

# The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 8.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXXII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson.	2nd Lesson.
E	Sept. 28,	13th SUND. APT. TRIN. { M. Jer. 35, Mark 1. E. " 36, 1 Cor. 13.	
M	" 29,	St. MICH. & ALL ANG. { M. Gen. 32, Acts 12. E. Dan. *10, Jude †	
T	" 30,	..... { M. Tobit 4, Mark 3. E. " 6, 1 Cor. 15.	
W	Oct. 1,	..... { M. " 7, Mark 4. E. " 8, 1 Cor. 16.	
T	" 2,	..... { M. " 9, Mark 5. E. " 10, 2 Cor. 1.	
F	" 3,	..... { M. " 11, Mark 6. E. " 12, 2 Cor. 2.	
S	" 4,	..... { M. " 13, Mark 7. E. " 14, 2 Cor. 3.	
E	" 5,	16th SUN. APT. TRIN. { M. Ezek. 2, Mark 8. E. " 13, 2 Cor. 4.	

\* From verse 5. † To verse 20. ‡ From verse 6 to 16.

### SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Mornings.	Evening.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, } Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist. }	11 o'c.	8 o'c.
St. Paul's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumb. }	11 " 4 "	4 " "
Trinity	Rev. R. Mitchel, M.A. Incumbent. }	11 " 6 "	6 " "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D. Incumb. }	11 " 7 "	7 " "
Holy Trinity	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumb. } Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist. }	11 " 7 "	6 " "

\* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.  
† There is Morning Prayer daily in this Church, at 7 o'clock in summer, Sundays excepted.  
‡ In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.  
§ The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Trinity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Church. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight, A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

### UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.  
For the week ending Monday, 29th Sept., 1851.  
VISITORS:  
THE PRINCIPAL,  
Jos. C. MORRISON, Esq., M.P.P.  
CENSOR:  
Rev. G. MAYNARD, M.A., Mathematical Master.  
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

### Poetry.

#### THE USE OF WEALTH.

'Tis waste in glittering pites to hoard  
The wealth that blesses toil;  
In rustling coffers idly stored,  
A miser's treasured spoil;  
'Tis waste to spend on selfish greed  
The debt to Mercy owed,  
While countless thousands mourn the need  
Of what our lot bestow'd  
For there are dying men enow,  
With hollow, sunken eyes,  
And famine written on their brow,  
Who coin no beggar's lies;  
Once-tenants of a decent home,  
They plied an honest trade;  
Now houseless in the streets they roam,  
Fit objects for our aid.  
And there are widows newly reft  
Of joys of happier years;  
In bleak and lonely sorrow left  
To shed unheeded tears;  
And orphan children cry aloud  
For food to nourish life;  
Where wraps the sire a tatter'd shroud,  
And shrieks the frenzied wife.  
Aye! these are scenes for wealth to seek,  
And scatter gifts around;  
Where pine the starved, where crawl the weak,  
On holy British ground.  
Let us not brook that aught should breathe  
Our country's air in vain:  
But kindly beaming smiles to breathe  
The brow of Want and Pain!

#### THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

##### THE SINNER'S GROUND OF TRUST.

Of mercy there is no hope at all, except we do as we read of a woman who when she stood before Alexander the Great and was condemned, said, "I appeal from thee, Oh King." Alexander wondering at her said, "Thou art mad woman: dost thou not know that every appellation is from a lower judge to a higher? but who is above me?" Then said she, "I know thee to be above thy laws, and that thou mayst give pardon; and therefore I appeal from justice to mercy, and for my faults desire law of God's word, and see Him ready to condemn us, and our conscience witness that we deserved death; we must appeal from justice and our deservings, with His pardon and forgiveness, and

both call and trust to be partakers of that salvation which He hath purchased and offered to the whole world. His means do pass all our miseries as far God is greater than man: and His pardon can forgive all that call on Him.—*Bishop Pilkington.*

#### TRIALS NOT TO BE COURTED.

One of the English martyrs was so alarmed at the thoughts of his suffering on the morrow in the midst of a fire, that it seemed to him an impossibility that he should go through the conflict. In order to try the experiment he put his finger into the flame of the candle, but could not endure it; and no wonder! for that was not his call. His dispensation did not require that he should voluntarily bring himself into pain, and much less that he should do it in a spirit of unbelief. But though in his own strength he could not endure even his finger in the flame, yet, the next day, he could give up, in the strength of God, his whole body to the fire, and with heroic constancy and Christian fortitude, could cheerfully resign his life to the flames; for, "as our day is so shall our strength be."

In the world we are taught to expect tribulation and temptation from every quarter; though it will be our Christian duty, as well as prudence, to avoid them whenever we can. Let us beware of imitating the martyr in attempting to thrust our finger into the flame; but to whatever degree of suffering God calls us, it is enough that He is faithful to His promise, and will perform it.—*Cecil.*

#### BE OCCUPIED.

I will even be doing something, that either God when He cometh, or Satan when he tempteth, may find me busied.—*Bishop Hall.*

#### REMEMBRANCE OF CHRIST.

When any lust, any vain desire arises in the mind, think of thy dear Redeemer's groans. When the flesh grows weary of a duty, remember who suffered on the cross. When thou art tempted to be indifferent to religion, and faint in the mind, look upon Him who made His soul an offering for the sin. When thou art loth to overcome, that of the death that overcame Him that hath the power of death. When impatient thoughts assault thy mind, think of the Lamb that before his shearers was dumb; and sure, under this sad scene, thou wilt not dare to sin. And there is advantage in such a remembrance written before the Lord, for them that speak often to one another, and *think of His name*; in so much that He will remember them in that day, when He makes up His jewels.—*Dr. A. Horneck.*

#### PREACHING OF A GOOD LIFE.

Of the effectual consequence of Archbishop Leighton's character, a striking instance appears in the effect it had on his brother-in-law Mr. Lightmaher; who from witnessing the holy and mortified life of this eminent saint, became convinced of the importance of eternal things. "If none go to heaven," he exclaimed, "but so holy a man as this what will become of me!" Under these impressions he became a truly religious character.

#### CHRIST BOTH GOD AND MAN.

When thou hearest of Christ do not think Him God only, or man only, but both together. For I know Christ was hungry and I know that with five loaves he fed five thousand men, besides women and children. I know Christ was thirsty, and I know Christ turned water into wine. I know Christ was carried in a ship, and I know Christ walked on the waters. I know Christ died, and I know Christ raised the dead. I know Christ was set before Pilate, I know Christ sits with the Father. I know Christ was worshipped by the angels, and I know Christ was stoned by the Jews. And truly some of these I ascribe to the human, and other to the Divine nature; for by reason of this He is said to be both together.—*St. Chrysostom.*

#### THE EUCHARISTIC ELEMENTS.

The elements which we are invited to take are of fruits growing out of the earth, to shew that the earth which was cursed for Adam's sake, is blessed for Christ's sake. As it brings forth thorns and thistles, to call to mind our rebellion, so it brings forth bread and wine, to call to mind our redemption.—*Bishop Hacket.*

#### PREPARATION AND HOPE.

In prosperity *prepare* for a change; in adversity *hope* for one.—*Burgh.*

#### THE THREE SIEVES.

Before we allow ourselves to find fault with any person behind his back, we should ask ourselves three questions:—1. Is it true? 2. Is it kind? 3. Is it necessary?—*Dixie.*

#### THE WATER OF LIFE.

The fountain in its source,  
No drought of summer fears;  
The farther it pursues its course,  
The nobler it appears.  
But shallow cisterns yield  
A scanty, short supply;  
The morning sees them amply fill'd,  
At evening they are dry.  
The cisterns I forsake  
Oh fount of bliss for Thee;  
My thirst with living waters slake  
And drink eternity.  
—*Madame Guion.*

#### PROGRESS IN VICE.

That no man ever became abandoned at once, is an old and common observation, which, like other assertions founded on experience, receives new confirmation by length of time. A man ventures upon wickedness as upon waters with which he is unacquainted. He looks upon them with horror, and shudders at the thought of quitting the shore, and committing himself to the inconstancy of the weather; but by degrees the scene grows familiar, his aversion abates, and is succeeded by curiosity. He launches out with fear and caution, always anxious and apprehensive, lest his vessel should be dashed against a rock, sucked in by a quicksand, or hurried by the current beyond sight of shore; but his fears are daily lessening, and the deep becomes less formidable. In time he loses all sense of danger, ventures out with full security, and roves without inclination to return, till he is driven into the boundless ocean, tossed about by tempests, and at last swallowed by waves.—*Johnson.*

#### THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

"The following illustration is calculated to convey to the mind a general impression of the relative magnitudes and distances of the parts of our system. Choose any well-levelled field or bowling-green. On it place a globe, two feet in diameter; this will represent the Sun. Mercury will be represented by a grain of mustard seed, on the circumference of a circle 164 feet in diameter for its orbit; Venus, a pea, on a circle of 234 feet in diameter; the earth also a pea, on a circle of 430 feet; Mars, a rather large pin's head, on a circle of 654 feet; Juno, Ceres, Vesta, and Pallas, grains of sand, in orbits of from 1000 to 1200 feet; Jupiter a moderate-sized orange, in a circle nearly half a mile across; Saturn a small orange, on a circle of four-fifths of a mile; Uranus a full-sized cherry, or small plum, upon the circumference of a circle of more than a mile and a-half; and Neptune a good-sized plum on a circle about two miles and a-half in diameter."—*Herschell.*

#### THE PERFECTION OF CHRIST'S WORK.

Man can suffer, but he cannot satisfy; God can satisfy, but he cannot suffer; but Christ being both God and man, can both suffer and satisfy too, and so is perfectly fit both to suffer for man, and to make satisfaction unto God, to reconcile God to man, and man to God. And thus Christ having assumed my nature into his person, and so satisfied Divine justice for my sins, I am received into grace and favour again with the Most High God.—*Bishop Beveridge.*

#### BURIALS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Oh, what a difference is there between the English and Scotch mode of burial! The English does honour to human nature, and even to the poor remains that were once the Temple of the Holy Ghost; but when I see in Scotland a coffin put into the earth, and covered up without a word spoken, it reminds me of what was spoken concerning Jehoiakim, *He shall be buried with the burial of an ass.*—*Wesley.*  
"THOU SHALT REMEMBER ALL THE WAY WHICH THE LORD THY GOD LED THEE."

The history of a man's own life is, to himself, the most interesting history in the world, next to that of the Scriptures. Every man is an original and solitary character. None can either understand or feel the book of his own life like himself. The lives of other men are to him dry and vapid, when set beside his own. He enters very little into the spirit of the Old Testament who does not see God calling on him to turn over the pages of this history, when he says to the Jew, "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years." He sees God teaching the Jew to look at the records of his deliverance from the Red Sea, of the manna showered down on him from heaven, and of the Amalekites put to flight before him. There are such events in the life and experience of every Christian. It may be well for him to review them often.—*Cecil.*

#### SECULAR LEARNING

Learning, though it is useful when we know how to make a right use of it, yet, considered as in our own power, and to those who trust to it without seeking a superior guidance, it is usually the source of perplexity, strife, scepticism, and infidelity. It is indeed like a sword in a madman's hands, which gives him the more opportunity of hurting himself than others.—*Rev. John Newton.*

#### WHO SHOULD COMMUNICATE?

The strong must come, lest they become weak; and the weak that they become strong. The sick must come to be cured, the healthful to be preserved. They that have leisure must come, because they have no excuse; they that have no leisure must come hither, that by so excellent religion they may sanctify their business. The penitent sinners must come, that they may be justified; and they that are justified, that they may be justified still.—*Bishop Jeremy Taylor.*

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### DIocese OF TORONTO.

##### JUBILEE COLLECTIONS

After Sermons preached in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, in aid of the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held on the 18th June, 1851, and with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated June 19, 1851.

Trinity Church, Wolf Island	£0 16 5½
Smith's School-house, do.	0 5 5
—per Rev. E. Patterson	1 1 10½
St. Mary Magdalene's Church	£1 0 0
St. John's, Baker's Corner	0 4 0
Young's School house	0 3 0
—per Rev. W. B. Lauder	1 7 0
St. Paul's, Adolphustown	£0 12 0
St. Paul's, Fredericksburg	0 18 0
—per Rev. J. A. Mulock	1 10 0
Christ Ch., Bytown, per Rev. S. Strong	15 17 0
St. John's Church, Leeds	£1 2 6
Trinity Ch. rear of Lansdown	0 7 6
—per Rev. N. Watkins	1 10 0
161 Collections amounting to	£357 13 10½
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer, C. S. D. T.	

#### TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

At the Meeting of the Council of Trinity College, held on Wednesday the 17th September, the following orders were made in acknowledgement of sundry very valuable gifts of Books to the Library of that Institution:  
Whereas there has been received for the Library of Trinity College Church University, from the office of The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, five cases, containing Theological, Classical, and Miscellaneous books, to the number of about 960 vols., many of them of very great value, which books have been contributed by friends in England, (whose names are unknown to the Council) in accordance with the request of the London Committee on behalf of the Church University, Upper Canada, as contained in their address issued on the 19th of June, 1850.  
*Be it ordered*,—That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College be presented to the contributors of the valuable works thus generously presented to the Library.  
*Ordered*,—That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College be presented to James Bovell, Esquire, M. D., for his donation to the Library of 370 volumes of Medical books, valued at £370.  
*Ordered*,—That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College be presented to W. A. Johnson, Esquire, for his donation to the Library of 16 volumes of works on Natural History.  
*Ordered*,—That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College be presented to Mrs. Imlack, for her donation to the Library of *Stevenson & Churchill's Medical Botany*, 6 volumes.  
*Ordered*,—That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College be presented to the Hon John Simcoe Macaulay, Captain R. A., for his donation to the Library, of *Valpy's Edition of the Delphin Classics*. 150 volumes elegantly bound in half-calf.  
*Ordered*,—That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College be presented to Mrs. Sharpe, for her donation to the Library of *Poole's Synopsis*, 3 vols., Folio.  
*Ordered*,—That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College be presented to Dr. S. J. Stratford, for his donation to the Library of a Folio Bible. Morocco, printed in 1663.

#### OWEN'S SOUND.

Extract from a letter received from the Missionary at Owen's Sound:—"You will no doubt be glad to hear that the *Three Churches* for which I was soliciting contributions in, Toronto will be open for Divine Service in November next; They will not be entirely finished then for I regret to say that I have not yet collected a sufficient sum to complete them; however I rejoice in the prospect of being able (though attended with much inconvenience) to hold Divine Services in buildings that will, I trust at no distant date, be solemnly dedicated for the worship of God."

We are informed that the Lord Bishop of Fredericton will preach in Christ's Church Cathedral on Sunday next, in the morning, and the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland in the afternoon.—*Montreal Courier, Sept. 20.*

A VISIT TO THE SAULT.

MR. EDITOR.—Had I reflected on the demand which you were likely to make on me for a narrative of the tour to the North which I lately had the happiness of accomplishing, at the time when the Bishop of Toronto was on Visitation in those parts, I should have taken some copious notes at the moment of what I saw and heard. As it is, I have to depend principally on the impressions which have been left on my mind by the novelty of the scenes visited.

“The anthropophagi, and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders.”

In fact, the Sault has been promoted:—from being an outpost it has become a busy little centre of civilization and trade, which are radiating off from it, North, West, and South.—The mode of arriving at the place is as follows:—Supposing yourself first of all seated in Stage or Extra at your own door in Toronto—you turn up Yonge-Street two-and-thirty miles, till you come to the very pretty village of St. Albans:—here you turn off to the left; and after proceeding some six miles you arrive at the Landing on the West Branch of the Holland River, which flows into Lake Simcoe. At this point you find the Beaver waiting to convey you to Barrie on Kempenfelt Bay.

On putting out into the Lake you pass the Giant’s Tomb—an island in which an isolated ridge rising above the usual lake-terrace has the appearance of a long grave—and the Christian Islands in which was once a Jesuit mission.—The swell of the lake in crossing Nottawasaga Bay was sufficient to make a bad sailor like myself a little uncomfortable: with this exception, the whole voyage to the Sault was as over a mirror where

“The deep reflected sky appeared A calm sublime immensity below.”

“The deep reflected sky appeared A calm sublime immensity below.” In the evening we arrived at Sydenham—the much-talked-of village springing up at the head of Owen’s Sound. It is situated principally between two hills which form the secondary banks of a river which falls into the Sound. The place looks thriving. I noticed new stores erecting,—and a tannery and brewery on an unassuming scale in operation. The village at present does not extend quite down to the steamboat-landing. The Church, an Ecclesiastical-looking structure and well-situated, is not yet quite finished. The Service and Confirmation which the Bishop held, took place in a small log-house at present used as the Church. A dissenting place of worship is going up in the village.

The next morning we found ourselves doubling the N. E. cape of the great Manitoulin Island which presents a bold, lofty, wooded shore,—and at about eleven we were going down the deep Bay which runs in on the north side of the Island till it nearly meets a similar Bay running in on its south side.—Towards the termination of this Bay, and on its N. W. shore stands the village of Manitouwhaning. The banks of the Bay are high and steep; composed principally of round stones and shingle thrown up by the Lake when its level was much higher than it is now. The terrace between the base of these banks and the edge of the water is narrow. The water is deep close-in-shore, and wonderfully pure and pellucid. All along the shore northward were numerous wigwams and groups of Indians—many of those who had lately congregated here from other parts for the purpose of receiving the Government-presents, still remaining. A motley crowd collected round the Boat as soon as she was made fast to the shore. Here the Bishop landed for the purpose of consecrating the Church and holding a Confirmation. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Capt. Innesides, the Medical Officer, Dr. Layton, and the Rev. Dr. O’Meara, the Missionary in charge of the Station, received his Lordship with many welcomes. Among the red men his landing excited no particular attention.—The congregation in the Church was pretty numerous, mostly Indians. After the Consecration Service, fifteen were confirmed, and ten adults baptized by the Bishop, all Indians. Dr. O’Meara translated the Lessons, the principal prayers, and the Bishop’s address, into Ojibway. The congregation throughout the services, maintained the same apathetic look which Indians usually wear.—The Church, which was now consecrated, is conspicuously situated on the hill behind the village; measures 50 x 30 feet, with a chancel 12 feet deep; is built of wood; has an ecclesiastical appearance, and is surmounted on the spire with the Christian emblem, plated over with tin.

After leaving Manitouwhaning,—which, by the way, signifies the “Hole or Burrow of the Manitou”—we proceeded along on the north side of the Island. The scenery here is very fine; but as on this occasion, we passed it in the night, I will reserve further reference to it, until I come to speak of our downward trip when we were more fortunate. In the evening, I may add,—after the Evening Prayer, which was read by Dr. O’Meara, the Rev. Mr. Ardagh addressed quite a considerable congregation assembled in the Cabin.

Early the next morning, we put in for wood at a wharf in a pretty Bay called Kaush-ka-waung, on the S. E. side of the Island of St. Joseph.—From this place we put across to the Bruce-mines on the north shore of Lake Huron. This shore is here an irregular undulating mass of rocks, of no great altitude, retiring gradually back, with a few diminutive trees scattered about. A long wharf runs out for the accommodation of vessels, with a tram-way on it. The works, with the houses of the miners, superintendent, &c., give the place quite a look of importance. The length of our stay enabled us to go up and examine some of the mines. The ore is dug out of the lodes with great labour, and is mixed up with a whitish quartz: the two together present a beautiful appearance—the copper-sulphuretted being, some of it, exceedingly bright and gold-like,—and some of it “peacock-ore,” as it is called—shot and richly-variegated with purple and red, like the breast of the humming-bird. The quartz-masses, when dug out, are broken small, and then passed through a crushing mill, coming out in the form of a fine gravel. The parts containing metal are then separated off by another process and smelted, yielding variously, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13 per cent of pure copper. The smelting-works, which are very complete, extensive, and costly, are now at a standstill;—it being found more economical to ship off the ore to England to be smelted there.—Numbers of the men, women and children here have a strikingly Cornish look; and you hear the West-of-England-Saxon tones in all directions.—In a conspicuous position

some gardens, and many vacant uncultivated spaces where large boulders lie imbedded—a wharf of logs running out into a fine inlet of Lake Huron of the width of about a mile, and depth inland of perhaps six, and winding so as to have the appearance of a beautiful lake: the opposite bank sloping up to a fine hill, looking wild and rough, with a few small clearings and small cottages,—and near the water’s edge some wigwams. Along the grassy street leading down to the landing—underneath the stoups of the stores, and in the shade of the fences,—an unusual number of men, apparently having nothing to do, are to be seen lounging—some white, some red, some half and half. A large number of dogs are running about; amongst them fine specimens of a strong able dog used in sleighs in the winter.—At the wharf you embark in the steamer “Gore” which puts in here from Sturgeon Bay, eastward, in her way to the Manitoulin Island and the Sault.—Down the Bay, after passing an extent of wood on the right you come to the second division of Penetanguishene where the Garrison stands, now shut up: here are some pleasantly situated houses and farms scattered about the slope. The Garrison itself stands on a point running out into the Bay, and appears to be constructed of a whitish cut stone.—The Church is situated half way between the two villages of Penetanguishene, to the inconvenience of both sections of the inhabitants.

The “Gore” is a staunch strongly-built Boat, carrying a heterogeneous freight of lumber, cattle, barrels, Indians, French-Canadians, half-castes and whites, with their children and luggage. Here you begin to hear a novel jargon of Indian, French, and English of various dialects, with a little Gaelic.—Our stay on board of this vessel—the principal part of three days and two nights, both going and returning—was rendered very agreeable by the friendliness and innate good temper of her commander, Capt. MacGregor.

On putting out into the Lake you pass the Giant’s Tomb—an island in which an isolated ridge rising above the usual lake-terrace has the appearance of a long grave—and the Christian Islands in which was once a Jesuit mission.—The swell of the lake in crossing Nottawasaga Bay was sufficient to make a bad sailor like myself a little uncomfortable: with this exception, the whole voyage to the Sault was as over a mirror where

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above the town—as we must call it—stands a large unfinished Romanist place of worship, not used.—The majority of the miners are Wesleyans; but they are well-disposed towards the Church whenever any of the Clergy visit the spot.

(To be continued in our next.)

ENGLAND.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.

On Thursday morning his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Mr. F. H. Dyke, Her Majesty’s Proctor, proceeded to the Jerusalem Chamber for the purpose of further proroguing the Convocation of the Clergy elected at the commencement of the present Parliament.

The following petition was presented:— “To the Most Rev. the Archbishop and the Right Rev. the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, in Synod Assembled.

“The humble petition of the undersigned Clergy and Laity of the said Province, sheweth:—That for upwards of 130 years past the Church of England—the oversight of which is, by Divine Providence and permission, committed to your Lordships—has suffered grievous inconveniences and injuries through the continued suppression of her Synodal action, whereby she has been prevented from exercising her proper authority for the regulation and wholesome exercise of her discipline, for the development of her natural resources—that the result has been the weakening of the bonds of love and unity among Churchmen, the growth of unsound doctrine, great diversity of rites and ceremonies, and a lamentable deficiency of provision for ministering the word and sacrament and other means of grace to the people of this land, whereby it has come to pass that error and superstition, heresy and schism, ungodliness and immorality have greatly increased, to the injury of Christ’s people and the reproach of the Church.

“That in consequence of the recent aggressive measures of the Pope, the attention of the Queen and the people of England has been forcibly directed to the religious position of the country, and that if at this time the real cause of the decrease of true religion, as well as of the growth of Popery and other grievous errors and infidelity itself, were represented to Her Majesty by the Bishops of the Church, to whom it especially belongs to advise the Kings of the earth in regard to spiritual matters, there is great reason to hope that, by their representations and entreaties, her Majesty might be moved to restore to the Church the freedom of her Synodal action, as in ancient times.

“Upon which consideration, the undersigned petitioners, having approached her Majesty in a humble address for the revival of the active functions of Convocation, humbly implore you, Rev. and Most Rev. Father in God, that you will again urge the prayer urged by the two houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in the year 1847, for license to deliberate, and with the royal assent, to do all such things as concern the settled continuance of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, to the end that, in concert with the Lower House of Convocation, you may be enabled to take such measures as may conduce to unity within the Church, and to her efficiency as the Church of the nation; and that so the salvation of souls may be promoted, and the mists of ignorance be dispelled, by the bright beams of Christ’s Holy Gospel.”

The Archbishop and Bishops having received the petition, it was ordered to lie upon the table.

During the time these proceedings were going on, the Lower House had assembled in an adjacent Chamber, under the presidency of the Very Rev. W. R. Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. A similar petition, *matris mundanis*, was presented by the Very Rev. Thomas Thorp, B. D., Archdeacon of Bristol.

A lengthened discussion arose as to the sufficiency of the Lower House to receive the petition; and reference having been made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace decided in the affirmative; and the petition was recorded.

Under these circumstances, the members of the Lower House considered themselves qualified to take into their consideration general matters affecting the welfare of the Church and had entered upon a discussion, when the meeting was suddenly broken up by order of the Archbishop, and a further prorogation was ordered, when the Archbishop again attended and took his seat as President.

After some preliminaries, His Grace the Archbishop called upon Mr. F. H. Dyke, the Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury, to read the writ of prorogation. Mr. Dyke then read the following document:— “In the name of God, Amen. We, John Bird, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, President of the present Provincial Synod or Convocation, of the Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, do by this present writing continue and prorogue the said Provincial Synod of Convocation lately to and until this day and place continued and prorogued (and all singular certificates and returns already made and delivered, and all others which have not yet been made and delivered, in the same state in which they are now), until February next coming to a certain upper chamber commonly called the Jerusalem Chamber, situate in the Deanery belonging to the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, with further continuation and prorogation of days then following and places, if it shall seem necessary to be done in this behalf.

“J. B. CANTUAR.”

The proceedings then terminated. We are sorry to state that the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has been obliged to have three of his fingers amputated; mortification ensuing in these parts, the painful operation became necessary to save his Lordship’s life.

The Rev. Owen Emery Vidal, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Arlington, Sussex, has been nominated, and is willing to go out, as the first Bishop of Sierra Leone. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Her Majesty’s Government have signified their consent to Mr. Vidal’s consecration, if a moderate endowment can be secured.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND CANON TOWNSEND.—The Rev. Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham, whose visit to the Pope, for the reconciliation of Christendom, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, has procured an introduction to the Evangelical Alliance and has invited that body to select five brethren of different denominations, who are to come to his house and remain a week or so, to consult together on the question—How far is a union of all Christians possible? The proposition is to be immediately considered.

From our English Files.

NON-SECTARIAN EDUCATION.

[We take the following cutting satire from the *English Churchman*, who extracts it from the *Tablet*.]

A LECTURE AT COLLEGE IRELAND.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

- The Rector. [A Romanist.—Ed. E. C.]
- Charles Softly, Esq., M.A., (Professor of Ethnology and Physical Geography.)
- The Professor of Greek (a member of the Established Church.)
- The Professor of Moral Philosophy (an Atheist.)
- The Professor of Botany (a Quaker.)
- The Professor of Chemistry (a Suedenborgian.)
- The Professor of History (a Presbyterian.)
- Daniel Isaacs (a Jew.)
- Patrick Callaghan (a Catholic.)
- Edward Williams (a Methodist.)
- George Bolder (an Infidel.)
- Peter Dodson (an Atheist.)
- Cornelius Burke (a High Church Anglican.)
- Jeremy Tarbutt (a Socinian.)

SCENE.—The College Lecture-Room, with a rostrum erected at one end. Students assembling, taking their seats, preparing note-books, and looking at watches to see how the time goes.

Tarbutt.—Has anybody seen this new Professor yet? Dodson.—Oh, yes! I saw him this morning. Tarbutt.—Well, what is he like? They say he is to be conciliator-general, and show the Papists that it is possible to separate conscience from religion.

Dodson.—What he’s to do I can’t say. He certainly looks amiable enough. He has a baldish head, grey hair, fine open forehead, rather ruddy cheeks, dresses unexceptionably, and seems as if he would not like to kill a fly. He’s a distinguished man, too, they say, in his own line; and makes it a rule never to quarrel with anybody.

Tarbutt.—How on earth does he manage that? Dodson.—Oh, he praises everybody. To hear him talk you’d think all the world was full of mild gentlemen and ladies, spending their days in mutual compliments and pleasant parties.

Tarbutt.—But what is his line? I don’t quite understand what they mean by Ethnology. Dodson.—Why, the science of races, to be sure; a sort of physical metaphysics. Ah! here he comes.

[Enter Mr. Softly, accompanied by the other five Professors. The Students cheer faintly; Mr. Softly mounts the rostrum, and bows politely to his audience.]

Softly.—Gentlemen, the science of ethnology is one of the most ennobling studies on which the mind of man can occupy itself. . . . If it be delightful to contemplate the relics of past ages, to reanimate in imagination the vast bones of the mighty Saurian reptiles, to classify animalculæ, and to trace the interesting ties by which the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms are linked together, so as to be able to point out every minute gradation between the primary strata of the earth, and the most perfect of the irrational animals who walk upon it; how much more satisfying, I say, must it be to study the ethnological peculiarities of that most noble of all animals, to whose order it is our privilege to belong—the race of man himself!

One great difficulty, indeed, presents itself in the commencement of our ethnological studies. The vital principle which reigns through so many other parts of the creation—(I beg pardon of the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and of any other gentleman here present who may object to the term “creation,” as implying the existence of a Creator)—(applause)—this vital principle in the case of man assumes a very peculiar and composite form, and possibly influences to the varieties in the human race to an extent far greater than in the case of the lower animals. On the real nature of the animating principle of man, you are well aware that many differences of opinion unhappily exist. I call it “the animating principle” with a view to avoid the use of the much-voiced term, “the soul;” a term to which some of my brother Professors, and some of my hearers, attach a different meaning from myself. And here I would take occasion to request my audience that if at any time I should unfortunately use terms to which they may conscientiously object, they will be good enough to signify the same, of course as decorously as possibly; or if I should make any statements which I may hurt their religious or non-religious convictions, I trust that they will not hesitate to request an explanation, in order that our studies may proceed with perfect harmony, and we may show to a bigoted world that it is possible for enlightened men of all creeds to act together in the glorious work of the education of the mind.

[Loud applause, except from Callaghan, the Catholic and Burke the Anglican Student, who look very angry. As soon as the applause has subsided, Bolder, the Infidel Student, jumps up.]

Bolder.—I beg to apologise for the interruption, Sir, but I must avail myself of your permission to ask a question.

[All eyes are turned to Bolder, the Students looking astonished, the five Professors disgusted.]

Softly.—By all means; what is it? Bolder.—I heard it stated, Sir, by the Professor of Botany, that it was of the first importance, in all sciences, accurately to define the terms employed.—Now, you just used the term “mind.” May I ask for an explanation of the sense in which you employ that term? [Bolder sits down.]

Softly.—Your request is but reasonable. The word “mind” is susceptible of various meanings. By some it is used in a sense nearly the same as that of the still more questionable term “the soul;” by others it is taken to mean the intellectual faculties; by others, again, it is used to represent the action of the organised material agency, of which they consider the vital principle to consist; by a fourth party, again, it is taken to signify a fragment of a vast and mighty *anima mundi*; by a fifth—

Burke (the Anglican).—But how do you use it, Sir? Softly.—That, my young good friend, must depend upon circumstances.

Callaghan (whispering to his next-door neighbour).—What a humbug the man is!

Softly (continuing).—On the whole, it may be best to leave every one present to employ the term in his own sense. (Applause, with a few murmurs.) Whether, then, we look upon the mind of man as immortal and spiritual, or as mortal and material, or as a portion of the Deity, or as naturally pure, we may safely proceed in our study of the varieties of the corporeal forms in which it is clothed in the various races of mankind.

Whatever be the nature of the soul, we must be content, in the spirit of humility so befitting the man of science, to leave the subject in that obscurity in which it has hitherto been destined to remain.

Callaghan and Burke (together)—Oh!  
Softly—In which it has hitherto been destined to remain; and we must employ ourselves in examining those outward phenomena which are tangible to the senses, and about which there can be no differences of opinion. Whatever be the nature of the mind, or animating principle, it has no direct power upon the material world, save in accordance with the known laws of physical and mathematical science.

Callaghan (the Catholic Student starting up)—That is contrary to Catholic doctrine. I appeal to the Rector.

The Rector (who has just entered and taken his place among the Professors).—What is this, Mr. Callaghan? such interruptions are very unseemly.

Callaghan—Mr. Softly, requested us to speak when he hurt our religious feelings; and I come here with the express understanding that my religion was not to be insulted.

The Rector—Insulted, Mr. Callaghan; of course not. Mr. Softly is the last person to insult any man's creed.

Callaghan—Whether it is an insult or not, Sir, he has declared that one of the doctrines of Catholicism is false—I submit that it is contrary to the rules of this College to state that any religious doctrine is false.

Softly—Mr. Callaghan, you surely misunderstand me. What doctrine of yours did I say was false?

Callaghan—The doctrine of Transubstantiation, Sir. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" from all parts of the Lecture-room.)

Softly—The doctrine of Transubstantiation!

Callaghan—Yes, Sir, you said that the mind has no power over the material world, except in accordance with the laws of physical and mathematical science.—Surely you must be aware that the Catholic Faith says the very opposite, and declares that the Priest by the words of consecration actually destroys the original substance of the bread and wine.

Softly (in his mildest tones)—Mr. Callaghan, that is a question of Faith, not of science. Faith is one thing, and science is another. (Loud applause.)

Callaghan—But if science contradicts Faith, one of the two must be false.

The Rector (seeming confused)—Mr. Callaghan, may they not be like parallel lines, and run side by side, without meeting?

Callaghan—They may, Sir, of course; and so they do, very often. But they do not always go parallel, at least so Mr. Softly assumes, for he declared an opinion to be scientifically true which I know to be, as a matter of Faith, false. I submit that this is contrary to the rules of the College.

Burke (aside to Tarbutt)—what a plucky fellow Callaghan is! How the deuce came he here! The place will be too hot to hold him.

Tarbutt—Don't you know? His governor makes him come against his will. He hates the college himself, and belongs to the M'Hale faction. He'll bully the Professors out of their lives, unless they get rid of him.

Burke—Well, I wish him success; for I don't half like the place myself.

Tarbutt (laughing)—Ah? you're a Puseyite, and more than half a Papist.

Softly (turning to the Professors)—Perhaps I had better withdraw the statement.

The Professor of History and the Professor of Botany (together, in a low voice)—No, no! that will never do. The interest of science absolutely forbid it. Tell him you'll speak to him after the lecture.

Softly—Mr. Callaghan this is a very delicate question. If you will do me the favour to call on me after the lecture is over, I shall trust to explain all to your satisfaction. Gentlemen we will now proceed with our subject.

Ethnology, as I have said is one of the noblest as it is one of the most certain of modern sciences. What ever be the results of the investigations of the present and coming generations as to the origin of the race of man; whether, as some think, we are all descended from a single pair; or as others, that man started into being in different parts of the globe; whether or no we believe that his present physical structure is the result of ages and ages of the gradual perfectionment (as the French say) of the animal kingdom; whatever, I say, be our theories as to what took place before the commencement of authentic history, in the mythical ages of our race—

Williams (the Methodist Student)—I appeal to the Professor of History. Is it permissible to assume that it is not an historical fact, that the human race sprang from a single pair.

The Professor of History—Mr. Williams. I am not the proper person to appeal to; but if you ask my opinion, I admit that I consider it an historical fact that we all spring from Adam and Eve; but this is only my private opinion, I cannot enforce it on any one else. (Applause.)

Williams.—But, Sir, it is part of my religion that all mankind are corrupt by nature, and alienated from God. Now, how am I to believe this, if you do away with the historical fact that Adam was the first man, and that he sinned, so that we inherit his guilt and his fallen nature? (Loud applause from Callaghan and Burke.)

The Rector—Gentlemen, I must request you to be more moderate in demonstrations.

Softly—Mr. Williams, you must learn to discriminate. I never said that mankind do not spring from a single pair; I only said whether it be true or not, which is a very different thing.

Williams—Begging your pardon, Sir, I don't see the difference when religious faith is concerned. If you say it is not certain that Adam was our first parent, you deny a great doctrine of the Gospel; for the Gospel says it is certain. I beg that my religious convictions may be respected as well as those of any one else.

Softly (aside)—Oh, dear! oh, dear! what a pest this bigotry is! I had hoped there was none of it here. (Aloud.) I shall be happy to have some private conversation with you, Mr. Williams, on the subject you are interested in. It is unquestionably very important and passing over the point just now; and I will therefore proceed without further reference to it. I shall request your attention to a rapid survey of the chief physical causes which tend to modify the bodily structure and the intellectual development of the great races of the globe. Amongst these, the first, and possibly the most potent in its influence, is climate. Here, nevertheless, many anomalous circumstances combine to render our investigation difficult. While in one instance we perceive the effect of climate to be very extraordinary speedy in changing the physical and moral characteristics of an emigrant race, in others it appears as though centuries were necessary to effect any fundamental change. The Anglo-Saxon, when settled in certain parts of North America, needs but two or three generations to lose every peculiarity of his northern extraction; while the pure negro blood has never yet, under any circumstances been assimilated

with the European or Asiatic type. In combination with such extreme cases as these, we have to complete the phenomena presented by distinct races, who have spread themselves nearly throughout the world, and who in every climate and age preserve their original type almost untouched. Such are the Jews and the Gipsies, who are still separated from the rest of the world by very striking features, and who, under the influence of certain traditions, each refuse to intermarry with the races among whom they dwell.

Daniel Isaacs (the Jewish Student).—I avail myself of your permission to interrupt you.

Softly (aside).—What scrape have I got into now? I thought the Jews at any rate were rational. (Aloud.) By all means what can I explain?

Isaacs.—Sir, I object to having the traditions of the Jewish religion classed with those of the Gipsies. The Hebrew race, the chosen people, though now in adversity and bondage, are not to be ranked with a brood of vagabonds like the Gipsies. Our traditions are inspired prophecies; and I claim my right as a student of this liberal institution, to have my religion respected.

[All appear astonished, and remain silent. Mr. Softly looks at his brother Professors, who elevate their eyebrows and shrug their shoulders, but say nothing.]

Softly (with a sigh).—I assure you, Mr. Isaacs, that I had not the most remote intention of classing the Divine poems of the Old Testament with the wild traditions of any vagabond race.

Dobson (the Atheist Student).—I am sorry to interrupt you again, Sir; but may I ask in what sense you use the word "Divine" as applied to the poems of the Old Testament—a term itself, by the way, very much open to objection? I do not see why the poems of David and Isaiah should be called "Testament" any more than the poems of Homer or Sophocles. I decidedly object to any term which necessarily implies the existence of a God. (General murmurs and confusion, except from Callaghan, who laughs uproariously; and claps his hands.) [This does not say much for the Romanist's reverence.—Ed. E. C.]

Softly (to the Rector).—This seems a difficulty, Sir; is it not? What do you recommend?

The Rector (after a long pause).—I am deeply grieved gentlemen, that any speculative question should ever occur to mar the harmony of our instructions. I am sure that Mr. Softly would not willingly hurt the feelings of any student here; but if he should use any questionable expression inadvertently, I appeal to your kindness whether it is not better to pass it over for the sake of the great cause in which we are all so happily embarked. (Slight applause, chiefly from the Socinian students.)

The Professor of Moral Philosophy (coming forward).—I should entirely agree with you, Mr. Rector, but for the strong conviction I entertain of the necessity of preserving the principle of this seminary inviolate. Its leading principle is this, that in all public instruction there shall be no inculcation of any religious creed. Hence it is evident that no professor ought ever to assert that there is a God, or call any thing, "Divine," as he would thereby assume that there is a God, an assumption strictly forbidden by the rules of this College. Of course, I am not expressing any opinion of my own as to whether there is a God or not. I am only anxious to uphold the rights of the human mind as guaranteed to the students of this noble institution.

The Rector.—Undoubtedly you are right, Mr. Professor; and it is my duty, therefore, to suggest to Mr. Softly that he withdraw the term "Divine" as applied to the ancient Jewish writings.

Softly (bowing to the Rector).—I withdraw the designation.

Callaghan (with a loud voice).—Well! I can stand this no longer! The curse of God and St. Patrick be upon this place for evermore. (Tremendous sensation and confusion.)

The Rector.—Mr. Callaghan, are you aware that you are a student of this College?

Callaghan.—Yes, Sir, I am aware of it. I came here because my father insisted on my coming; but I will stay no more. He never knew what the College really was; he thought that at least there would be no Atheism and infidelity; but I shall tell him what I have heard to-day. And now I shall not stay another moment to hear you talk about the God that made you as you'd hardly talk about the old Pagan Jupiter and Juno. I shake off the dust from my shoes upon you; and mark my words, the curse of . . . will be on you and your doings.

[Great uproar, amidst which Callaghan leaves the Lecture-room, some of the Students hissing and groaning, some applauding, and some terrified. Softly declares it impossible to proceed with his lecture; the Professors and Students gather in groups and discuss what has happened. By-and-bye they depart, and the Rector prepares to write to the Lord Lieutenant to tell him that between the Catholics and Atheists he finds it impossible to observe the statutes of the College.]

EXTRAORDINARY COOPERAGE.—The application of science to the increased production of articles necessary for commerce, has rarely been exhibited in a more striking way than by a patented invention for constructing casks, barrels, puncheons, and everything in the cooperage line, in a space of time which literally baffles belief. One of the machines is at present in operation at the St. Rollox works. An on-looker must be astonished to find the staves of an ordinary sized cask prepared, put together and headed in little more than ten minutes. The thing is perfect—the cutting and joining are done with mathematical precision, and all the hand really has to do is to arrange the staves and fix the heads; all the rest is accomplished by machinery, and with so little trouble, that the article is finished before one could fancy that a hoop was on. The mechanism, like that of most important inventions, is exceedingly simple. The patentee of this invention, is Mr. James Robertson, formerly of Liverpool.—*Glasgow paper.*

The grape blight continues to create great uneasiness in Italy, where the failure of the vintage would be nearly as serious a calamity as the failure of the potato crops in Ireland. Experiments are, consequently, in progress in every part of the country to discover some means of destroying the microscopic cryptogamous plant which attacks the grape and causes the blight.

ADULTERATION OF GREEN TEA.—In the *Daily News* of the 4th inst. we gave the result of the *Lancet's* investigations respecting the adulteration of black tea, and the conclusion arrived at, that the great bulk of black tea reached the consumer in a pure state, and particularly congon and sonchong; the result of the inquiries respecting green tea, however led to a more unsatisfactory conclusion, for there is a very strong reason to believe, notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, that there really exists no such thing as

"genuine green tea." Thirty samples of green tea, on importation from China, were examined, and there was not a single leaf in any of these samples which had not received its green colour by artificial means and the materials used in the colouring process were shown to consist of Prussian blue, mineral green, verdigris, arsenite of copper, Dutch pink, chromate of potash, bichromate of potash, chrome yellow, chalk, gypsum, and soap-stone or French chalk, some of which are calculated to have an highly injurious effect upon the human frame, and some of a poisonous nature. This state of things would be best remedied by the reduction of the duty on tea.—*Daily News.*

VORACITY OF THE PIKE.—While a sportsman of Longsleddale was out shooting upon the forest, near Skegless-water, on the 15th instant, he shot a fine moorcock, which fell into the water. No sooner had the bird fallen, than a pike, the lord of this miniature lake, made his appearance on the surface, and eventually carried off the prize *au fond*, to the no small astonishment of our hero, who hastened home with a heavy heart to make his sad misfortune known. "O Mary," says he, "I hev hed sick luck as nivver fellow had, I think. I shot a bird, en it fell into Skegless-water, en a pike has swallowed it!" "Why, hes ther?" says Mary. "Yes, for sure, hes ther," says our hero. The servant man not being far distant—being a wily lad, and having a good store of trim pike-lines, hastened to the scene of action; placed his lines, well bated and in proper order, and then stole quietly home next morning, ere chanticleer began to proclaim the dawn. Harry made the best of his way to take up his lines, and after taking three unsuccessful ones up, and coming to the fourth, he observed a jerking of the line, which put him in great spirits. He pulled out the line, when lo and behold, there was the gorged pike which had swallowed the bird! In a few minutes it was stretched on the turf, and the bird taken from its stomach.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

CATCHING A TARTAR.—A few evenings since an officer of the garrison at Canterbury, who accustoms himself to athletic exercise, took a walk, in shell jacket and other undress costume, a mile or two on the Isle of Thanet turnpike road. While walking at a brisk pace, he was accosted in a somewhat coarse manner by a country labourer of the neighbourhood of Sturry, together with two or three others, and accused of being a deserter, and out beyond the allowed distance from the barracks at that time in the evening, unless he had a proof of leave of absence. The officer remonstrated with his assailants on the impropriety of their molesting him, but nothing would suffice but that he should surrender and be placed in the custody of the parish constable, or fight his way out with the champion of the party accusing him. He accepted the latter alternative, and having given the champion a sound drubbing in reward for his meddling propensities, the unlucky hero confessed himself mistaken and, was fully satisfied, by the weighty arguments used, that he had caught a Tartar. Captain — afterwards regaled the lookers-on of the fray with an allowance of ale, and to convince his antagonist that he bore no animosity, permitted him to partake of his bounty.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENON.—On Sunday at Auchterarder, three gentlemen residing there were taking a stroll among some of the haughs in the neighbourhood, when suddenly a large heron rose at a very little distance from them and commenced ascending almost perpendicularly into the air, but in a spiral form, wheeling as if it had a dreaded enemy to contend with. The gentlemen, struck with the strange gyrations of the bird, watched his ascent until he had reached an altitude rendering him no bigger in appearance than a man's hand, when he suddenly came down from his great height like a cloud, falling a few yards distant from the gentlemen, who immediately ran to get the mystery unravelled. Their astonishment may be judged when the wonder was explained by the discovery of a weasel entwined about the neck and breast of the bird.—*Arbroath Guide.*

IMPORTANT OPERATION IN SURGERY.—A novel and most difficult operation in surgery was performed on Friday in the Charing Cross Hospital, by Mr. Hancock, the principal surgeon, assisted by Mr. Dalton, the house surgeon, and the other medical officers of that institution, which bids fair to be attended with the most perfect success. A woman, named Vialis, had for nine years been suffering from extreme paralysis of the right arm, which was in a completely palsied state, and continuously in motion. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform, and in that state Mr. Hancock cut down the nerves of the arm, the woman being wholly unconscious of the slightest pain. The next morning she was in a most favourable state, the arm being perfectly quiet, and little doubt is entertained of the entire removal of the affection.

EMIGRATION.—The "rush" across the Atlantic shows no sign of subsidence. On Friday 400 emigrants sailed from Waterford for Liverpool, and on the day following another vessel left the same port, freighted with a human cargo bound for the New World. The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday says:—"This morning the Nimrod left our quays for Liverpool, with between 300 and 400 emigrants on board. The Tottenham sailed this day for Quebec with 100 emigrants; and the *Industry*, for the same place, with 250. The entire passengers by the latter vessel were the tenants of the Marguery of Landsowne, who, we understand, has paid their expenses out, and made provision that on landing at their destination in the west they are to be supplied with as much money as will defray their expenses to the interior. The emigrants were all comfortably clad, apparently in good health, and seemed reconciled to their departure from the old country."

THE DAY OF THE MONTH.—Many persons might help themselves, as some do, by remembering throughout the year on what day the 1st of January fell, and by permanently remembering the first day of each month, which agrees with the first day of the year. Thus, this present year began on Wednesday, and the 6th of August is therefore Wednesday, as are the 13th, 20th, 27th. By the following lines the key to the months may be kept in mind:—

The first of October, you'll find if you try,  
The second of April, as well as July,  
The third of September, which rymes to December,  
The fourth day of June, and no other, remember,  
The 5th of the leap-month, of Mar. and November,  
The sixth day of August and seventh of May.  
Show the first of the year in the name of the day;  
But in leap-year, when leap-month has duly been reckoned,  
The month dates will show, not the first but the 2nd.

AN ACTIVE JUDGE.—Since Sir John Romilly took his seat in the Rolls Court, on the 16th April last, he has cleared off every portion of the business of the court. He has disposed of 90 causes and rehearings;

101 further directions, pleas, demurrers, and exceptions, 25 claims, 3 special cases, 160 petitions, besides short and consent petitions. Judgment has been given in every instance with a single exception, in which it was thought that by delaying a decision, the parties might be brought to an amicable arrangement.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—We have received from Colonel Rawlinson an important communication relative to a discovery made by him—in an inscription upon an Assyrian bull-of an account of the campaign between Sennacherib and Hezekiah. It is a most satisfactory step to have established the identity of the King who built the great Palace of Koyunjik with the Sennacherib of Scripture. We have now a tangible starting place for historical research, and shall (Colonel Rawlinson asserts) make rapid progress in fixing the Assyrian chronology.—*Athenaeum.*

## Colonial.

### RATE OF FEES TO BE RECEIVED BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN UPPER CANADA.

An Act to establish a uniform rate of Fees to be received by Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, and to repeal an Act of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of King William the Fourth chapter seventeen.

Whereas it is expedient to establish a uniform rate of Fees to be received by Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, for the duties therein mentioned; and to repeal the act of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, chapter seventeen, intituled, an act to declare what Fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace for the duties therein mentioned; and whereas since the passing of the said act, increased duties have been imposed upon Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, for which no Fees have been established by law; and whereas under the said recited act, doubts have arisen as to the meaning and application of some of its provisions; therefore, to remove such doubts and establish a uniform rate of Fees to be received by the Justices aforesaid for the services hereinafter mentioned, be it enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, an act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said act intituled, an act to declare what Fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace for the duties therein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, the following Fees and no other shall be taken from the parties prosecuting, by justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, or by their Clerks, for the duties and services hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

- For information and Warrant for Apprehension, or for an information and Summons for Assault, Trespass, or other Misdemeanor, two shillings and sixpence.
- For each copy of summons to be served on defendant or defendants, six pence.
- For a Subpoena, six pence, only one on each side is to be charged for in each case, which may contain any number of names, and if the Justice of the case shall require it, additional Subpoenas shall be issued without charge.
- For every Recognizance, one shilling and three pence (only to be charged in each case.)
- For every certificate of Recognizance under the act of Upper Canada, seventh William the fourth chapter ten, one shilling and three pence.
- For information and Warrant for Surety of the Peace or good behaviour, to be paid by complainant, two shillings and six pence.
- For Warrant of commitment for Default of Surety to keep peace or good behaviour, to be paid by complainant, two shillings and six pence.
- III. And be it enacted, that the costs to be charged in all cases of convictions, where the Fees are not expressly prescribed by any Statute, other than the Statute hereinbefore repealed, shall be as follows that is to say:—
- For Information and Warrant for Apprehension, or for Information and Summons for service two shillings and six pence.
- For every copy of Summons to be served upon defendant and defendants six pence.
- For every Subpoena to a witness, (as provided on the second section of this act,) six pence.
- For hearing and determining the case, two shillings and sixpence.
- For warrant to levy a penalty, one shilling and three pence.
- For making up every record of conviction when the same is ordered, to be returned to the sessions, or on *Certiorari*, five shillings.
- Provided always, that in all such cases as admit of a summary proceeding before a single Justice of the Peace, and wherein no higher penalty than five pounds can be imposed, the sum of two shillings and sixpence only shall be charged for the conviction, and one shilling and three pence for the warrant to levy the penalty, and that in all cases where persons are subpoenaed to give evidence before Justices of the Peace in case of assault, trespass or misdemeanor, such witness shall be entitled, in the discretion of the Magistrate, to receive at the rate of two shillings and sixpence for every day's attendance, where the distance travelled in coming to and returning from such adjudication does not exceed ten miles, and three pence for each mile above ten. Every bill of costs when demanded to be made out in detail sixpence.
- Copy of any other paper connected with any trial, and the minutes of the same if demanded,—every folio of one hundred words, sixpence.
- IV. And be it enacted, that in all cases of a summary conviction before any one or two Justices of the Peace, under the provisions of the several acts passed in the sessions held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapters twenty-six and twenty-seven, and intituled respectively, an act for consolidating and amending the laws in this Province relative to larceny and other offences connected therewith,—an act for consolidating and amending the laws in this Province relative to malicious injuries to property,—and an act for consolidating and amending the statutes in this Province relative to offences against the person; it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices, in his or their discretion, to his or their warrant to levy by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattles, the amount of fine and costs imposed, and in default of the same being levied or made, the offender or offenders may be committed to the common Gaol or House of Correction for the period and in the manner prescribed by the

above mentioned Statutes, or to proceed, as heretofore, by committal for default of payment instead of issuing such distress warrant.

V. And be it enacted, that in all cases where costs are payable by parties who may have failed in prosecuting with effect, it shall and may be lawful for the Justice or Justices before whom complaint may have been made in his or their discretion, to issue his or their warrants to levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person so failing to prosecute, such costs as shall be determined by him the Justice or Justices, to be payable by him or them.

VI. And be it enacted, that this act shall not be construed to authorize any claim being made by the Justices aforesaid, for fees of any description connected with cases above the degree of Misdemeanor; nor shall witnesses in such cases be allowed anything for their attendance or travel, except under the order of the court before which the trial of the case shall be had; anything in this act to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it enacted, that this act shall come into operation on and take effect from the first day of November next.

The *Globe* is informing his readers as to the probabilities of the forthcoming elections. Of Niagara he says that if Mr. Dickson offered again he could not be elected. This is a "safe" assertion, when it is known that Mr. Dickson will not offer again, and that he would have resigned two years ago had not the seat of government been removed to Toronto. Our contemporary adds that "an anti-state churchman can be returned." What kind of an animal that may be we are unable to say, for although churchmen are of many kinds, we know of none avowedly hostile to the state—certainly Niagara would countenance none such. Of Lincoln, he presumes, Mr. Merritt will walk the course. It was understood at the last election, that Mr. Rykert would be a candidate at the next opening for this county. Of Welland, talking of Mr. Street, "the millionaire"—he admits him to be in every way a respectable man, who will run well, but "his High-Church Toryism should however utterly forbid his receiving the vote of a single Reformer." When did the *Globe* find out anything of the "high church" cast in the principles of Mr. Street, and is not all the evidence of his life proof positive that he is substantially a far more useful "reformer" than those to whom the *Globe* confines that title. His interests are those of the country, bound up, in fact, with them, and especially with those of the agricultural and commercial classes; neither of these can be depressed without his feeling the calamity, and with their prosperity his fortunes smile. Possessing natural abilities of a high order, cultivated by a careful education, and matured by professional study and attentive observation—enjoying a practical knowledge of business in all departments—industrious by inclination and habit—and with gift of speech sufficient to win him distinction in any assembly, Mr. Street is the *beau ideal* of a member of Parliament, and will be an honour to the constituency that elects him.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

In our last number was a paragraph setting forth under the heading of "Perpetual Motion of a Wheel" the discovery by Professor Strong, of New Jersey, of a method of determining the revolution of the earth by means of a wheel. The paragraph stated that the experiment had been put into operation and added that by means of it the latitude can at all times be correctly ascertained. On Tuesday morning last we were called into the workshop of Mr. Thomas Eedson, of this Town and there saw an apparatus precisely similar to that described as the discovery of Professor Strong. Mr. Eedson has had it constructed for some months, and so far as proof of the rotation of the earth is concerned, has long been satisfied with it. But he is of opinion that it will render far greater and more practical benefits to mankind, and although retarded in perfecting his discovery by the attention his business necessarily demands, he advances it as leisure and means allow. Among the direct effects he anticipates as the result of this discovery he is sanguine as to these—that it will prove an accurate measurer of time, and at all times, seasons and places determine the longitude correctly. Whether the priority of discovery belongs to Professor Strong or Mr. Eedson we are of course unable to say. But it is clear enough that independently and without concert they have arrived at the same conclusions. We hope our ingenious and enterprising townsman will take an early opportunity to bring his discovery more fully before the public than in these brief remarks we are able to do. A meeting of the Mechanics' Institute would probably afford the most suitable opportunity.—*Niagara Chron.*

JOHN R. CLARK'S ADDRESS.—This gentleman has put forth a document in which he solicits the votes of the Electors of Northumberland. He states that he received a nomination at a Convention of Reformers. But many of the Reformers in this section deny that it was a fair representation of the feeling of the County, and are something less than lukewarm in Mr. Clark's support. How this may be we know not, but this we do know that a more unpopular Candidate could not have been nominated, at least so far as this section is concerned. Mr. Clark's address is filled from beginning to end with his opinions on the Clergy Reserves, which he thinks ought to be given to Education. It may be worth while to know what religious opinions Mr. Clark holds that he speaks thus dictatorially about stripping the different Churches of their rights. We believe Mr. Clark is a Hicksite Quaker. If he is, he does not believe in the Divinity of our blessed Saviour. He does not believe in sending forth the Gospel by Missionaries! He does not believe in Church Government. And he does not believe that any day of the week is more holy than any other day! Our columns are open for Mr. Clark's reply.—*Cobourg Star*.

The Hon. Wm. Cayley, passed through Galt, yesterday, on his way into the Huron District, to visit his constituents. His address to the Electors, a copy of which we have received, is a powerful document. He denounces Mr. Cameron, his opponent, as having voted for, and strenuously supported, the establishment of the Court of Chancery, and the creation of three new Judgeships in Upper, and five in Lower Canada, at an expense of £9000 a year. He denounces him also as having increased all the Farmer's taxes by enormous sums, including that on Salt by upwards of 200 per cent; whilst, under the mask of teetotalism he reduced the duty on American Whiskey thus destroying the Canadian farmers' market for coarse grains, without gaining any equivalent in the shape of revenue. He shows, that if other members had followed Cameron's example, and absented themselves for two years from their duty in Parliament, the expression of public opinion on the Court of Chancery, calling for its abrogation, would not have

been obtained; and that if Mr. Cameron had attended in his place on the Retrenchment Committee as he [Mr. Cayley] did, the Government would have been unable to come down day by day, and destroy every effort at economy made by the Committee. Finally, alluding to Dr. Rolph as the head of the new Government, he says:—"Referring to the Journals of the Upper Canada House of Assembly for 1837-8 we find the following reported by the committee appointed to enquire into Dr. Rolph's absence from the Call of the House in 1838:—"Your Committee are of opinion that John Rolph, Esquire, a member of the House for the County of Norfolk, combined conspired and confederated with the Rebels who took up arms in the Province against Her Majesty in the month of December, and the said John Rolph has fled from justice to the United States of America."

NEW POST OFFICES.—We feel gratified in stating that the inhabitants of this county have reason to be grateful to the new Postmaster for increased posting facilities. Three new Post-Offices have recently been established around this village. The first is at Doon Mills, to which a mail is despatched every day from Galt, by the Goderich Mail, and Robt. Ferrie, Esq., is appointed Post Master. The second is from Petersburg to Phillipsburg, in the Township of Waterloo, between which a mail has been established twice a week—Mr. C. Doering being Postmaster at Phillipsburg. The third is from Ayr to Wolverton, in the Township of Blenheim, which runs from Ayr every Friday, and of which Mr. Ennis of Wolverton is appointed Postmaster.—*Galt Reporter*.

Lord Elgin left Boston on Saturday morning. We understand that there was to be a meeting of Council at Montreal, yesterday, when Mr. Lafontaine was to tender his formal resignation. It is a curious coincidence, that the man whose rash and ill judged conduct had caused the burning of the Parliament Houses, and the consequent flight of Lord Elgin from Montreal, should have chosen the occasion of His Lordship's first visit to that city, to tender his resignation of office!—*Colonist*.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office,  
Toronto, 13th September, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

The Rev. Henry Revell, the Rev. Robert Wallace, John McDonald, Denis Horseman and Charles Chadwick, Esquires, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Oxford.

The Hon. George J. Goodhue, the Rev. Thaddeus J. Kirwan, R. D. and John Frazer, Esq., to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Middlesex.

The Rev. M. Boomer, the Rev. James Strang, Andrew Elliott and Adam Ker, Esquires, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 24 1851.—M. Jellet, Esq., Cobourg, rem. for A. A. Burnham, Esq., vols. 14 & 15, and Mr. Dixon, vol. 15; H. C. Barwick, Esq., Woodstock, rem.; Jas. Grover, Esq., Woodstock, N. B. rem.; J. H. Smith, Esq., Fort Covington, rem.; Rev. H. E. Plees.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY SEPT. 25, 1851.

#### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

In conformity with the standing order of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which has been sanctioned and approved by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Sunday, the 28th inst. (being the last Sunday in September) is the day appointed for the Sermon to be preached in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, in aid of the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of this Diocese.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary.

#### "IMPERTINENCE."

The *Tablet* speaks with the utmost indignation of the proposal to build a British Church in Rome, characterising it as a piece of "PROTESTANT IMPERTINENCE."

It is difficult to realize the fact, that an organ of Popery in our father land could have the idiotic presumption to talk in such a strain, more especially at the present moment. Nothing but the most stolid and unreflecting assurance could have dictated the unguarded expression; and we are inclined to believe that the editor's confessor has ere now imposed upon his penitent a stringent penance for the ill-timed indiscretion of which the erring one has been guilty.

That the Anglican Church is a veritable and orthodox branch of Christ's visible fold, is a proposition unnecessary to discuss at present. Romanists deny it, but that is nothing to the purpose. It is sufficient for our argument that the doctrine is as fully recognized and acted upon by the laws and constitution of England as the usurped supremacy of the Pope is recognized in the Vatican.

Great Britain and Rome stand upon a common footing, so far as the matter of toleration is concerned. There are a host of vital questions at issue between the communions, as to which the cries are "War to the knife," and "No surrender." We honestly profess and hold, *inter alia*, that the Bishop of Rome is guilty of the most unpardonable schism when he dares to exercise episcopal functions be-

yond the legitimate limits of his diocese. The adherents of that Prelate believe, on the other hand, that all who do not admit his pretensions are *de facto* excommunicated, and exiled from the pale of salvation.

In these circumstances it must be obvious to the most obtuse, be he Anglican or be he Romanist, that toleration falls to be practised by the antagonistic bodies, unless a war of extermination is to be declared and carried on. "Live and let live," to use a common but expressive adage, must of necessity be the rule by which the contest is to be regulated. The lawfulness and equity of reprisal has never been questioned since the first hostile weapon was fashioned, or the first hostile blow dealt by man to his brother man.

Now what measure of toleration has Great Britain, the most powerful nation upon earth, conceded to Rome? We need not stop to enumerate them, for they embrace almost everything short of absolute domination. Protesting that the Mass-house is an ecclesiastical alien, she has permitted its erection on ground covered by the shadow of the parochial church. Solemnly declaring that "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this Realm of England," she allows his missionaries to swarm over the land, and proclaim to the subjects of Victoria that their Queen is a heretic; the Church of which she is the temporal head, a baseless figment; and the clergy thereof mere masquerading impostors, to call whom Christians would be almost an unwarrantable stretch of charity.

In speaking thus strongly, we do not use the language of exaggeration, as the following extract from a recent number of the *Tablet* will demonstrate:—"Mr. Sumner is not even a Doctor of Divinity, much less a Priest, a Bishop, or an Archbishop. It is not true therefore to call this man Archbishop of Canterbury, or even Dr. Sumner. IT IS EVEN DOUBTFUL WHETHER HE HAS BEEN MADE A CHRISTIAN BY BAPTISM!!"

The *Tablet* cannot lay claim to the merit of courage, for railing after such an insulting and contemptuous fashion. A sense of impunity makes him bold. Strong in the conviction of his Catholicism and unimpeachable orders, an English Prelate can well afford to smile (if he can smile for pity) at a vituperative virulence which the Apostles meted not even to heathen rulers.

Leaving Great Britain for Italy, let us see what is the *quid pro quo* there afforded for all this prodigality of toleration.

If a Protestant *Tablet* existed in the "Eternal City," and ventured to follow the example of its Anglo-Popish namesake, what would be the result? Just conceive for a moment, of a journal published within sight of St. Peter's denouncing the "Holy Father" as a usurper—a teacher of error, and the man of sin! Not only would bell, book and candle be put instantaneously in requisition, but grinding servitude in the galleys, or pining years in the dark dungeon would be the certain doom of the delinquent, if indeed the faggot or headman did not more promptly dispose of the case.

But our nation is moderate in her demands. She does not insist upon a full measure of reprisal or reciprocity—a small per centage of concession will be accepted by her, at least for the present.

The members of the Anglican Church resident in Rome have no place of worship where they may perform their religious duties decently and in order. They possess no cemetery where without restriction they may bury their dead. The right of committing heretic ashes to the dust of "Catholic" Rome must be purchased with a fee to a scowling official, and long negotiations must ensue before a bereaved husband or parent can be permitted to carve upon the tomb-stone of the dear departed, a simple quotation from God's word, expressive of hope in a joyful resurrection.

Now the people of England, with the gorgeous structures of Roman schism meeting their eyes on every side, and beholding foreign Archbishops and Bishops (headed by a Cardinal) springing up mushroom-like around them, have become so far awakened as to inquire whether this insulting unequal state of things shall be suffered to continue. As we before remarked, however, their aspirations are frugal almost to humility. They demand not (as they well might do) that an Anglican Prelate be planted in the Pope's spiritual territory, for every Romish Bishop who erects his throne upon their native soil. All they contend for is, that their brethren sojourning in Popish lands be permitted to worship God according to their own ritual in a building less mean than the upper story of a stable or cow-house; and that no ungracious functionary keep the key of the enclosure where the bones of their departed may be deposited to await the blast of the Archangel's trumpet!

And how has this request been met? In Rome the very idea is scouted as preposterous. At Turin, according to our last exchanges, several Bishops have met and "protested against the erection of a chapel for the use of the followers of the Anglican Church." And the *Tablet*, in the same sheet which advocates and urges the erection of an *Italian Cathedral* in the very heart of London, denounces the proposition as an emanation of "Protestant Impertinence!!"

We will not insult our readers with anything in the shape of comment. If the request of the Anglican be *impertinence*, how are we to characterize the assumption of the Romanist? A stronger word must be coined than our lexicon at present contains, before the question can be adequately answered!

At the "aggregate" and seditious meeting of Romanists held last month in Dublin, Dr. Cullen (who schismatically calls himself Lord Primate) hazarded a bold remark. He asserted that "wherever the Catholic [Roman] Church prevailed, there *true liberty* followed." The Doctor did not condescend to prove his proposition, but we use the freedom to supply the omission. The *English Churchman* of the 28th ult. contains a dialogue which "took place," says our contemporary, "a day or two ago," relating to "a country where, if any where in the world besides Rome, the Catholic Church prevails:—

"A. Do the English meet together in —, on Sunday, for worship?  
B. We used sometimes to meet at Mr. —'s house, and have some reading, and prayers.  
A. But were you allowed to have an English Clergyman to officiate?  
B. Oh! no; the Roman Catholic religion is the only one tolerated. They won't allow it within the City of Rome, and therefore of course they won't in —.  
A. If an Englishman dies, is he allowed to be buried in consecrated ground?  
B. You can manage it; but it requires some management, and some bribery.  
A. If you meet the Host in the streets, or roads, do you kneel down?  
B. You must, or it would be worse for you; every body does it.  
A. But, suppose you did not do it?  
B. You would be pelted, and perhaps a soldier would run you through with his bayonet; there is always a guard of soldiers with the Host, to enforce the kneeling.  
A. Supposing you were neither pelted, nor run through, would the authorities of the country interfere with you?  
B. O yes! and you would very likely be ordered to quit the country. There was a person some time ago that refused to kneel, and he was sent out of the country. It is often very inconvenient; for instance, if a person is on horseback, he must get off his horse and kneel down, and he must keep on his knees until the Host is out of sight. If — is in a carriage, the carriage must stop, and she must get out, and kneel down. You must do it."

This may be "true liberty," but if so, the British Romanist can have no just cause of complaint if he be subjected to its practical blessings. Could Dr. Wiseman call himself persecuted or oppressed if he were compelled by the application of a constable's baton, to doff his scarlet hat as often as the Lord Bishop of London passed him *en route* to the Cathedral or House of Peers? He might reclaim, but no national Jury would give effect to the plea, unless he repudiated the doctrine of that *paste-board* Primate, (to use a favourite expression of the *Montreal True Witness*.)

We wish for no such state of things as this. We would not have our glorious father-land tainted and polluted by Dr. Cullen's *true liberty*, which is but a convertible term for the most abject and soul-crushing bondage. The indignant people of Great Britain, however, are entitled to demand—aye, and will demand, that if the Host be permitted to be elevated in the metropolis of their empire, the words of our Scriptural Service shall be suffered to be enunciated in Rome, and in a temple where full effect may be given to its dignified though sober ceremonials!

#### BOSTON FESTIVAL.

The Boston festivities have passed off with great eclat. Every one is satisfied that the hospitalities of that City have been conducted upon the most liberal scale, and in the most correct manner. Speeches, complimentary and congratulatory, have been made in abundance by all parties, hosts, guests, and visitors, and not a few predictions have been uttered as to the ultimate results of this great Railroad Jubilee. The President of the United States and the Representative of the Majesty of England have fraternised in real earnest. Canada and the Ocean have been declared to be united through the kind intervention of New York and Massachusetts. The union has been ratified and applauded by the Governor General of Canada, and the people of both countries have exultingly shouted over this joyful harbinger of a more complete and permanent amalgamation! *Tempus omnia reuelat*. Our pre-occupied columns prevent us from giving any lengthened report of the proceedings this week for our distant readers, but we shall prepare an abstract for our next issue.

#### THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

With every feeling of love and regard towards our sister branch of the Reformed Catholic Church in the neighbouring Republic, we fear that there is too much truth in the subjoined remarks. They are from the pen of an accurate observer; and one, moreover, who, having deeply at heart the prosperity of the communion to which he refers, can have no conceivable temptation to

"Set down aught in malice."

"I ask reasonable men how they suppose the rural districts of Canada are to be supplied with Church ministrations, when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel shall have withdrawn its grants, and the Clergy Reserves have been confiscated? Some, perhaps most

men, would say, 'by voluntary contributions.' I ask them to reflect upon the consequences which such a system necessarily involves. Look round upon the world, and where will you find, since the foundation of Christianity, a single sect of Christians, dependent entirely upon voluntarism as we understand it in these days, able for any length of time to hold its own?

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE GOLD FEVER IN AUSTRALIA. Gold is likely to prove a drug in the market. There has been a fresh discovery of this precious metal in New South Wales. Advices recently received from Sidney inform us that gold has been discovered in large quantities at Bathurst, about 150 miles from that place.

There is no inherent improbability in the report. It comes to us confirmed by the strongest positive testimony. Australia may yet put California to shame. It is said that from the mountain ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior the region named is one vast gold field. If the expectations of the discoverers should prove true, and the tract of country in the neighbourhood of Bathurst produce the expected crop of bullion, the exchanges will ere long be seriously affected, and all the commercial transactions of mankind respond to the depreciation in the price of gold.

We copy the following most important statement from the Sydney Morning Herald of Tuesday, May 20, which professes to take it from the Bathurst Free Press of Saturday, the 17th:—

"The discovery of the fact by Mr. Hargraves that the country from the Mountain Ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior, is one immense gold field, has produced a tremendous excitement in the town of Bathurst and the surrounding districts. For several days after our last publication the business of the town was utterly paralyzed.—A complete mental madness appears to have seized almost every member of the community, and as a natural consequence, there has been a universal rush to the diggings.

We make no comment upon the above observations of our able correspondent. At the present moment they furnish matter of weighty reflection to all in our Province, who would desire to advance the interests of "pure religion and undefiled."

CHURCH UNION.

Amongst the meetings for the formation of Church Unions which have lately taken place, we must not omit to notice that which was held at Dak's School House, in the Township of Kitley, on the 15th instant, at which Robert Ferguson, Esq., J. P., presided. A Branch was then formed; Mr. Ferguson was elected chairman, the Rev. J. B. Worrell, Chaplain, and Mr. Alex. Elliott, Treasurer.

From private communications which have reached us from this county, (Leeds,) we have reason to believe that the influence which the Branches of the Church Union now possess within them in this country, is such, that they will be able to turn the scale at the coming Election, and ensure the return of a representative who will have a due regard for vested rights and the interests of religion.

"What assisted very materially to fan the excitement in a flame was the arrival of a son of Mr. Neale, the brewer, with a piece of pure metal, weighing 11 ounces, which was purchased by Mr. Austin for £30, who started to Sydney by the following day's mail with the gold and the news. Since that, an old man arrived in town with several pieces of mass weighing in all from two to three pounds. He also started for Sydney with his prize. Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Bathurst Branch of the Bank of Australia, visited the diggings on Saturday last in company with Messrs. Hawkins and Green, and each of these gentlemen picked up a small piece of the pure metal; and a few handfuls of loose earth from the bed of the creek, which were brought home by Mr. Kennedy from motives of curiosity, have been since assayed by Mr. Korff, from Sidney, and a piece of gold extracted therefrom of the size of a pea. Besides these we have not heard of any particular instances of success.

"On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Hargraves, accompanied by Mr. Stutchbury, the Government geologist, went to the diggings, and with his own hands washed a pan of earth in his presence, from which 21 grains of fine gold were produced. He afterwards washed several baskets of earth, and produced gold therefrom. Mr. Stutchbury hereupon expressed his satisfaction, and immediately furnished himself with credentials, which have since been forwarded to Government."

PERFORMERS FROM THE EAST.—The first company of musicians, singers, and performers from Syria and the Holy Land that have yet reached England, have recently arrived in the metropolis. Among them is a hunchbacked Arabian story-teller, who is said to know by heart

every tale in the Arabian Nights, and whose mode of recital is grotesque in the extreme. The ladies of the company keep the lower part of the face veiled, in true Oriental fashion, and some of the instruments are very peculiar, their singing is unlike any ever heard in this country, and their imitative abilities are very great.

A THOUGHTFUL LADY.—During the past week, a middle-aged woman appeared at the parish Church, and inquired when the names of candidates for the rite of Confirmation were to be entered. Her anxiety to know the date of entry, and her strong expressions of hope that she was in time, induced the official to enquire why she had so long neglected the matter and was now so particular about it. She said, she had heard there was a new law, that people who had not been confirmed could not be married, and, as the bishop only came once every three years, she should not like to miss being confirmed this time, as she might have an offer before he came again.—Preston Chronicle.

THE INFALLIBLE IMMUTABLE CHURCH.—The English Churchman illustrates the infallibility and immutability of the Romish Church, by showing that an Orthodox Pope was declared a heretic, by a Roman Catholic Council; and a Roman Catholic Council declared guilty of great sacrilege, by an Orthodox Pope, on the subject of Communion of both kinds: thus:—

THE COUNCIL. THE POPE. Though in the Primitive Church this Sacrament was received by the faithful in both kinds, yet that it should be received by laymen only under the (one) kind of bread, is to be held for a law which may not be refused. And to say this is an unlawful custom of receiving under one kind, is erroneous: and they which persist in saying so are to be punished, and driven out as HERETICS.—Council of Constance (1414—1418) Session 13.

The Churchman asks, whether any one Doctrine, Principle, or Practice, of the Church of England has been equally condemned by her own constituted authorities, or by the Practice of the Primitive Church.

HOW POPERY WOULD DEAL WITH DISSENTERS.—A gentleman near Bristol was lately speaking to a Roman Catholic about the prospects of Popery. The gentleman remarked that even if the Church of England were passive, the Dissenters would prevent its triumph. "Put by the Church of England," said the Papist, "and leave us to deal with the Dissenters; we'd very soon make the vagabonds to preach to another tune than 'No Popery.'" It is well that the "vagabonds" should know this in time.

MULTIPLICATION BY DIVISION.—An experiment on the fertility of wheat has during the past year, been carried out in the garden of Mr. Stowe, a surgeon at Buckingham, of which the following is a correct account. On the 13th of July, 1850, a single grain of wheat was sown in the garden; the plant came up in ten days, and grew luxuriantly till the 13th of September; it was then taken up and divided into slips, and replanted. The plants lived, and flourished till the 13th of November, when they were again raised, divided, and re-planted, and suffered to remain till the 16th of April of the present year. The weather then becoming favourably wet, they were all taken up again and divided into no less than 114 plants; these being planted, were permitted to stand till the present month of August, when they were productive of the amazing number of 520 ears of wheat, many of them of full size, containing more than 50 grains of corn. The crop was gathered before it was fully ripened, as the birds attacked it in spite of revolving feathers and a protecting net. Whether the result of this trial will strengthen the opinion of those who contend for the thin sowing of wheat in ordinary field cultivation, must be left to the judgment of more practical agriculturists, but of the amazing productivity of the wheat plant, under such treatment, any one may easily satisfy himself by repeating the experiment.

The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is dead. He was uncle to the Queen and Prince Albert, brother to the Duchess of Kent, and father of the Duchess of Nemours, Prince Augustus, and the King of Portugal.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price (s.), Price (d.). Includes items like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Flour, Do. fine (in Bags), Market Flour, Do. (in Bags), Oatmeal, Beet, Do. per 100 lbs., Bacon, Hams, Hay, Straw, Bread, Eggs, Cheese, Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Fire Wood, Coals, Butter, Do. salt, Peas, Potatoes, Apples, Veal, Lamb.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERS FOR THE WINTER.

TWO single Gentlemen (or a Lady and Gentleman without children), who from habit and inclination desire the retirement of a quiet home, where regularity is observed, and where their comfort and convenience would be consulted, the residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of what would suit their wishes, on application at this Office. Toronto, September 18th, 1851. 8-1f

AN English lady, who has recently arrived from Home, is desirous of a situation in a School or Private Family. She can instruct in French, Music, Singing, the Rudiments of German, Geography, and the Globes. Address, for further particulars, stating salary, to J. H., Post Office, Grimby. Grimby, Sept., 1851. 8-3in.

University of Toronto.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1851.

OCTOBER 2nd—Term Begins. October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th 15th, and 16th—Examination for the Degrees of M. D. and B. A., and for Chancellor's Medal. October 9th and 10th—Examination for the Degree of B. C. L. October 17th and 18th—Examination for Jameson Medal. October 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd—Examination for University, U. C. College, and District Scholarships, and for Admission. October 24th and 25th—Private Examination for Admission. October 27th—Lectures Begin. October, 30th—Matriculation, Admission to Degrees, &c. JOHN McCAUL, President. The University, Sept. 20. 1851.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, LAY AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH, A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. A FEW COPIES OF THE ABOVE. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 8s. 9d. September 24th, 1851. 8-1f

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A GOVERNESS wanted in a Private Family in this City. Address, (pre-paid), Box 32, Post Office. Toronto, September 23rd, 1851. 8-7in

PRIVATE TUITION.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

AN English lady, wife of a Medical Practitioner, is desirous of receiving into her family six young ladies, who will be educated in all the usual branches of a finished English Education. The accomplishments taught by persons highly competent. The extreme salubrity of the Western part of the Province would render the above advantageous for young ladies in delicate health. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, Toronto. September, 1851. 7-1f

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Act 14th Vic Chap. 162. Passed 30th August, 1851.)

At a Meeting of the Directors, named in 8th clause of the Act incorporating "THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY," held at Toronto on 12th September, 1851.

THOMAS HAWORTH, Esq., of Toronto, was unanimously elected President, and MARTIN P. HAYES, Esq., of Toronto, was unanimously elected Vice-President; and at a meeting of the Directors held on 13th September, 1851, ROBERT STANTON, Esq., of Toronto, was appointed Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Directors. ROBERT STANTON, Secretary. Toronto, Sept. 13, 1851.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated by an Act passed in 4th Session, 3rd Provincial Parliament, 14th Vic., 1851. Chap. 162.)

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of "The Western Assurance Company" will be opened on the 22nd September, inst., by the persons named at the following places, viz:—

- Montreal—D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq., Cornwall—P. Vankoughnet, Esq., Kingston—Thomas Wilson, Esq., Coburg—Henry J. Ruttan, Esq., Port Hope—David Smart, Esq., Picton—Walter Ross, Esq., Belleville—Henry Murney, Esq., Peterboro'—F. Ferguson, Esq., Toronto—Robert Stanton, Esq., Hamilton—James Mathieson, Esq., Niagara—Thomas McCormick, Esq., St. Catharines—George Rykert, Esq., Brantford—J. Cockshut, Esq., Chippawa—James Cummings, Esq., London—Thomas Dixon, Esq., Woodstock—T. S. Shenstone, Esq., Fergus—James Webster, Esq., Sandwich—Charles Baby, Esq.

By Order of the Directors, ROBERT STANTON, Secretary. Toronto, September 13, 1851. 7-3in.

The Churchman's Almanac, FOR 1852.

THIS ALMANAC, containing besides the Calendar, entire corrected lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Prince Ruperts Land. Lists of Bishops of the Church in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and the United States. Lists of the Lay Delegates who attended the Convention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the secular state of the Church in those Dioceses. The Church Temporalities Act of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, General Statistics of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto; a list of Agents for issuing Marriage Licenses; a list of Crown and County Officers; a list of Custom House Officers and ports of entry; Banking and other Institutions, will be published in a few weeks. The trade are requested to send in their orders as early as possible to ensure a supply.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties desirous of taking advantage of this excellent medium of Advertising, are requested to forward their Advertisements without delay, as it is the intention of the Publisher to have it printed and the country trade supplied by the middle of next month.

TERM FOR ADVERTISING:

Per Page - - - - - £1 0 0 A. F. PLEES, Publisher. Toronto, September 10th, 1851. 6-1f

TORONTO GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 71, Adelaide Street East, (BETWEEN CHURCH AND NELSON STREETS.)

FOR MECHANICS, MALE AND FEMALE SERVANTS, APPRENTICES, &c.

Open daily, (Sundays excepted) from 10 o'clock, a.m., till 4 p.m. J. MELERICK, Proprietor. Toronto, 1850. 7-4f

Reviews.

LEWIS ARUNDEL, OF THE RAILROAD OF LIFE.—Toronto: Thomas Maclear, 1851.

Amidst the mass of trash and immorality which weekly deluges our Province in the shape of novels, it is refreshing to meet now and then with a fiction which we can honestly recommend and approve.

A DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, &c. By WILLIAM WEMYSS ANDERSON, late Member of Assembly for the Parish of Portland. Kingston, Jamaica: G. Henderson, 1851. Forty-six pages, 8vo.

The greater portion of this pamphlet is filled with a republication of the portion of "An Account of America or the New World, by John Ogilby, Esq., Master of the Revels in Ireland," published in the year 1671, relating to Jamaica, and also "A Description of the Island of Jamaica, by Richard Blome; London, 1678," accompanied by certain annotations explanatory of the text of these authors, and preceded by an introductory chapter, laudatory of Jamaica, its climate and resources.

Mr. Anderson avows his object to be, to induce emigration to Jamaica by two classes of persons, whom he thus describes:—

"For those whose delicate structure and state of health disables them from continuous active exertion in a cold climate; and

"Secondly—For the coloured inhabitants of the Northern States of America and Canada, many of whom, it is believed, might be desirous of settling here, and who, if satisfied that there were no impediments from climate, would do so."

His principal object undoubtedly is, to entice the coloured population of the States to seek a home in Jamaica in preference to Canada; and he states what we have for many years regarded as a political axiom, viz.—that "Jamaica and the other Islands of the British West Indies, are destined to be the proper homes of the civilized coloured races." The policy of the British Government for the last thirty years or more has been to advance the coloured population as a class, and bring to pass Mr. Anderson's prediction "That prosperity will be realized as soon as the free black and brown inhabitants of the United States resort to it, as their proper home."

Jamaica must be a melancholy sight during its present transition state; some idea may be formed from the following extract of a letter recently received from an intelligent party resident there:—"I am sorry to say the cholera still lingers here, and now the Influenza is raging as an epidemic; every thing in this beautiful island looks dull and gloomy, and the prospect for the future equally so. Hardly an estate has planted for next crop—the seasons have been unusually wet, which circumstance has retarded the manufacture of the present growth. Sugar is down to £12, and rum cannot be sold; merchants threatening to throw up; persons in the island refusing to pay taxes; labourers striking for more wages, and all this crowned by the dreadful diseases now so prevalent."

Such is the picture drawn by an eye-witness in July 1851. No one will deny that emigration is necessary—but something more seems to be requisite to make Jamaica quite the "El dorado" of Mr. Anderson's pamphlet.

LITERARY NOTICES.  
Original and Selected.

Mrs. Toogood is entitled to the gratitude of persons engaged in educating young children for her interesting and well-executed, though unpretending History of Greece, taken from the Greek Historians, the Religious Faith, Manners, and Customs illustrated from the writings of the Poets. The narrative is pleasantly and clearly written: the contemporary writers have been almost exclusively followed; disquisition being for the most part entirely avoided, and on disputed subjects that being stated "which has been judged most probable by our best authorities." It is a useful book and very creditable to the abilities and learning of the authoress.

A very able and useful compendium of information has been published by Mr. Fox, entitled The Six Colonies of New Zealand. The author has passed many years in the country in high official situations, and has himself visited the places he describes, and become acquainted with the classes whose prospects he discusses. His book is, accordingly, full of valuable information, well put together, the feeling of the author being strongly adverse to the Government, as might be expected from one acquainted with its proceedings. He anticipates the rapid and utter extinction of the native races, and disbelieves in their capacity for civilisation. Of the six colonies, he gives the most attractive account of Nelson, New Plymouth, and Canterbury, as far as society, soil, and climate are concerned. Mr. Arrowsmith's map, appended to the book, is exceedingly valuable, and Mr. Fox vouches for its completeness and accuracy down to the present time.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. VIII.  
THE WOODS.

"They love the country and none else who seek,  
For its own sake, the silence and the shade."

COWPER.

There is little need that I should remind you of that summer walk, for I do not think either of us likely to forget it. But it would be strange if, having written so much for my own amusement, I should hesitate to attempt, at least, any subject proposed by you. Yet pleasant though the theme be, do not think that it is without its difficulties. The beautiful woods are too beautiful for my weak powers of description, and I am likely to make mistakes, for I was a stranger in a strange place. This at least is not a scene in our parish; and you and others know every step of the ground so well, that the most trifling mistake will be evident.

Yet such considerations shall not influence me. Others, indeed, may see what I write—but it is to please friends—for the few who understand me—for those who

"Know my raptures are not conjur'd up  
To serve occasion of poetic pomp."

for those that I write, who can trace steps trodden at my side, occurrences that befel us in each other's company; to please such, that is my first design. I cannot refuse a remembrance of that walk, since you have asked it, for who understands me better than you?

"Her merchants are princes," said the prophet when he spoke of Tyre; and as we stood on the bank of the river which bears riches from all quarters of the world to your city gates—as we looked up at the long splendid rows of buildings, the houses, so very like palaces, we thought the words applicable enough to the merchants of our own day. Yet knowing so little of the world's business as I do, I hear enough of the uncertainty of great men's possessions, not to envy them; and thinking of my country in general, if it is "righteousness that exalteth a nation," the Christian may tremble for its prosperity indeed. But the stately scene before us, the grand buildings ranged so loftily in the sunshine, one above another, spoke to the outward view, at least, of wealth and glory. A noble princely scene, yet it touched no answering chord in my heart—it awakened no deep feeling—no thought of peace and home—the world glitters too brightly for me, for I have been used to the shade, the thronging and the press make me giddy, the noise stuns, and the glare confuses me,—with what delight we turned into the deep and silent shade!

I knew that the woods were beautiful, for I had heard them described often, but that so near such an immense population, and trodden so constantly, there should be so little to show the neighbourhood of avaricious man, I did not think possible; for I cannot help feeling, that man seldom lays his hand on God's fair creation, but he leaves a blot on the page. As yet, however, he has not done so here. Up to the very top of the steep ascent, here grow untrimmed, uninjured, the delicate birch, and the aspen, trembling as the sun displays the glittering silver of its leaves. No rough hand has torn the wild clematis: it is not yet in blossom, but its luxuriant verdure, ornaments well the pure, pale tassals of woodbine, whose sprays at this time of the year are more "copious of flowers" than of foliage. We turned out of the accustomed path, pushed aside the tangled hawthorn boughs, and the swaying branches of the latest dog-roses, and seated ourselves on a little open space, which commanded a view of the deep way beneath, and the wood covered hill opposite. Those lovely trees! O you can see them in your mind's eye, and if not, I could not describe them to you. How they tower one above another, each beautiful, exactly with its own peculiar grace, and all grouping together. O how the divine Artist had grouped them—grey and green and silver, deep green and pale, blue and brown, and copper color! By that slight, quivering aspen, look at the broad oak, whose rugged trunk and massive form contrasts with the lively colour of the young leaves, and those again are well relieved by the slender dark sprays of ivy, which twist and hang and cling about its branches, as lovingly, as if it felt how much it needs support. Perhaps it is a feeling natural to one who has seen very little; but as I looked, I wondered how there could be any thing more beautiful in the whole world. Every soft shadow seemed thrown exactly in the situation most fitting to bring into full relief some form of exquisite elegance and grace; and every sunbeam streamed just where it showed most of might and perfection: how could it do otherwise since it streamed from heaven! But the hand of an omnipotent Artist was evident also in the small flowers that sprung amongst the deep moss on which we sat. We could yet see the folds from which His hand had that very morning unbound the tender leaves of the fairy cistus. He also had instructed the glad birds that sung so joyously round us, and He had provided for the merry rabbits that scouted by us. Do not think I am forgetting the dignity of my subject. O no! I am sure of that, since the pen of inspiration has not disdained to inform us, who it is that maketh the "high hills an habitation for the wild goats, and the stony rocks for the coneyes."

We had stayed, not as long as we could gladly have done, but as long as time permitted, and we descended to the shadowed pathway again. You pointed out to me traces of the handy work of former days. There are the remains of a Roman road, and we paused to see how little was to be seen. Yet what skill was displayed once in planning—what energy in carrying forward—what ability in completing the work; and it was the work of the mightiest men, of those who boasted their citizenship, and obtained their freedom from the greatest city in the world. And this is all that is left to show of it—a foot or two here and there of rough pathway—a yard or two of shattered wall, which none but an antiquary's eye cares to trace. Yet the vanity of earth's distinctions need not raise a sigh in their hearts, who humbly trust that their citizenship is in heaven.—We stopped to rest once more amongst the green trees at the top of the wood. It was a lovely spot in the full pride of summer. The softest thyme and moss beneath, and leaves, and garlands of clematis and woodbine and ivy, the greenest, above us. We were in the midst of earth's loveliest, and most fading things, and we talked, as it was natural enough we might, of others that we had known, lovely and fading. It was an interesting conversation, and I remind you of it, because it turned afterwards on the epithet "Sentimental," and I said, I was anxious not to deserve the charge, and if it might be, to escape it. And here, as others, who do not understand me so well, will very probably read these remembrances, I will just say, that I mean by sentimental writers, such as give way to morbid melancholy, and who express deeper feeling of this world's worthlessness, than they really experience. The sentimentalist views things in a false light. When Charlotte Smith asks in such a despairing tone,

Ah! why has happiness no second spring!"

I think she is sentimental. She ought to have known, that happiness cannot, for the honor of God's justice, be a native of a sinful world; and the happiness that for the honour of his mercy, descends from heaven, she might have experienced if she would; to blossom after the spring and summer of youth are past, more lovely in the grey autumn of life's decline, all through the frost of age's winter, and shining on the grave of death. Charlotte Smith ought to have recollected, that

"It is not wise complaining,  
If either on forbidden ground,  
Or where it was not to be found,  
We sought without attaining."

But I do not think that can justly deserve the charge of sentimentality, if there is such a word, or perhaps I shall be understood better, if I call it false sentiment or morbid feeling, which although it views the world as one cursed indeed for its sin, and abounding with thorns and thistles; yet traces throughout it, a path marked by divine mercy, by the side of which there are "quiet resting places" for God's people, from whose parched rocks flow streams in the desert. It is natural sometimes to shudder at the remembrances of the storms and tempest through which one has past, and which we know may darken our sky again at any moment; but it is not sentimental to do so if faith's bright and steady eye is fixed on the rainbow that shines forever about the throne. And surely no one will venture to call me sentimental for speaking, once now and then, of withered flowers and riven blossoms: for then the voice which said, "Cry, all flesh is grass, and the godliness thereof as the flower of the field," will be charged with sentimentality, and the prophet who wrote it down, and the apostle who repeated it, will be called sentimental too.

It was time for us to go on; and so much singular and majestic scenery, such strange masses of fallen rock, such aged, picturesque trees, so fantastic roots, propped up they seemed with huge stones, and garlanded with ivy by the hand of Nature—such bright and graceful foliage, detained us to admire and wonder every moment, that, after all, we had time to look at but half that we longed to see. Those stones must have been hurled from the top ages ago, and with what a crash, with what a tremendous fall they must have come down!—There they lay, the immense branches that they broke in their fall, withering about them, and shadowing with their decaying leaves the red and brown masses of freshly severed stone.

By degrees, the vivid red and brown became less distinct, as the weather stains drove against them, and then the lichens, the grey, and afterwards the yellow, slowly spread upon the surface; and as they mouldered, the seeds of innumerable small plants, wafted there by winds, or carried there by birds, grew up luxuriantly in the healthy shade; and now the large stones which lie all down the steep bank, as if they had been born there by the current of a strong stream, are covered with fern and thick feathery moss. There is one much larger than the rest. It is lofty and square, like a huge altar tomb. You might well fancy it the grave of a minstrel, for here were gathered together all mute nature's sympathies to bewail him. I remembered Sir W. Scott's lines,

"Call it not vain: they do not err  
Who say, that when the Poet dies,  
Mute nature mourns her worshipper,  
And celebrates his obsequies."

I need not write down that passage—who does not

know it, and delight in it? But that singular stone, and the romantic scenery around it, reminded me also of a sad story of modern date, the death of the poor sculptor Deare. It was in some such spot possibly, but beneath the cloudless sky of Italy, on such a chilly couch, that he chose to rest, only his was the block of pure marble, which he had just procured, and on which he determined to sleep, fancying that, in such a situation, sublime dreams might present forms to his imagination, fit subjects for the superior beauty of the mass of marble which was to employ his chisel. Do you recollect the story? He slept there the whole night; who can tell the enthusiast's feelings, but those who have felt such? He dreamt as only genius dreams. The proud spirit felt, and exulted in its unearthly might; but the night wind had chilled the weak mortal frame, and the young sculptor awoke, fell sick, and died.

"There will I rest to-night," the artist said.  
"Place my pure marble by the myrtle tree,  
And if as hard as Jacob's be my bed,  
Visions, as Jacob's bright, shall come to me—  
Beautiful marble! gathering over thee—  
My touch to thee immortal fame shall give,  
And thou shalt breathe my marble, and shalt live."  
It was a passionate energy—alone  
He lay, to rest on that majestic stone;  
He laid him down, when in the deep, blue sky,  
Keeping its sleepless watch, each star shone high;  
Whilst stately lilies, born to grace that land,  
Breathed their pure incense in the clear moon's ray,  
Soft, odorous gales his burning temples fam'd,  
As on his cold, and dazzling couch he lay.

Then came fair visions round him—such as keep  
Watch, mighty Genius! o'er thy fitful sleep:  
Beauty was there, with spring's fresh roses crown'd,  
Her locks loose floating, and her zone unbound—  
Her white feet glancing in the pure moon's light,  
Her sweet voice singing to the listening light,  
Thither descending with bright wings unfurl'd,  
Came Hope exulting from a fairer world;  
And mighty Strength on massive club reclin'd  
And Joy, whose bounding feet outstripp'd the wind,  
And hark! and hark! Fame's trumpet blast,  
As on the glorious pageant past;  
High beat his heart exulting at the sound,  
But darker forms his midnight couch surround—  
A voice of terror on his slumber broke,  
Death threw his cold arms around him, and he woke!

The path was steep and slippery which we had to descend as we passed these singular stones, and the spot so sheltered that last year's leaves still lie heaped up and rustling under our tread. As we paused there, we caught, through the tops of the trees, a glimpse of a broad, sunshiny road at a little distance. We could distinguish the passing of varied forms, and the glitter of gay equipages. O how unlike "the silence and the shade!" But it is a world for action and exertion, not for musing only, I know; and therefore we will uncomplainingly go back again: ever remembering, or trying to remember this, that where the path of duty lies, be it in the hot glare or the pleasant shade, there only God's, blessing rests, and there only shall we find happiness.

ERROR OF THE CONTINENTAL REFORMATION.

(From the Rev. Dr. Lee's Sermons on the Papal Aggression.)

The Roman yoke of bondage was cast off by the Church of England under somewhat different circumstances from those which characterized the Continental Reformation: which circumstances account for the undeniable fact that a purer Gospel has been and is now generally preached in England, and wherever England's Church has been planted, than in any other portion of the eastern hemisphere. I refer to the retention in England of the primitive order of the Church, to the adoption of Scriptural liturgy, to a due appreciation of the appointed sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; which in connection with the preaching of the word, and the general dissemination of the Scriptures among the masses of the people, have preserved that country in a great measure from the blighting influences of Socinianism and Rationalism, and made it the most enlightened Christian nation in the old world. On the Continent, owing mainly to the absence of the distinguishing features of the Primitive Church, as to its order, polity, and worship, the inroads of error have been numerous and melancholy. Socinianism reigns triumphant at Geneva, Rationalism has overrun many parts of Germany. Provoked and excited by the usurpations of the Roman priesthood the continental Reformers did not pause to separate the use from the abuse—the usurpation of authority from the real authority which Christ committed to his Church and ministry. Hence they overthrew the whole system of ecclesiastical government, assuming the dangerous principle that no particular polity had any peculiar claims from primitive institution or practice, and regarding it as a matter of indifference what form of government was adopted, though giving the preference to what was novel and modern, rather than to what was ancient and primitive. This was a great error; it was probably the great error of the Continental Reformation; and this error was avoided by the English Reformers. The abjured Papal superstitions; but at the same time they paid proper deference to whatever was plainly apostolic and primitive. They in fact simply made the English Church what it was before it felt the bondage of

the Roman yoke: for England had its Church and its Bishops before the Roman had its Pope or its Cardinals. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, and the whole noble army of English martyrs, with the help of the civil powers, only re-established the independence of the Church of England. They created no new polity or ministry. The Church to which they belonged was more ancient than the Papacy for her Christianity. Her Bishops long refused submission to the Pope, though in process of time that submission was yielded. But let us thank God that in due time she asserted her rights, and secured her emancipation; and let us rejoice that as being identical with the Church, so far as order and doctrine are concerned, we are in a Church that can point to a primitive age as the time of her origin, and that concludes in her doctrinal standards the sum and substance of the Gospel of Christ.

**Advertisements.**

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

**DR. BOVELL,**  
John Street, near St. George's Church,  
TORONTO.  
April 23rd, 1851. 39-1f

**MR. S. J. STRATFORD,**  
**SURGEON AND OCUKIST,**  
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.  
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same.  
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly


**JOHN CRAIG,**  
**GLASS STAINER,**  
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter,  
HOUSE PAINTING, GRADING, &c., &c.  
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.  
September 4th, 1851. 6 tf

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

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

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

**STATIONERY,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
The Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of **BOOKS AND STATIONERY,** to make room for *Extensive Importations* expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply **MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, AND FAMILIES** with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Having a *Ruling Machine* and *Book Bindery* on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to. **DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES,** and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by *EXPRESS* as usual. N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Toronto; July 9, 1851. THOS. MACLEAR. 50-1f

  
**THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON.**  
CAPTAIN HARRISON.  
This Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO every morning (Sundays excepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate ports, weather permitting. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON every afternoon (excepting Sundays, at fifteen minutes past Two precisely. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. } 32-1f

**THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,**  
CAPTAIN KERR,  
Will leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. This is the *cheapest, pleasantest* and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March 10, 1851. } 38-1f

**THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,**  
CAPTAIN JAMES DICK,  
Will until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Boat. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Thursday and Saturday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March 31, 1851. } 36-1f

**W. MORRISON,**  
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,  
**SILVER SMITH, &c.**  
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.  
**A** NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.  
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.  
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

**EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.**  
**MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,**  
(LATE OF FORT ERIE.)  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.  
**Charges Moderate:**  
References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A.; Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Esq.  
Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-1ly

**FOR SALE.**  
THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK.  
**CITY OF TORONTO**—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.  
(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

**City of Toronto**—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.  
**Township of York**—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.  
**Township of Uzbridge**—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.  
**Township of Whitchurch**—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.  
**Township of North Gwillimbury**—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.  
**Township of Caledon**—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.  
**Township of Woodhouse**—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.  
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.  
**Township of Saltfleet**—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.  
COUNTY OF SIMCOE.  
**Township of Innisfil**—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.  
**Township of Haldimand**—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.  
**Township of Murray**—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.  
**Township of Thurlow**—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.  
COUNTY OF LANARK.  
**Township of Montague**—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.  
For particulars, &c., apply to **GEORGE CROOKSHANK,** Front-Street, Toronto.  
November 19, 1850. 15-1f



**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**  
For the Cure of  
**COUGHS, COLDS, WHOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.**  
This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and who would respect their opinions.  
**FROM PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.**  
"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties.—If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."  
**EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D.,** President of Amherst College.  
(From the London Lancet.)  
"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for cough and lung complaints."  
**DIRECT EVIDENCE.**  
Dr J. C. Ayer, Lowell.—Dear Sir:—Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made us of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.  
**E. S. STONE, A. M.,** Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.  
From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass:—  
"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL I have sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects."  
Truly yours,  
**D. M. BRYANT.**  
PREPARED BY **J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.**  
Sold by Lyman & Knappeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Knappeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.  
July 23rd, 1851. 52-3m

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

**ORGAN FOR SALE.**  
**A** Two STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete.  
Height of Case..... 8 feet.  
Width of "..... 5 "  
Depth of "..... 3 1/2 "  
The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 25 King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash.  
Toronto, January 16th 1851.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND**  
**Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution,**  
**LONDON.**  
**Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.**  
**Subscribed Capital One Million.**

One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

**Patrons:**  
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.  
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.  
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford.  
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton.  
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.  
The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

**Directors:**  
**CHAIRMAN**—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C.  
Major J. Adair.  
The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly  
Rev. W. Harness, M. A.  
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.  
Benjamin Jackson, Esq.

The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown.

Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq.  
Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A.  
John Walker, Esq.  
Sir William White.

**CANADIAN BRANCH—TORONTO.**  
**Patrons:**  
The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archdeacon of York

**Directors:**  
The Hon. William Allan. | John Arnold, Esq. | J. M. Strachan, Esq.  
The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. | J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. | P. Vankoughnet, Esq.  
Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. | J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. | Thomas Champion, Esq.

**AGENT**—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured.

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

**SPECIMENS OF RATES.**  
**SHORT TERMS.**

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.	
	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.		
16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	25	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	35	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 19 3	1 0 6	1 1 9	1 2 9	30	1 2 3	1 2 9	1 3 7	1 4 1	40	1 6 1	1 8 2	50	1 10 0
														1 13 9
														1 16 11
														2 3 1

**WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.**  
SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annual, Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Age.	Annual.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.					
	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.			
16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
20	1 13 11	3 0 15	1 0 15	0 8 0	30	2 2 7	1 1 7	0 10 11	45	3 9 4	1 15 3	0 17 9
25	1 17 9	0 17 2	0 8 8	0 8 8	35	2 9 1	1 4 11	0 12 6	50	4 4 11	2 3 3	1 1 10
					40	2 17 8	1 9 4	0 14 9	55	5 5 10	2 14 0	1 7 3

April 30th, 1851.  
**E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.**

BIRTHS.

At Toronto, on the 7th inst., the wife of William Woodcock, Esq., of a daughter.

At Hamilton, on the 11th inst., the wife of James E. Geddes, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

In Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. John Mills, of this city, to Miss Mary Lawrin, of Montreal.

At St. George's Church, St. Catharines, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Wm. McGiverin, Esq., to Miss Jane Davidson, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Clark, Collector of Customs, Port Dalhousie.

On Thursday the 18th inst., at St. Paul's Church, London, by the Rev. W. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Brough, A. M., Capt. Burrows, R. A., to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. Cronyn, A.M. Rector of London.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Mr. Wm. James Fuller, of London, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of William Hale, Esq., township of London.

On the 15th inst. at St. Peter's Church, Brockville, by the Rev. E. Denroche, Thos. Reynolds, Esq., M.D. of Brockville to Eleanor Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edmund John Senkler, M. A., of Horniogtoft, Elizabethtown, and formerly of Docking, in the County of Norfolk, England.

On Thursday, 18th Sept., at Christ Church, New Brighton, by the Rev. P. P. Irving, the Rev. George Bourn, Incumbent of Orillia, Canada West, to Louisa F., daughter of H. L. Routh, of New York.

DIED.

At Guelph, on the 19th inst., Nicholas Power, infant son of the Rev. Arthur Palmer.

At Toronto, on the 15th inst., Harriet, the beloved wife of Dr. John Shortt, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

At Belleville, on the 16th instant, Charles Angus, youngest son of Geo. Benjamin, Esq., aged 2 years, 3 weeks and 2 days.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1843. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints, for which it has been recommended, viz.: Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Brouchies, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious.

[From the Boston Post.]

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138, Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing coughs and other complaints, incident to this season of the year.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by LYMAN & KNESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

Trinity College,

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Visitors:

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK. THE HONOURABLE G. S. BOULTON. G. GOLDSTONE, ESQUIRE. G. BOSWELL, ESQUIRE.

CONDUCTED BY

The Reverend H. BATE JESSOP, M. A.

(King's College, Toronto, Classical Gold Medalist, Assistant Minister, Cobourg.

ASSISTED BY

The Reverend E. H. DEWAR, M. A.

(Exeter College, Oxford.)

THIS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN

after the Midsummer Vacation; upon October 1st, 1851. This institution, (the pupils of which will shortly exceed thirty in number,) is connected with Trinity College, Toronto, and is designed to afford a sound Classical, Mathematical, and English Education. It aims at being a practical public school, capable of educating men either for commercial, or professional life.—There is a boarding house attached, capable of accommodating twenty boarders, conducted by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, who together with the Principal will afford the boys every assistance out of school hours, in the preparation of their daily tasks. The situation is eminently healthy and accessible, while at the same time the town is too small to afford any of those temptations, which exist in cities of larger growth.

TERMS:

Tuition Fees £10 0 0 per annum. Board " " " " " 25 0 0

Each boy must provide Bedding, six Towels, &c. Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. Jessop, M.A. Cobourg, Cobourg, September 9. 1851. 6-4in.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR THE GENERAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY MISS WHITE.

TERMS, £50 per annum, including a thorough English Education, French, Music. German and Italian (acquired during a several year's residence on the European Continent) Drawing, Dancing, Harp and Guitar charged extra. Brook Street, Kingston. 5-2m.

CORPORATION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, will be Leased by Auction, Water Lots Nos. 53 and 54.

FOR a Period of Forty-two Years, renewable. Said Lots, containing 177 feet frontage on the Bay Shore, and extending several hundred feet into the Bay, as shown upon the Plan, which may be seen at the Chamberlain's Office. A good Brick Dwelling House is erected upon Lot No. 53, and other improvements made.

The Lots will be put up at an upset price per foot, frontage, and the bidding will be in advance of the said price.

Sale at Twelve o'clock, noon, upon the premises. A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

R. C. McMULLEN, Auctioneer. Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, 19th August 1851.

THE Sale of the Water Lots, above stated, is adjourned till WEDNESDAY, the First day of October next, at the same hour of Sale.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. Toronto, September 6th, 1851.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

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

JOHN J. EVANS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-4f

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Monsieur and Madame Deslandes, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THE CLASSES will re-open at this Establishment on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1851. Toronto, August 6, 1851. 1-3m

Argumentative Sermons, EXHIBITING THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY,

IN A REVIEW OF OUR LORD'S CONSISTENT LIFE, AND METHOD OF PREACHING,

By the Rev. W. GUISE TUCKER, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain of the Royal Navy. Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King Street, West, Toronto. Toronto, Sep. 4, 1851. 5-tf.

MR. JULES HECHT,

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

BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment. Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, September 4th, 1851. 6-tf

TRINITY COLLEGE. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SESSION 1851-52.

THE WINTER COURSE of Lectures will commence on MONDAY, the Third day of November next.

Anatomy and Physiology.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D. Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D.

Chemistry, General and Animal.—JOHN YOUNG BOWN, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence.—FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.—HENRY MELVILLE, M.D. Principles and Practice of Medicine.—JAMES BOVELL, M.D.

Materia Medica.—W. HALLOWELL, M.D. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—EDWARD M. HODDER, M.C., M.R.C.S. Eng.

The Dissecting Room daily from 9 o'clock, A.M. to 6, P.M. CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

On Medicine.—By DRs. BOVELL and BADGLEY. On Surgery.—By DRs. MELVILLE and BETHUNE. On Midwifery.—By ED. M. HODDER, M.C. M.R.C.S., Eng.

Five Lectures will be given on each subject during the week. The Practice of the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, will be open to the Pupils attending these Lectures.

The SUMMER COURSE of Lectures, on the following subjects, will commence early in the month of May, 1852:—

Pathological and Microscopical Anatomy. Regional and Surgical Anatomy. Practical Chemistry. Botany. Toxicology.

Surgical Pathology and Manipulation. Infantile Diseases. Hygiene and Therapeutics.

For terms and further information, apply to the Dean of the Faculty. FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D. 62, Bay Street. Toronto, August 21st, 1851. 4-3m

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

(Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto.)

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, and General Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain by Ourselves. Garments made to Order of every description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions, received monthly. The most approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table with 3 columns: Men's Brown Holland Coats (4s 4j, 5s 0d, 8s 9d, 10s 0d, 12s 6d, 13s 9d, 10s 0d, 17s 6d, 30s 0d, 17s 6d, 12s 6d), Men's black cloth Vests (7s 6d, 8s 9d, 8s 9d, 3s 4d, 4s 4j, 4s 4j, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 2s 6d), Men's MoleSkin Trousers (6s 3d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 5s 0d, 4s 4j, 4s 4j, 4s 4j).

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Neck-handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Mens' Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS:

Table with 2 columns: 1,000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours) from 3s 11d, 1,000 Parasols, from 2s 11d, 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets, from 1s 3d, 30,000 Yards, good Bonnet Ribbons, from 0s 5d, Prints (fast colours) 0s 5j, Infants' Robes, Caps, and Frock-bodies, Crapes and materials for mourning, Heavy Gingham.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacaes, Cobourgs, and Orleans, Ioths, Cashmeres, Baresges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 11j per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Artificial Flowers, Cap Erouts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Nettis, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. 18-ly

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Parsonage House, Weston.

MISS SCOBIE respectfully announces that her School will RE-OPEN after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday, the 8th September, 1851. Parsonage House, Weston. 5-1m.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY Mrs. and the Misses DUIN, COBOURG.

THE Classes will be resumed at this Establishment, on the 4th of September.

The situation and grounds are particularly adapted for Boarders —being peculiarly retired and healthy. Cobourg, August 21st 1851. 4-2m

WANTED, in a Clergyman's Family, as TUTOR, a Gentleman competent to undertake the Education of Boys under Twelve years of age. A Graduate, intending to take, or in Holy Orders, would be preferred. Address Mr. Thos. Champion, Church Office, Toronto. Toronto, August 13th, 1851. 2-tf

MONTREAL COURIER to copy three times.

AN ENGLISH LADY, who has for some years been accustomed to tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess. French, Music, and Drawing taught, if required. Address M. G., Post-Office, Toronto. 15th July, 1851. 51-tf

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at 107, York Street, the fourth Door South of Queen Street. Also—Stabling for Three Horses. Toronto, August 20th, 1851. 3-tf

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

WILL re-assemble after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday the 10th of September. F. W. BARRON, M. A. Principal U. C. College. Toronto, August 15th, 1851. 3-6in

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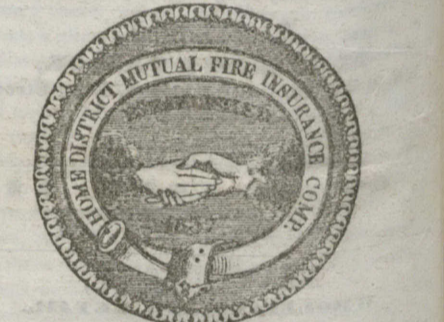
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