

The London Lancet, Braithwait's Retrospect;

The Eclectic, Little's Living Age;
Godey's, Graham's, Sarthi's, and, the Dadies' National Magazines, With every other periodical of note, regularly received by Express.

THOMAS MAY LEAR,

45, Yonge Street

Toronto, Feb. 11, 1850.

Recommendations by the Church English and the Church English of the Europa.

Cohurch Services in the City of Toronto Editorial:—Departure of the Loid Bishop: Revivalism; Che Goo servarive qualities of E, iscopacy; Church of England and Washington.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to ICTON, with the view of receiving into his Eamily a few Boarders, not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own

of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own sons.

In order to render his system of Education as complete and perfect as possible, he will devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction of his Pupils.

A prominent feature in his plans is, that those placed under his roof, be not allowed, even during the hours of relaxation, to be without proper surveillance, thus preventing those fatal practices which but too often have their origin when boys ought to be engaged in such healthy recreations as will refit them for study; and thus, too, uniting, what indeed can never be searrated without inflicting incalculable injury on youth—moral and intellectual trabing.

The advantages offered the Picton, beautifully situated as it is amid the picturesque scenery of the Bay of Quinte, easy of access both by Land and Water, and remote from the frequent excitement of more populous Towns, appear, in every respect favourable to this design.

Besides half-yearly public examinations, there will be weekly reclations, and frequent fectures on scientific subjects, illustrated by diagrams and suitable apparatus.

The comfort and health of Boarders will receive from MRS. PHILLIPPS peculiar and unremitted maternal care.

T.E.E. M.S.:

For Board and Tuition, in all the ordinary branches of a sound English Education, with the Greek and Latin Languages, and the Mathematical sciences—£50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal application. Picton. October 16th, 1849.

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY who has had some experience in Tuition, would be glad to meet with a Situation in a respectable Family, in which the children are not very far advanced. She can refer to Thomas Champion, Esq., at The Church Society a House, to whom letters may be addressed.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

Governesses.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Oovernesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable re erences can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West.

December 5th, 1849.

19-mly

Governess. YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engagement, for children under 12 years, in a Private Fainly residing n the Country.

The most respectable References can be given.

Letters to be addressed A. M., (post-paid) to this paper.

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1849.

WILLIAM BAILEY. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer

No. 3, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, Late with Fox and Truefitt, Burlington Arcade, London, Plaiter of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.,

AS constantly on hand a well selected assortment of Ladies' Frentlets, Plain Braids, Front and Black Plaits, bunches of Ringlets, &c. all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first-rate workmanship.

WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny.

Children's hair carefully cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice Private appartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, OR ME-DICATED COMPOUND, For Restoring, Preserving and Beautifying Hair, Eradicat-ing Scurf and Dandruff, and Curing Diseases of the Skin, Glands, and Muscles, Cuts, Stings, Bruises, Sprains, &c.

The Oramental Department, computes a fine associated the relations and Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrobs, Bardy Boses, Heege Trans. Chine's Evenina, General Ev

CONSUMPTION PRÉVENTED!

New England Washington, Boston, November, 1847.

That consumption, when once firmly fixed and scaled, can be cured, we much doubt; but that if it can be prevented, if the proper remedies are applied in season, we firmly believe. A slight cold, a gentle cough, a general derangement of the nervous system, which renders the individuals sick or well—these are the symptoms which herald the approach of the fell destroyer. If these be attended to in season, all may be well: but neglect them, and they will be sure to gain the mastery, and what was at first only troublesome and annoying, at last becomes alarming, and often fatal.

For incipient consumption, we know of no better remedy than DR. at last becomes alarming, and often fatal.

For incipient consumption, we know of no better remedy than DR. WISTAR'S EALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its fiature, and is admirably adapted to alay and dissipate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs, and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes in the weather. We know at several, severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam. Some two years sluce a friend of ours was suffering under, what, was thought to be confirmed consumption—a severe cough, lass, of appetite, night sweats, &c. By the use of the Balsam, he dispelled these alarming encroachments, and is now in the enjoyment of comparative good health.

The congular is stored 1, BUZTER.

parative good health.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBT LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street, only Agenta for Toronto.

Or, the 27th inst. Mrs. Strachan Bethune, of a daughter. In Hillier, on the 27th March, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Cox, of a son. MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 3rd April, in Christ's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, B. A. Rector, Alex-

ander Campbell Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America, in that city to Isabella J. C. youngest daughter of Capt. Alexander Stewart, late of Her Majesty's 94th, Regiment. At Guelph, on the 29th ult, by the Rev. A. Palmer, Mr. James Daly, to Letitia, eldest daughter of Dr. Wit-

liams, Fergus,
At Quebec, on the 21st instant, in All Saint's Chapel, by At Quebec, on the 21st instant, in All Saint's Chape, by
the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Gugy, eldest
son of William Stephenson, Esq. to Maria Susan, eldest
daughter of H. G. Forsyth, Esq. all of Quebec.
On the 23rd instant, at Belvidere, Eastern Townships,
by the Rev. J. Doolittle, Andrew Wingate McLimont,
Esq. of New York, to Octavia Sophia, daughter of the
late Hon. William B. Felton.

On the 13th March, at Grenville Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. R. D. Byers, of Hawkesbury, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Owen Owens, Esq., Merchant, of Chatham. DIED.

On Saturday, March 23rd at Whitehall, in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent, of a rupture of a blood vessel, George Benson White, youngest son of the late John White,
Esq., late of Belfast, Ireland.
"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 10, 1850:-

Rev. J. B. Worrell, add. sub; 'ven. Archdeacon Willis, rem. (March 27th—that of Sept. 19th duly received); S. J. Scovil. Esq., rem. (March 13); Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, rem.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER,

Poetry:—Infant Baptism. Metropolitan Building Society;
Poetry:—Infant Baptism. Arctic Regions; The Godless
Versely Labour Backers Recommendations by the Church Ecplesiastical Intelligence, Ruiting Committee of the Artisal of the Europa.

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### Doctrn.

SPRING. (From Poems by Fritz and Liolett.)

With tears and smiles the maiden Spring
Is bending o'er the Earth,
To kiss and welcome every thing
That struggies into birth;
The fl. w'rs are lifting every where
Their faces, brightly blushing,
To hear the love-strains of the air,
Through leaves and branches rushing.

The plain with thousand colours gleams;
So varied in their dye.
That on the ground the Rainbow seems
In broken hues to lie;
The waters catch the gold and blue
That up in heaven glew.
And earth born-tints, that mingle too
As shadows come and go.

Each tiny flow'r forsakes the Earth
To meet its youthful Queen:
And every tree comes peeping forth,
In robes of emerald green;
The birds with music fill the air,
Joy trembling on their wing;
All Nature smiles; so sweet, so fair,
So lovely is the Spring.

GUARDIAN ANGELS. (From the Churchman's Companion.)

When daylight has departed, and earth is hushed to rest; When little birds are folded safe within the parent nest; When on the closed flowers, the blessed night dews weep. And stars look down in beauty upon the slumbering deep;

Unseen by mortal eyes, in the stillness of the night,
There are those who wander o'er the earth in robes of airy lightSweet messengers of love and hope, they journey to and fro,
And composition follows in their footsteps as they go. What are the heart's presentiments of coming joy or pain, But gently whispered warnings of that guardian angel train? The signals of their sympathy, the tokens of their care. The sighing of their sorrow o'er the wees that flesh must bear?

We hear them in our slumbers, and waking fancy dreams. That busy thought was wandering in the airy land of dreams: But the low sweet strains we listed were the strains that angel For ministering spirits with our souls were communing. And when morning breaks above us, and we wake to busy day, "hese angels "go before" to guide and "keep us in our way," When our feeble footsteps falter all a-weary and alone. In their arms they gently bear us "lest we dash against a stone."

In our journeyings, in our restings, on the land or on the sea, In our solitude and sorrow, in our gatherings and glee; In the day of degradation, in the hour of joy and pride, Those pure and watchful ministers are ever by our side. O Thou Whom angels worshipped ere time or we began, And Whose divine compassion gave their guardianship to man Throughout this mortal wariare let them still my champions be and in the last stern conflict give them charge concerning me.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued.)

bearing evident marks that it was not erected since tor Generals) as Fillmore and Hunt, on a salary of the spot. The entire length of the foot of the original correct taste for Church architecture in America. Col. Young and John C. Spencer, on a salary of £437 was formerly a theatre; and though one cannot admire its interior arrangements, which partake too spector General, the Provincial Secretary, the Speaker it has been rescued from such profane uses, dedicated each receive as much as the Governor of New York; to the service of Almighty God, resounds with the and that the Attorney Generals East and West should strains of our hallowed Liturgy, and affords an excel- together receive as much as three Governors of New lent opportunity for its able Rector, the Rev'd W. York would receive; to say nothing of the assistants Ingraham Kip, D.D., to preach the glad tidings of and clerks in every department, who will soon leave salvation through a crucified Redeemer, and to set this country, fertile as it now is, if they are allowed forth that Church, for which He died, and which he much longer to prey upon it, like the land of Egypt founded, as a faithful witness against the errors of after the locusts had passed over it. The small sala-Rome on the one hand, and of Protestant dissent on ries of the General Government and of the several Jedburgh. of the name of DeWitt, not only paid off a debt of ment, whereas our offices are sought for the emolument, \$4000 that was encumbering the congregation, but not for the honour; and no wonder that the honour also, single handed, built a beautiful Gothic church is no inducement, when such men as some that I might on the northern outskirts of the city, where now, day mention are y'cleped "Honourable," and the salary,

western part of the city, and Trinity Church, in the were passing rich on £300 per annum when at home, eral than that which exist. southern part, the latter of which has been erected do not know how to "manage" to live on £1000 per southern part, the latter of which has been erected through the untiring exertions and persevering devotion of its worthy Rector, the Rev. Edward Sckirk, whose people not being blessed with a sufficiency of this world's goods to erect such a church as he conceived was worthy of the service of Almighty God, per annum, and yet he has declared that when he was and as the locality required, was not "ashamed" to appointed to office by Lord Sydenham he had two "beg" from the members of the other congregations farms, but that he has been obliged to sell them to in the city, until, with what his own people could do, keep up in the race with others, and now is shorn of he has been enabled to build a very handsome, sub- all his property. Let all be reduced; it will be for date February 12,, 1731. Her faculties are good, and she stantial edifice to God's glory, and for the salvation of the good of all, and an immense saving to the country, man. Thus Albany has now, with a population of and no little benefit to the city of Toronto, for if the 40,000 inhabitants, five churches well attended, being present extravagant salaties are retained by the an increase of three to their number within five years, government officers, the good citizens will enter the showing most conclusively that even in this city, where race with them, and when the day of reckoning comes, there are more families of Dutch descent than in any they will find that they have run in vain, and spent EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK other community in America, the Church does com- their properties into the bargain. mend itself to the hearts, consciences, and under- It was my privilege to witness in Albany the work

still felt, for there is greater gravity and decorum in terns for stoves. Happening one day to see a cameo the general tone of society than is to be found in other likeness of a gentleman, he said that he thought if he a great deal of genuine hospitality, but not much show; friend of mine procured him a shell, and in a short time pleasant parties but not great routs. Ladies are ready he produced a most admirable likeness. For a time to receive visitors at 11 o'clock, A.M., and thus really he continued to cut cameos, but latterly he has turned have "morning calls," which is seldom the case in our his attention to statuary, and succeeds to admiration. cities or large towns. All meals are early; and in- He has received no lessons; he has had no opportustead of the inhabitants living, as too many do in the nity of seeing any of the best works of art; but he large commercial cities, at a rate beyond their income, has genius, and should he live he will eclipse any and then winding up, after a career of extravagance, American sculptor that has yet appeared. lives within its income, and lays up something for the fect himself in that school of all the arts, several genbrated mathematician, and author of works on Arith- son, and forms his clay to the most perfect likeness, received, and passed through several editions. Four from this the marble Statue is taken. the question, Mr. Perkins, who was sitting close to us, in the solid marble. answered it in a very kind manner, and thus com- There are only two pleasant drives about Albany, menced a conversation which did not end till we the one down the river and the other up it, in reached Albany, though a distance of some fifty miles. the direction of West Troy, where there is an arsenal Finding him to be a warm Churchman, I gladly ac- belonging to the United States, and the best Bell cepted his kind invitation to visit the Normal School, Foundry in the Union, belonging to the Messrs .in which, at that time, he was Professor of Mathema- Menielly. Troy, seven miles above Albany, on the tics. I was very much pleased with what I witnessed opposite or eastern banks of the river Hudson, is a in the institution, where I spent a whole morning .- much more modern city than its rival. It is celebra-On my late trip I was much pleased to find my old ted for its shaded streets and the enterprise of its in- 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. friend in the same useful career, but now advanced to habitants. Here the sound Church family of the the charge of the school. I also found him in a spa- Warren's live; and here is the beautiful little Church cious building, which had recently been erected by of the Holy Cross, built by Mrs. Mary Warren, in the State for it. When I visited it in 1845, it was which there is daily service, and which has been enin a rented building, the authorities of the State not dowed by the same pious woman. Mrs. Warren sup- OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, yet being satisfied as to its advantages, it being then ports also a school for eighty poor female children, almost an untried experiment, and having many oppo- who are taught, in addition to the usual branches of a nents; but it is now well established in public favour, common English education, needlework and houseand has lived down all opposition. The building wifery, but, above all, far more important than all, erected for it since my former visit was built under "those things which a Christian ought to know, and Mr. Perkins's own superintendence, who brought his believe, to his soul's health." These girls are taught office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House mathematical knowledge to his aid, for the public room to chant the services of the Church; and as they go where all the pupils assemble, after leaving their reci- out in life, sound in the faith and well fitted for filling tation room, although ninety feet long by forty broad, their stations as wives and mothers, will cause many is without a pillar, the story above it being sup- to rise up and bless Mrs. Mary Warren. Before ported by the peculiar construction of the beams, on closing this paper, I would state that it was my privia plan invented by Mr. Perkins. Every convenience, lege to hear the celebrated Professor, James F. as may well be supposed, for facilitating the education Johnston, of Durham University, England, deliver his of those who come to this school, is to be found within | concluding Lecture in the Hall of the Legislative Asits walls; and I was not a little pleased to notice that sembly at Albany. It was to prove from the acknowrooms were allotted for gymnastics, when the weather ledged deterioration of the land throughout the long prevented the students taking exercise in the open air. cultivated portions of America, that improved systems

first, and the ladies behind them. I could not help to arrive in due course of time, and am "guessing" whether it was that the masters needed to have the dull ears of the gentlemen nearest them, or whether their necks being stiffer than those of the gentler sex, there was less chance of their eyes wandering on forbidden objects, than would have been the case had the ladies been placed first, or whether after all it was not a wise scheme of the authorities of the School, to imbue the minds of the rising generation of New York with the superiority of the gentlemen above the ladies, in opposition to the pretentions of the ladies of Massachusetts, who claim their fitness following heads:to vote and take their seats in the Hall of Legislation, and, in due time, in the chair of state too. But, however this may be, the number of females receiving instruction appeared to be about as one to two of the males, a larger proportion much than prevails in our Invention Normal School. None have any allowance from the genuity brings to bear upon the produce of nature. State, except an allowance for their travelling expenses,

in or near Albany.

They have the use of the books free, and they are not charged anything for instruction. At Toronto, I trust that, when the advantages to be derived from the school become better known, this allowance can be withdrawn without lessening the number of teachers seeking instruction within its walls, for retrenchment in every department must henceforth, for years at least, be the demand of the constituency in every walls, for retrenchment in litustration of a memoir on a large collection of fossils and rock specimens lately received from his son, Mr. Walter Mantell, of New Zealand, exhibited some highly be withdrawn without lessening the number of teachers least, be the demand of the constituency in every county in Canada. Whilst writing this, I have been NOTES OF A WINTER'S TRIP TO much pleased to learn that the county of Halton has spoken out most decidedly on this great question; and whilst we find that such men for Governor as Van Buren and Marcy, Wright and Fish, on a salary of St. Peter's is a spacious, substantial building, but £1000; such comptrollers (answering to our Inspec- if the bird had been mired in the swamp, and perished on the era when Richard Upjohn introduced a more £625 per annum, and such Secretaries of State as But, independent of this, an inscription over its portal 10s. could be secured, I do not see why Canada should tells us that it was erected many long years since, though be paying her Governor General, who, on his own superseding a predecessor, which "stood in the centre, showing, has no power more than the whole executive of State-street, at its intersection with Barrack-st." of a State containing 3,000,000 of people, and pos-The second church in Albany is St. Paul's, which sessed of six times our wealth? why our President of much of the lightness of the use to which it was once of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Asdevoted, yet every sincere Christian must rejoice that sembly, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, should the other. A devoted member of this congregation, States, secure the services of the best and ablest men whose business the Lord had abundantly prospered, in the nation, who seek them for honour, not emoluby day, the offering of prayer and praise ascends as large as it is, is of no service to those who draw it.-

standings of sensible, sober-minded Christians. of an American genius. His name is Palmer, and not The character of the early settlers of Albany is long since he was employed in a foundry, making patplaces of the same extent and refinement. There is had a shell he could cut one as good as it was. A

in a state of insolvency, almost every family in Albany With a view of enabling him to go to Italy to pergeneration which is to follow. Amongst the public tlemen of Albany have employed him this winter, to buildings in Albany I must not fail to mention the take busts of those dear to them, which he will take Normal School for the State, which is now under the with him to Italy, and copy in Italian marble. He able presidency of George R. Perkins. Esq., a cele- takes the bust on plastic clay from a sight of the permetic and Algebra, which have been very favourably with a small steel instrument, of plaster of Paris, and

years ago I made his acquaintance in the cars. A In his studio I saw a lad of not more than eleven friend of mine asked me some question relative to years old, engaged on a marble statue, with a measursome place she had read of, in the neighbourhood of ing machine, which Palmer has invented, and with which we were passing, and not being able to answer which the rudest hand can copy from the plaster bust

It was pleasing to see the students all ranged at their of husbandry were absolutely necessary to stay the

desks, to mark the intelligence that shone forth in extension of this evil; that the only way to ensure

many of their countenances, and to notice the great these was to bring in science to aid practice—and that

variety of expression that was to be found amongst the surest way to effect this, was to establish either an

them; some with sparkling eyes and half-curled lips, agricultural college with an experimental farm attached,

that told of fun and merriment; others as staid as any as was recommended by influential parties in the State matron in "good old Connecticut" on Sabbath morn, Legislature, or by establishing lectures on agricultural whilst "the blue laws" were in full force; others chemistry in the existing colleges. His lecture was again sedate and thoughtful, but with arched eye-brow able and convincing, though I felt inclined to question and finely moulded mouth, that told me that, if for- some of his data; but from a want of fluency in his tune favoured, they might rise from ruling boys to utterance it lost much of that power and chaim, which sway the destinies of men. Why or wherefore I could would have been imparted to it, had it been delivered not tell, but, supposing it to be on philosophic princi- by a fluent and graceful speaker. Having thus noticed ples, did not like to betray my ignorance of such mat- all the things in and about Albany, that I consider ters by asking; but the order of position in civilised worthy of the attention of your readers, I will close countries was reversed, and, as they go in Ireland and this paper with a hope that I may retain some of them as our native Indians go, the gentlemen were placed at least to accompany me to Washington, where I hope

Mr. Editor, your obed't servant, A SUBSCRIBER. Niagara District, March, 1850.

Deferred Extracts.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Tuesday night's Gazette contains the official classified lists of objects which may be admitted at this exhibition, to be opened on the 1st of May, next year. They are arranged under the

"Section I.—Raw Material and Produce—illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is em-"Section II .- Machinery for Agricultural, Manufac-

turing, Engn. ering, and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions -illustrative of the agents which human in-" Section III .- Manufactures - illustrative of the result in order to give those who come from the more dis- produced by the operation of human industry upon natural

tant counties an equal advantage with those residing produce. "Section IV .- Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Art generally-illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry.

"This division of the objects for exhibition into four secbelieve, an allowance is made to each student that claims it of a certain sum per week for board; but I they may be considered necessary—but in such cases for illustration only."

COLLOSSAL BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND .- At the last interesting remains of the collossal birds of that country; among them were skulls and mandibles, egg-shells, and enormous bones of the hinder extremities. The most re-markable were the entire series of bones composing the legs and feet of the same individual, Dinormis giganteus, found in a morass at Waikonuiti, on the Middle Island, standing erect, the one a yard in advance of the other, as must have been sixteen inches, and its greatest breadth eighteen inches, and the height of the bird nearly ten feet. Some extensive caverns, lined with stalactites, have been discovered in the North Island, and are said to contain bones of the Moa and other animals. Among the rock specimens, are masses of limestone, containing fossils like those of the English chalk, and the stone itself is almost wholly composed of fossil animalcules, like that of Dover.

The Manchester Board of Guardians have ordered the ROYAL ACADEMY. - Mr. Macaulay has been elected Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy, in the place of the late Bishop of Llandaff. Sir Robert H.

Inglis has also been appointed Antiquarian Professor, a chair which has been for some time vacant. Sarah Chance, who recently died in Henby Church Yard Almshouses, had drunk, in the last twelve years of her life, to assuage pain, 51 gallons two pints five ounces of laudanum, costing her £110 8s 4d.

Stratton, the plunderer of the Aylesbury savings-bank, sailed from Liverpool, by a strange coincidence, in the same vessel with the clerk who robbed the savings-bank

Queen Adelaide left £80,000 to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, her nephew. It is stated that it has been determined to take down

the present bridge at Westminster, and that a new one is to be erected some four hundred yards further from the Houses of Parliament. During the last year no less than sixty three new as-

surance associations were projected and registered. They live up to it, nay, if they can obtain credit, beIn addition to these, there is Grace Church, in the
yond it. One strives to eclipse the other. Men that
scheme of window-duties of a character much more lib-

In the present House of Commons there are four disnumbering about 265.

Longevity .- The Durham Chronicle says, that there is at present living at Eltham, near Stockport, a woman called Mary Benton, who is now in her 120th year. She was born at Cockfield, where the registry of her baptism may be seen in the books of the parish church, bearing is able to perform most of her household duties without

# Advertisements.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7id. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1seach subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and id. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock on Wednesdays,

insure publication in the next day's issu Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instruction will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (rom Sandwich to Gaspe,) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

JOHN SOMERVILLE, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c. Toronto, November 14th, 1849.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

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

DR. HALLOWELL. HOUSE AND SURGERY Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT. TORONTO.

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, AGENT. Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

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

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS

> FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY. Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET. ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS July 25th, 1849. TORONTO. 52-tf.

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; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music. Drawing &c. on the usual terms Nov. 30th, 1848.

To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circum-\*\*A stances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 09 Fleet Street, London; All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849.

ORGAN AND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers are prepared to build Church and Parlour ORGANS of any dimensions, frostop of pipes to Sixty if required. Having workmen from the lestablishments of London, which enables them to Manufacture part of the Instrument, they flatter themselves they will be a produce Instruments equally good, and much cheaper than imported.

aported.

The PIANO-FORTE business carried on in all its branches; all indee of Stringed Instruments carefully repaired. kinds of Stringed Instruments carefully repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments made to order, will be warranted to give satisfaction, so that their friends need not fear giving written orders, as in case the article be not approved of, it may be returned. J. THOMAS & SON.

Harmony Place, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, September 26th, 1849.

T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files. Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety. -ALSO-

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

Tutor.

YOUNG MAN educated at U. C. College, who has had some Experience in Teaching, and who is now residing in Toronto, is desirous of giving PRIVATE LESSONS osuch as wish to devote time to extra studies. Terms moderate. Reference may be made to Thos. Champion Esq., Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1849.

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, 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

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS. BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived: comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOE-SKINS, together with a good variety of Seasonable Vestings, &c. The Subscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with which his Establishment has for several years been favoured, is the most satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Goods, as well as the conducting of the Tailoring Department, have met with the approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G.

Toronto, Nov. 22, 1849. JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid. Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. de to

If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and
be subjected to a Physicians bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a
4 tf dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavourable 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. JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,

Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by Davio Bogus, London, 1819. Price 10s. currency.

"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—John Bull.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and as HENRY ROWSELL'S. King-street

August 25th, 1849. CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING

BURGESS AND LEISHMAN WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced Business in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention to Customers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, and disposing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a share of Public patronage.

TAILORING,

In all its branches, executed with taste. The Paris, London, and New York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be gua-ranteed.

CLOTHING: A large ctock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style, omprising: COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths.
TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool,

HATS AND CAPS. DRY GOODS STOCK. WILL CONSIST OF EVERY rticle in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; ensisting in part of Corrons, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams. DRESSES, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cobourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings, Flannels, Blankets, and Cotton yard.

W No Second Price, & THOMAS BURGESS. JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets,

Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1849. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, health trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of trees of the most approved varieties, it.

FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubbesles. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Sections.

A New Descriptive Catalogue,

containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province.

GEORGE LESSILE

August, 1848.

The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor. Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management.

J. E. PELL,

V. PARKES,

W. H. SHEPPARD.

GEORGE LESSLIE.

S. A. FLEMING and JOHN DRUMMOND. WM. EDWARDS, Toronto, January 30th, 1850.

Secretary.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

Still the Forest is the Best Medical School ??

That predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of all diseases, proceeds directly or indirectly from a disordered state of the System caused by Impure Blood, Bilious and Morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels.

DR. HALSEY'S

GUM-COATED

FOREST PILLS.

(A Sarsaparilla preparation of unexampled efficacy.)

These Pills are prepared from the best Sarsaparilla combin

with other Vegetable properties of the highest Medicinal virtue. They are warranted not to contain any Mercury or Mineral whatever. They purge without griping, nausiating or weakening; can be taken at any time with

out hinderance from business, change of diet, or danger of taking cold. They neither have the taste or smell

of medicine, and are five times more effectual in the

course of disease than any Pills in use.

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do. on a sheet...
do. on a sheet do. on a sheet...
do. on a sheet...
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