

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 8.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCLXXXIX.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Sept. 22, 17TH SUND. APT. TRIN.	{ M. Ezek. 14. Matt. 24. } { E. " 18. 1 Cor. 8. }	
M	" 23,	{ M. Zec. 10. Matt. 25. } { E. " 11. 1 Cor. 9. }	
T	" 24,	{ M. " 12. Matt. 26. } { E. " 13. 1 Cor. 10. }	
W	" 25,	{ M. " 14. Matt. 27. } { E. Mal. 1. 1 Cor. 11. }	
T	" 26,	{ M. " 2. Matt. 28. } { E. " 3. 1 Cor. 12. }	
F	" 27,	{ M. " 4. Mark 1. } { E. Tobit 1. 1 Cor. 13. }	
S	" 28, ST. MATTHEW, AP.	{ M. " 2. Mark 2. } { E. " 3. 1 Cor. 14. }	
F	" 29, 18TH SUN. APT. TRIN.	{ M. Ezek 20. Acts 12. } { E. " 21. Jude v. 6 }	

* Also, St. Michael and all Angels.
† Or Genesis 52. ‡ Or Daniel 10 v. 5. § To v. 20. ¶ To v. 16.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Mattins.	Even 8 o'c.
St. James's*	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, } { Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist. }	11 o'c.	3 1/2 o'c.
St. Paul's...	{ Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum. }	11 "	4 "
Trinity...	{ Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent. }	11 "	6 1/2 "
St. George's.	{ Rev. Stephen Leit, LL.D., Incumb. }	11 "	7 "
Holy Trinity†	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incum. }	11 "	6 1/2 "
	{ Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist. }	11 "	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.
† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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HYMN.

The following Hymn, by James Montgomery, was written on the occasion of the consecration of a new Church at Pitmoor, in the Parish of Sheffield, on the 15th of August, 1850:—

Not in Jerusalem alone
God hears and answers prayer,
Nor on Samaria's mountain known,
Reveals his presence there.
True worshippers may now draw nigh,
Sinners may seek his face,
Assured to meet his ear and eye,
All times in every place.
Hence, in the secrecy of thought,
Our silent souls may pray;
Or round the household altar brought,
Begin and close the day.
Yet meet it is, and right, and good,
Where He records his name,
To mingle with the multitude,
And his high praise proclaim.
There while the Lord their God they bless,
And He shines forth on them,
His church appears in holiness,
Their New Jerusalem.
Then let us consecrate to Him
These walls with love and fear;
God dwell between the cherubim,
O God in Christ dwell here.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. SEPTEMBER 22, 1850.

THE EPISTLE (Ephesians iv. 1—6).—The last three chapters of this Epistle contain practical lessons and moral exhortations. The Apostle reminds the Ephesians, as an inducement to persuade them to listen to his admonitions, that he is now a prisoner for their sakes. He, as one who is in bondage, entreats them who are free to walk worthy of the high privileges to which they are called, in subjection, meekness, and patience. The chief duty here prescribed is the endeavour "to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." This unity is often illustrated in Scripture by the union that is between the members and the body. As all the members of the natural body, though many, form but one man; so all the Christians are united into one mystical body, the Church; in which they are joined by one Spirit, called, therefore, the unity of the Spirit. This is to be kept in the bond of peace: by the one fellowship, discipline, and communion, which serves to join all the parts and members of Christ's body, as a band is wont to tie and fasten things together. St. Paul urges many reasons to recommend the practice of unity. He declares there is but one body, one Christian Catholic Church, in which are the sacraments of grace, the promises of assured blessings, the oracles of the word of God, the divinely-appointed ministry; one

Holy Spirit, giving life, activity, and vigour, to all the members united in that body; one hope, in the communion of this body, of everlasting life. There is one Lord Jesus, the Holy Mediator, upon whose shoulder the government of the Church rests: one faith in the Divine Atonement for sinful man, and the outpoured influence of the Holy Spirit for the renewal of corrupt man: one baptism in the name of the blessed Trinity, the laver of regeneration, and door of entrance into the mystical body: one God, the Father and Creator of all, both Jew and Gentile, the object of one worship. These things being so, the Jewish and Ephesian convert, circumcision and uncircumcision, should meet in one Church. Ceasing from divisions, differences, and schisms, they should keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. This sacred duty, enjoined by the Apostle, and still binding on the members of the Christian and Catholic Church, is very little regarded, in these days of latitudinarianism, division, and rebuke. The sectarian, by departing from the one polity, one discipline, one ceremony, sanctioned by the universal and uninterrupted use of all Churches of all lands, for fifteen hundred years, breaks the bonds of peace. The Romanist, by corrupting the doctrines of the faith, by requiring terms of communion never demanded in the Catholic Church until the period of the Trentine Council, departs from the unity of the Spirit. The Church of England, one branch of the Catholic Church of Christ, writes the teaching of the Apostles with an observance of the Apostolic discipline. Admitted by one baptism into the one mystical body of Christ, the Church; seeking daily to be renewed by one Spirit; acknowledging one Lord Jesus Christ: animated by one hope of glory; holding one faith, pure, Scriptural, and Catholic; worshipping one God and Father of all; may we more and more endeavour to obey the precept of the Apostle, and to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

THE GOSPEL (St. Luke xiv. 1—9).—The Jewish, like the Christian Church, protested against two classes of errors; against those who would take from the faith once entrusted to its keeping. The Seducers would diminish the truths of revealed religion, by denying the doctrines of the resurrection and by affirming there was neither an unseen world, nor angel, nor spirit. The Pharisees would make void the Word of God by their traditions, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. The written law said, "honour thy father and thy mother." The Pharisees taught the people to evade the law, and to say that that, by which the parents could be benefitted, was Corban, a gift already given up as a sacred deposit to God. The law commanded reverence for the Sabbath day, but did not forbid acts of kindness and mercy being rendered on that day. The Pharisees hindered the object of the institution of the sabbath by their desire to prevent miracles of mercy and love performed by our Lord being wrought on that sacred day. Jesus knows and answers the thoughts entertained in the hearts of those who sat at meat with Him. He cures the paralytic, and proves to the Pharisees, that according to their own traditions, his work of love was neither a transgression of the law, nor inconsistent with the severest observance of the sabbath. Unwilling to lose so favourable an occasion of saying a word in season, "the Master" conforms to the customs of the country, and relates a short and instructive story. This parable reproves the luxury, pride, and selfishness of the Pharisees, and inculcates upon all his fellow guests, the lesson of humility, meekness, and lowliness.—The Gospel and Epistle unite in representing some of those good works, for the performance of which we are taught in the collect of the day, to ask the aid of the grace of God.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO	
MISSION FUND.	
Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries. <i>Trinity Sunday, 1850,</i>	
Previously announced in No. 5, amount	£230 3 7 1/2
St. Luke's, Palermo per Churchwardens	0 5 0
157 Collections amounting to	£230 8 7 1/2
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.	
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1850.	
The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the following, from Bytown, for 8th year:	
Missions	£4 2 10
Widows and Orphans	6 0 0
Theological Students	5 5 0
—per Churchwardens	£15 7 10

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP.—The Bishop of Montreal arrived at St. Johns on Thursday morning, in the steamer *Burlington*, at half-past seven o'clock; his Lordship was met by the Bishop of Quebec and a number of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Montreal. The party breakfasted at the Rectory, after which Divine Service was performed in the Church. Prayers were read by the Rector of the Parish, and the lessons by the Rev. W. A. Mountain, Chaplain to the Bishop of Quebec, who also read the Epistle; the litany was said by the Rev. M. Townsend, and the Holy Communion was afterwards administered by the two Prelates to the Clergy present and a large number of the Laity.

At half-past eleven an address was presented by the Rev. M. Townsend, on behalf of the clergy and Churchwardens of the District, a large number of whom were present.

At twelve o'clock the whole party partook of a sumptuous luncheon, at the house of D. C. Pierce, Esq., and left for Montreal at a quarter before two. At about half past three o'clock they arrived in this city, and were met on the wharf by a large body of the Clergy and Laity in their robes, many of whom were introduced to his Lordship on board the boat. They then proceeded in carriages to the Ottawa Hotel, where, for the present, his Lordship will remain. He was accompanied by his lady, son and daughter. To-morrow, at one o'clock, his Lordship will be waited on with an address of welcome.

The following clergy were present besides those already mentioned:—The Revs. J. Braithwaite, J. P. White, K. Lonsdill, D. Gavin, C. Haensell, G. M. Armstrong, F. E. Judd, and the Revs. Dr. Leach, J. Jones, W. Bond, and W. Anderson also arrived at St. Johns in the course of the day.—*Montreal Gazette.*

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

On Monday evening, the 9th instant, the undermentioned Clergy of the Richelieu District waited upon the Bishop of Quebec, at the Rectory, St. Johns, to take an affectionate leave of his Lordship, on the occasion of his retirement from the administration of that portion of his late charge, now comprised within the new diocese of Montreal.

The clergy appeared in their robes, and the following address was presented by the Rev. Micajah Townsend, Chairman of the District:

To the Right Reverend Father in God, George Jehoshaphat, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

My Lord,—We, Clergymen of the Richelieu District, on behalf of ourselves and of our several Congregations, respectfully approach your Lordship, to give expression to our affectionate feelings, on the occasion of this official separation from our long venerated and long loved diocesan.

We question not the wisdom of our beloved Church and Government in the division of the extensive Diocese of Quebec, in which the growing numbers and wants of the Sheep and Lambs of Christ's fold demanded a corresponding increase of Pastoral labour and supervision: We doubt not the claims to our respect and love, of the Chosen One of the Church, to whom our spiritual allegiance is now transferred;—Yet, our hearts are knit to you, my Lord, by associations connected with the first planting and cherishing of the Church in many portions of this Colony; as the son of the first Prelate of this Province,—and as the worthy successor of the sainted Stewart.

We most gratefully acknowledge, my Lord, that your prudent counsels have guided us through many difficulties; and your example of humble piety, and untiring labours, has stimulated us to renewed faith and exertion, when disheartened by discouragement.

The abundant increase, which God has given, where your Lordship and your Clergy have planted and watered the truths of the Gospel, and the Institutions of the Church, and the rearing, during your Lordship's administration, of two Institutions so important to its interests, as the "Church Society", and a College for sound classical and sacred learning, are subjects for gratitude in all, and will afford most pleasing recollections to your Lordship through the remaining period of your labours.

Although the severing of the official connexion, which has so happily, and so beneficially to the interests of the Church existed, between your Lordship and so large a body of your Clergy, is, for the time, deeply painful to us all, the primary duty which we owe to the "great Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls," prompts us cheerfully to acquiesce in any measure, by which the glory of God and the interests of our Lord's Kingdom on earth may be advanced.

While we beg, my Lord, the continuance of your availing prayers for us, we respectfully tender the assurance, that we will not cease to invoke the CHIEF PASTOR, that your valuable life, health, and usefulness to the souls of men, may be prolonged for many years; and that God's blessing, in time and eternity, may be the portion of yourself and family.

We pray your Lordship to accept our official and affectionate Farewell.

(Signed) M. TOWNSEND,
CHARLES BANCROFT,
DANIEL GAVIN,
G. M. ARMSTRONG,
JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,
J. P. WHITE,
FRANCIS E. JUDD,
RICHARD LONSDALE.

St. Johns, 9th September, 1850.
To which his Lordship replied:—
MY DEAR BRETHREN—It is—I scarcely need say it,—very soothing and gratifying to my feelings to receive this address from you—and you will believe, I am sure, that I fully and cordially reciprocate the sentiments which you express, of sorrow for our separation and pleasing remembrance of the relations which have heretofore subsisted between us.
The kindness and attention which, upon all occasions, I have received from you (as elsewhere from my

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

brethren of the clergy), in my periodical visits to the cures, and your willing co-operation with me in my endeavours to promote the cause entrusted to our fidelity, are such as can never, while I live, be obliterated from my mind—and I will estimate the more, feeling both the general recollections of our past intercourse,—and this parting and special demonstration of your regard, because in my own retrospect of the execution of my charge, (although I have conscientiously followed out that which I believed to be right), I am but too deeply sensible of numerous instances in which I have needed all that indulgent construction which you evince so ready a disposition to afford.

It is a matter of great thankfulness that the Church has been enabled to establish those institutions to which you refer—and which, with whatever difficulties they may yet be destined to struggle, will, I trust by the Divine blessing, abundantly verify their early promise of valuable fruit.

Whatever may be my feelings in parting from you, I bless God from the bottom of my soul, that he has enabled me to pass to other, and I am thoroughly persuaded, to faithful and efficient hands, so large and so important a portion of my charge, and thus to procure for both portions of the late Diocese of Quebec, the benefit of closer and more exact supervision, and for the portion to which you belong, the comfort and advantage of having a resident Bishop with whom you can the more frequently and easily be in contact and communication. And it is a happiness to me to place under his direction, so many faithful brethren who will strengthen his hands and comfort his heart in all the anxieties and responsibilities of his charge.

May God prosper us all, Bishops and Clergy, in our labours, and guide us to do all things for his glory, the enlargement of the kingdom of his blessed Son, and the good of the souls committed to our care!—and may his blessing, in things temporal as well as spiritual, rest ever upon the heads of you and yours!

I thank you in an especial manner for the promise of your prayers, and God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you.

BAZAAR AT POINT LEVI.—The autumnal bazaar in aid of the fund to liquidate the debt of the Church of England at Point Levi, takes place to-morrow. The Ladies of the Managing Committee have added wonderfully to their stock: the newest, the most curious articles in worsted, beads, thread, ribbons and laces will be exposed for sale, and no lady of taste or gentleman of spirit will stay away. The bazaar is to be held in a magnificent tent, lent to the Lady Managers by Col. Higgins, Royal Artillery. There will be a band and refreshments, and it appears fine weather.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—We noticed that the foundation of a Church has been built at Lower Cove, and that the wooden frame is about being erected; when the building is completed it will be cruciform. We hear that the cost is expected to amount to about £1200. Much good will likely result from the additional accommodation this Church will afford to Episcopalians residing in the lower part of the city, and it is probable, in the course of time, when a suitable provision can be made for another clergyman, that it will lead to a division of the Parish.—*St. John's Courier.*

ENGLAND.

DECLARATION TOUCHING THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.—The following declaration has been put in circulation among the Clergy:—

"Whereas it is required of every person admitted to the order of Deacon or Priest, and likewise of persons admitted to ecclesiastical offices or academical degrees, to make oath that they abjure all foreign jurisdiction and to subscribe the three Articles of Canon xxxvi., one whereof touches the Royal supremacy;—
And whereas it is now made evident by the late appeal and sentence in the case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*, and by the judgment of all the Courts of common law, that the Royal supremacy, as defined and established by statute law, invests the crown with a power of hearing and deciding in appeal all matters, howsoever purely spiritual, both of discipline and doctrine;

And whereas to give such power to the Crown is at variance with the Divine Office of the Universal Church, as prescribed by the law of Christ;

And whereas we, the undersigned Clergy and laity of the Church of England, at the time of making the said oath and subscription, did not understand the Royal supremacy in the sense now ascribed to it by the Courts of law, nor have until this present time so understood it, have believed that such authority was claimed on behalf of our Sovereign:—
Now we do hereby declare—

1. That we have hitherto acknowledged, and do now acknowledge, the supremacy of the Crown in Ecclesiastical matters to be a supreme civil power over all persons and causes in temporal things, and over the temporal accidents of spiritual things;

2. That we do not, and in conscience cannot, acknowledge in the Crown the power recently exercised to hear and judge in appeal the internal state or merits of spiritual questions touching doctrine or discipline, the custody of which is committed to the Church alone by the law of Christ.

We, therefore, for the relief of our own consciences, hereby publicly declare that we acknowledge the Royal supremacy, in the sense above stated, and in no other.

HENRY EDWARD MANNING, M. A., Archdeacon of Chichester.
ROBERT ISAAC WILBERFORCE, M. A., Archdeacon of the East Riding.
WILLIAM HODGE MILL, D. D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, Cambridge.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AGAINST THE INSTITUTION OF MR. GORHAM.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following correspondence relative to the address (which will be found in our Ecclesiastical Intelligence on the 20th ult.) to the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying his Grace not to institute Mr. Gorham. The number of signatures to the address, up to the present time is 2,700.

London: Office of the Metropolitan Church Union, 39, Essex-street, Strand, July 24, 1850.

Most Reverend Lord Archbishop.—The Committee of the Metropolitan Church Union being charged with the presentation of an address to your Grace (most numerous signed), praying your Grace not to proceed with the institution of Mr. Gorham, we are directed to forward to your Grace a copy of the address, and to solicit the favour of your informing us at what time your Grace will permit a deputation to wait upon you for its presentation.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,
Your Grace's most humble and obed't serv'ts,
T. T. BAZELY,
G. E. BIBER, } Clerical Secretaries.
G. ROBERTS,
G. J. OTTAWAY, Lay Secretary.

To the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Addington, July 26, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you desire me to receive an address from a Society of which you are secretaries, praying that I will "neither myself take any step, nor suffer any step to be taken by my authority, for the institution of the Rev. G. C. Gorham to the living of Bramford Speke."

Mr. Gorham's case having been brought before the legitimate tribunal, and solemnly deliberated upon, the sentence of the court was pronounced to the effect that there was no just impediment to his institution.

Your address proposes that I should assume to myself the authority of reversing this sentence of the Court; should refuse to do what the law requires of me; and should deny to Mr. Gorham a right to which, after a legal trial and examination, he is declared to be entitled.

I submit to your Committee, with all due deference, that I cannot consistently receive an address of which this is the purport; and I must therefore respectfully decline to name a time for its presentation to me.

I remain Gentlemen, your obed't and humble serv't,
To the Secretaries of the
Metropolitan Church Union. J. B. CANTUAR.

London: Office of the Metropolitan Church Union, 39, Essex-street, Strand, August 3d, 1850.

Most Reverend Lord Archbishop,—Your Grace's letter of the 26th of last month, in which you decline to name a time for receiving an address entrusted to the Committee of this Union for presentation, has been laid before them at a special meeting; and we are directed to solicit your kind indulgence for the delay thus occasioned, as well as for the following observations which it is deemed essential most respectfully to lay before you. These considerations, we venture to assure your Grace, are submitted in no spirit of presumptuous dispute; but because, whilst mindful of the deference due to the Primate of our Church, we feel that some explanation is called for on behalf of a large and numerous number, whose names are appended to the address.

In the first place, if your Grace will kindly allow us to refer you to the address itself, we feel assured that you will nowhere find it proposed that you should assume to yourself the authority of reversing the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Its prayer is that your Grace will not make the high authority committed to you by CHRIST, in this branch of His Holy Catholic Church, subservient to the carrying into effect of that judgment; proceeding, as it does, from a Court, which, however worthy of respect and deference in its rightful province, is, as a secular Court destitute of authority in controversies of faith, and incompetent to pronounce in the fitness of any man to take the cure and charge of souls in any portion of Christ's Church.

The address does not presume to indicate the means by which it may be practicable for your Grace to guard the faith and preserve the unity of the Church, under the unhappy circumstances attendant upon that judgment. But, in order to escape the reproach of not being prepared to suggest any course now open to your Grace, which shall be in accordance with the prayer of the address, we venture most respectfully to submit, that if Her Majesty were made fully acquainted with the bearings of the case—if Her attention were drawn to the invasion, by a temporal Court, of the Church's inalienable right to judge in spiritual matters, and to the extent of the heretical opinions of Mr. Gorham—which, in the report of the Judicial Committee, are concealed from view—as well as to the inconsistency with Catholic doctrine even of the modified opinions attributed to Mr. Gorham by the Judicial Committee;—if Her Majesty were further made aware that the question at issue is one which involves the virtual denial of an article of the faith, and therefore admits of no compromise:—that the very life of the Church is seriously imperilled by the attempt to rob her of her distinctive teaching on the Sacrament of Baptism;—that the present sad state of things has in a great measure arisen through the failure of Her Majesty and of Her Royal predecessors, to secure to the Church the exercise of that liberty to determine all questions touching her own faith and discipline, which by her Canon and Articles, as well as by the Constitution of this realm, she ought to have and freely to enjoy;—and that the existing controversy can only be composed by referring it to the Church in Synod assembled;—upon such representations as these, urged by the Primate of our Church, under a sense of the difficulties and dangers by which she is surrounded, we cannot but cherish a hope, that out of Her princely care for the Church, as well as in conformity with the solemn engagements entered into at Her coronation, Her Majesty would give licence for the Church in Convocation to deliberate, and to do all things which concern the settled continuance of her doctrine and her discipline, and would also take counsel for the enactment of such legislative provisions as may be needful for indemnifying your Grace against any legal consequences incidental to your maintenance of the integrity of the faith.

We feel constrained to pass on to the second point noticed by your Grace—the obligation imposed on you by the requirements of human law. We cannot so wrong your Grace as to suppose it could ever be your meaning to deny the higher obligation of CHRIST'S law, by which His ministers of all orders and degrees

are bound to preserve, at all hazards, the sacred deposit of the faith, "whole and undefiled;" yet we feel that the law which would compel you to institute to a benefice with cure of souls, a man holding and teaching heretical doctrine on a fundamental Article of the Faith, is but too surely opposed to the Divine command, to "reject a man that is a heretic." Holy men of old time have taught in our own Church, by patient endurance of suffering and loss, how we must yield ourselves, if need be, passive victims of the law of man for God's sake, yet may not on one moment yield ourselves instruments of unrighteousness to work the will of man contrary to the law of God. And if (which we cannot believe) evil counsel should for a time prevail, bringing in the hard alternative either of wrong to the Church, or of wrong to your Grace's person, we venture, humbly, yet confidently, to aver, that in loss and suffering your Grace will not fail of a higher treasure; that those who are now your suppliants, will joyfully be your fellow-sufferers; that you will exercise power such as few before you ever held over the minds and hearts of Churchmen; and that in time to come your name will be had in honour in the saintly roll of the chief Pastors of our Church.

Lastly, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that your Grace would deprecate the idea of any abstract right in Mr. Gorham, or any other Clergyman to the spiritual mission of cure of souls, irrespectively of the accordance of his doctrine with the teaching of the Church; the cure of souls being a sacred trust to be committed to those alone who shall be declared duly qualified, by the proper spiritual authority. The judgment of your Grace's own Provincial Court, that Mr. Gorham's doctrine is not in accordance with the teaching of the Church, has not been over-ruled by any spiritual authority, and as we humbly submit, has not been, and cannot be, proved to be erroneous.

We cannot but indulge the hope that, after duly weighing the explanations which we have ventured humbly to offer to your Grace, you may be induced to take a different view of the address from that which appears to have dictated your former communication, and that you will no longer hesitate to listen to the urgent entreaties of a large body of Churchmen, who themselves constitute but a feeble representation of the widely-extended feeling which prevails in our Church upon this painful subject.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to assure your Grace how deeply we ourselves, in common with so many of our fellow-Churchmen, are pained, by the necessity laid upon us thus to testify our convictions in reluctant opposition to him who, by Divine Providence, is set to rule over that portion of Christ's Holy Church in which our lot is cast; nor could we be prevailed upon to take such a step, but for the imminent danger which threatens our common confession of "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." Most fervently we pray that it may please Almighty God so to guide and govern the mind of your Grace and all the Bishops, together with the Clergy and laity of His Church, that, being no longer "carried away with every blast of vain doctrine," her members may be "established in the truth of Christ's holy Gospel."

With profound respect, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the Committee,

Most Reverend Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's very humble and obed't serv'ts,
T. T. BAZELY,
G. E. BIBER, } Clerical Secretaries.
G. ROBERTS,
G. J. OTTAWAY, Lay Secretary.

Addington, Aug. 8, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd instant, in which, as the organs of the Metropolitan Church Union, you desire me to reconsider my reply to your previous communication.

You disclaim my interpretation of the request then made to me, and profess that in desiring me to withhold consent to the admission of Mr. Gorham to the benefice of Bramford Speke, you do not propose that I should reverse the sentence of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is, however, obvious, that to refuse Mr. Gorham a benefice to which that tribunal has declared him to be entitled, would be practically to reverse its decision of a tribunal which, whether it be termed spiritual or secular, is the tribunal by which, according to the existing law, Mr. Gorham's right was to be tried.

You suggest that I should represent to Her Majesty the view taken by the Metropolitan Church Union on many points connected with that judgment, in the hope that Her Majesty may license the assembling of a Convocation, and that thus the whole question may again be brought under deliberation, and, as you expect, differently determined. But surely it would be an unprecedented and arbitrary measure by any retrospective decree to annul a right of which an individual is already legally in possession. And whilst you assume as undeniable a variety of principles, and make many positive assertions, in order to invalidate the respect due to the decision of the existing tribunal, I must remind you that your opinions are directly opposed to those of a numerous body of intelligent and attached members of our Church, both Clergymen and laymen, who, although they have hitherto observed a prudent and respectful silence, are yet deliberately convinced that no other determination of the question at issue would have been in accordance with the articles of our Church, and the known principles of those who framed them, and that a liberty which has been enjoyed by all Churchmen from the Reformation to the present day, in the exposition of subjects of such deep mystery, should by all means be continued to them within the limits permitted by the revealed word of God.

Assuredly there are occasions, as you remind me, when it becomes a duty to obey God rather than man. But I beg to observe that before any one takes upon himself the responsibility of contravening the law of man, he ought to be very certain that in so doing he would be obeying God. Now nothing which I find in the law of God gives me reason to believe that I should be acting in conformity with his will, if I refused Mr. Gorham admission to the cure of souls, on the ground of his hesitating to affirm the spiritual regeneration of every baptized child. And the will of God in this matter had need to be very plainly declared, before I could think myself justified in accusing Mr. Gorham of heresy; much more, before I could assume the right of individually condemning him, after the decision of the legitimate tribunal in his favour.

In conclusion, I beg to assure your Committee that I feel great regret in the necessity laid upon me of professing a wide difference of opinion from the numerous subscribers to your address; a difference, however, which in no wise diminishes the respect with which I remain, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

J. B. CANTUAR.

To the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Church Union.

It will be seen from our law intelligence that the institution took place on Tuesday, and from the report it would appear that the Archbishop's fiat was not issued until that day, on the communication to his Grace of the minutes of the Court, which was followed within a few hours by the act of institution.

THE GREAT CHURCH MEETING.—The combined Church Union Committee, which was charged with the arrangements for the meeting of the 23rd July, has published a report, which states that the Address to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, adopted at the meeting, was presented to his Grace of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace, on the 25th of July. His Grace observed—
"That there were many subjects treated of in the address, which admitted of much difference of opinion, and that it was probably known to the deputation, that he had the misfortune of disagreeing with some of the sentiments which it embodied. He might have wished perhaps, that the language of the address had been less positive, and made more allowance for such differences of opinion; but that an address signed by so many members of our Church was entitled to respectful consideration, and he felt sure that it would receive all due attention, both from himself, and from his Right Reverend Brethren, for whom it was intended."

Copies of the address were forwarded to the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops who had left town.—The Bishop of London being still at Fulham, the address was presented to his Lordship by a deputation, and subsequently acknowledged in a letter in which the Bishop observes—

"The Address calls upon the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York to express to the Crown their humble desire that freedom may be granted to the Church, assembled, to judge matters of doctrine and discipline; or, if such license cannot now be obtained, so to declare their mind and intention as to secure those who have signed the address for the present, against the utter denial of sacramental grace which they plainly see to be permitted by the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

With respect to the first of these points, I beg to assure you that I entertain a strong opinion, as to the Church's right to a well-regulated freedom of synodical deliberation; and I earnestly hope some method may be found of combining such freedom with a due security for the peace and unity of the Church.

With regard to the second point, I apprehend that each Bishop, in his own diocese, will adopt such measures as may appear to him best calculated to guard against the danger which is apprehended.

One mode of warding off that danger all may have recourse to both Clergy and Laity, that of earnest persevering prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that it may please Him to drive away from it all erroneous and strange doctrine, and to preserve His household in the true faith, in unity of spirit, and in the bond of peace."

The Address to the Bishops of the Church in Scotland has been transmitted to the Venerable Primate, with a request that he would be pleased to lay it before his Right Rev. Brethren on their next assembling in Synod.

Letters have also been despatched to all the Colonial Bishops, inclosing copies of the Address which refers to them as Bishops of the Province of Canterbury and inviting their attention, and that of Churchmen within their several dioceses, to the Appeal contained in the Resolutions of the 23rd of July.

committed to the Chairman for safe custody—the Petition until, at a convenient opportunity, and through proper hands, it can be presented to Her Majesty; the Protest, until the occasion which has called it forth shall have ceased to exist, when it may find a fitting place among the archives of Lambeth Palace. Names may still be affixed to both or either of these documents under a written authority sent to the secretary of any Church Union.

A SAILING CHURCH.—The Thames Church Mission Society have a vessel called the *Swan*, the employment of which is to sail from one ship-crowded locality to another on the busy river. This ship is a large cutter of about 140 tons burthen, and on her bow is inscribed the words, "Thames Church;" and this truly noble vessel is in truth a cruising church for sailors. The object is to supply the different sections of collier ships, which are sometimes compelled to lie for many days in the Reaches, with a pastor and place of worship. The collier crews could not go to church, and accordingly the church has gone to the colliers. The Thames chaplain is the Rev. W. Holderness, and his parsonage is in the cabin of the *Swan*. The rev. gentleman has a roving commission, and never before had a rover so peaceable a commission.

On Thursday the form of prorogation of Convocation was gone through by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. His Grace having taken his seat on the throne in the Upper House, Mr. F. H. Dyke, read her Majesty's writ for the prorogation, and the Lower House having been formally summoned, and appearing His Grace ordered the Convocation to stand prorogued. The customary writs and forms were then read, and the Archbishop declared the proceedings at an end.

The *Globe* announces the proposed erection of three new Colonial Sees, viz., Mauritius, Western Australia, and Sierra Leone. The names mentioned as likely to occupy the new sees are:—The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., for the Mauritius; the Rev. James Harris, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints Church, Stepney, for Western Australia; and the Rev. T. W. Weeks, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Lambeth, for Sierra Leone.—[This paragraph is entirely conjectural.—*Ed. London Guardian*.]

Another obituary window, of beautifully stained glass, has been put up during the last week in St. Mary's Church, Chester. It is erected as a memorial of filial piety to the memory of Thomas Brame Oldfield, of Champion Hill, Surrey, who died November 20, 1858, aged sixty; and forms a window on the north aisle, just over the antique tomb of the deceased gentleman's ancestors, who formerly resided in Chester. There are full-length figures of the four Evangelists on pedestals, under richly-decorated canopies, and the design and execution of the work are highly creditable to the fame of the artists, Messrs. Ward and Nixon, of London, who have been honoured with instructions from her Majesty and Prince Albert to prepare a memorial window, as a tribute of royal respect to their late Privy Purse and Secretary, G. Anson, Esq., son of the respected Dean of Chester, to be erected in a church in Hampshire, where Mr. Anson's private residence was situated.—*Chester Courant*.

The *Record* announces the establishment of a Wickliff Club, being "a friendly re-union" of clergymen and gentlemen of the Established Church, who desire—

"In a Christian and prayerful spirit, to promote a temperate, yet efficient, reform in the Establishment. The following are the objects in which they mostly concur:—1. A revision of the Prayer book, and the removal of every dogma or prescript upon non-essentials, which may have limited the comprehensiveness of the Established Church; at the same time, the upholding the more clearness of statement on vital truths so as to render the formularies more sound and more unequivocally Protestant, accompanied by a modification of the subscription tests. 2. An assertion of the Church's right to self-government, apart from State control, by courts consisting of its own clergy and communicants; and to have a voice in the appointment of its own ministers. 3. The reduction of Episcopacy to a closer conformity with the Scriptures; the removal of the present grievous inequalities in the provision for the ministry, and the abolition of all compulsory assessments beyond the bona fide property of the Church."

UNITED STATES.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Geneva, Wednesday, Aug., 21, 1850. }
10 o'clock, A. M. }

The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese, with a number of the clergy and laity, assembled in Trinity Church in this village. Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Wm. B. Ashley, assisted by the Rev. E. Ingersoll. The Bishop read the ante-communion service, the Epistle being read by the Rev. W. I. Kip, D. D., of the Diocese of New York, and the Gospel by the Rev. H. Scadding of the Diocese of Toronto. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Ferdinand Rogers, from 1 Cor. vi. 17. It was an able and eloquent discourse on the subject of the influence of the Unity of the Church upon personal holiness. The Bishop then administered the Holy Communion, in which he was assisted by the Rev. W. Shelton, D. D., the Rev. George Leeds, and the Rev. George Watson.

The Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Proal, being prevented on account of indisposition from being present at the opening of the Convention, the Rev. Walter Ayrault and the Rev. William A. Matson were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

The roll of the clergy was then called, when 75 answered to their names.

The Churches of the Diocese having been called in order, for the certificates of Lay Deputies, the chair appointed the Rev. Henry Gregory, D. D., and Rev. William H. Hill, to examine the same, with the Secretaries pro tem.

It was then, on motion,
Resolved That the Convention take a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

Whereupon the house took a recess until 3 o'clock. Wednesday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled. The assistant-secretary having called the names of the Churches in order, it was found that 60 parishes were represented.

The question arose whether the Convention should admit to its sittings deputies who had been chosen as substitutes. After a short discussion they were admitted.

The Rev. Dr. Proal was then unanimously elected Secretary. The Rev. W. A. Matson was elected Assistant Secretary, who appointed the Rev. Walter

The Rules of Order of the last, were adopted to regulate the proceedings of the present Convention.

Clergymen, Theological Professors, Students, &c. who are not entitled to seats, were admitted to the sittings of the Convention.

The usual standing committees were appointed. The following Churches were admitted into union with this Convention:

St. John's Church, Dunkirk; St. Peter's Redwood; St. Andrew's Bradford; Church of the Evangelists, Oswego.

On Motion of Mr. S. A. Goodwin, a resolution was passed referring it to a committee of five to report upon the propriety of recommending to each parish of this Diocese, in calling a clergyman as Rector, to take measures for his early institution and induction, according to the provisions of the Prayer Book and Canons of the Church.

On motion of Mr. John Stryker, a resolution was passed requesting the parishes in this Diocese to make a collection on the third Sunday in September next, to defray the expenses of the clerical delegates to the General Convention.

Mr. Henry E. Rochester proposed an amendment to Sec. 1 of Canon XIV. The amendment contemplates the appointment of one or more itinerant missionaries; and that the funds contributed for missionary objects, be applied to the support of such missionaries, and to aid the feebler parishes. It is in effect a remodelling of the present system of Diocesan missions.

The motion to refer this proposition to a committee was lost. Mr. R. then gave the council notice of its introduction to-morrow.

Mr. Charles Seymour was then unanimously elected Treasurer of the Convention, and Major James Rees Treasurer of the Christmas Fund for disabled clergy.

The Bishop then delivered his annual Address, from which we make the following abstract:

During this year the Bishop has officiated in 76 places within the Diocese, and 7 places elsewhere.—Baptized 6 infants, 1 adult. Ordained 13 priests, and 3 deacons. Admitted 7 new candidates for orders.—Transferred 14 clergy to other dioceses, received 17 into this. Instituted 1 rector, officiated at 1 funeral, consecrated 4 new churches. Laid corner stones of 2 churches. Administered the Holy Communion 26 times. Preached 139 times. Confirmed 621 persons, and travelled about 5,000 miles.

The house then, on motion, adjourned to nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday morning, Aug. 22nd, 1850.

The Convention met; Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. W. H. Hill, assisted by the Rev. E. Renore; after which the Bishop took the chair.

The minutes having been read and the roll called, the reports of the several standing committees were read. Mr. S. A. Goodwin, as chairman of a committee on the subject of the Institution and Induction of Rectors. The subject was laid over for consideration at the next Convention.

The proposition to amend Canon XIV., of which notice was given yesterday, was brought forward by H. E. Rochester. A very animated debate arose between Mr. R. and the Rev. Dr. Van Ingen; during which the

hour of the day arrived for proceeding to the election of the standing committee of the Diocese, and the deputies to the General Convention.

White the tellers were absent, the discussion of the proposed amendment was resumed by Mr. E. Darwin Smith. The Bishop stated some facts showing the practical working of our system of missions, and that while under the General Board and in almost all the Dioceses, missionaries had frequently remained unpaid. Western New York was the only Diocese which had never failed to sustain its own missions. He submitted whether in view of these facts, it would be proper to remodel our system. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Lee, the whole subject was laid upon the table.

The following was the result of the election:

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Rev. B. Hale, D.D., Mr. James Rees,
" W. Shelton, D.D., " W. C. Pierrepont,
" W. H. A. Bissell, " T. D. Burrall,
" George Leeds, " David Hudson,

DEPUTIES TO THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

Rev. P. A. Proal, D.D.,
" H. Gregory, D.D.,
" J. V. Van Ingen, D.D.,
" Edward Ingersoll,
Mr. W. C. Pierrepont,
" Horatio Seymour,
" George B. Webster,
" C. H. Carroll.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock. Thursday afternoon.

The following persons were nominated as Trustees of the General Theological Seminary:—

Rev. Drs. Shelton, Hale, Van Ingen, Gregory, Proal, Bolles.
Rev. Messrs. Leeds, Ingersoll, Hull, Rodgers.
Messrs. J. Juliand, T. H. Hubbard, T. H. Rochester, G. B. Webster, R. C. Nicholas, J. E. Hinman, W. C. Pierrepont, W. A. Scaver, H. Seymour, W. S. De Zang.

The Rev. W. H. Hill offered a resolution to be referred to a Committee of three, to report at the next Convention as to the expediency and practicability of wholly dispensing, in the case of churches hereafter to be erected, with private property in pews.

On motion of Dr. Bolles, the clergy was recommended to make appeals to their parishes on behalf of our Diocesan Missions, on the second Sundays of September, December, March and June.

Mr. H. E. Rochester gave notice that on the first day of the next Convention, he should bring up his proposition to amend Sect. 1 of Canon XIV.

After passing the usual resolutions for the printing of the Journals and voting thanks to the members of Trinity Church, Geneva, for their hospitality, and voting thanks to the Assistant Secretaries, the house resolved to adjourn.

After a brief but forcible and touching address by the Bishop, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was chanted; the Bishop offered appropriate prayers from the Liturgy, and pronounced the benediction, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.—*Gospel Messenger Extra.*

A MUNIFICENT WORK.

The Corner Stone of a church to be called the Church of the Ascension, has lately been laid at Frankfort, Ky. Alluding to this ceremony, the *Calendar* says:—"We have since received a copy of the very appropriate 'Address,' which the Rev. Mr. Craik, of Louisville, delivered on that occasion. The distinguishing feature in this pious work is that it proceeds entirely from a single individual"—John H. Hanna, Esquire, of Frankfort. It is the first example of the kind among Churchmen west of the Alleghenies; but we hope it will not be the last. Such examples ought to be fruitful in producing their own kind.

"In the following extract from Mr. Craik's Address, the pious munificence of the builder of this 'holy temple' is thus happily alluded to:

"And when we look beyond the circle of earthly fame and greatness, we can behold this same wise appropriation of worldly wealth erecting for him, who so consecrated it to the honor of God and to the good of men, a glorious monument eternal in the heavens. We know that even a cup of cold water given to a disciple here shall be remembered there. How precious, then, the memory of such a benefaction as we have described, when each emancipated spirit comes from earth and tells of the help it derived in its pilgrimage to heaven, from this considerate provision of expansive benevolence!

May this house of prayer, which we have begun to build, be to many thousands none other than the house of God, and the gate of heaven! May the wisdom which is manifested in this appropriation of the wealth that God has bestowed, make the generous founders of this house in all things wise unto salvation! And long after earthly monuments shall have perished, may they be enjoying with Christ their Saviour the sweet memory of this their devotion to Him, of this their beneficence to man!"

From our English Files.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR SCOTLAND.

On the 27th instant, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, crossed from Osborne to Gosport at 7 in the morning, and thence by the South Western Railway to London. Her Majesty was to have started from the Euston-square station at eleven; contrary to the usual punctuality of the Queen, it was nearly twelve before the royal party arrived. It was explained, however, that Her Majesty, with great good feeling, had ordered the train to stop at Esher, that she might pay a visit of condolence to the ex-Queen of France at Claremont.

At Euston-square a large crowd assembled, and cheered her Majesty right lustily. The sides of the railway were lined with spectators all the way to Camden-town, and all along the cheers and salutations were repeated. On the slopes of the Primrose-hill tunnel a large concourse had also assembled, whose cheers followed Her Majesty into the recess of the cavern into which the train plunged. At all the stations there were groups more or less numerous of persons anxious to catch the most passing glimpse of the royal party, but the train dashed past them all, and did not stop till it reached Wolverton, accomplishing the distance of fifty-two miles in about an hour and five minutes. Here it had been arranged that the train should stop for a short time, and the Queen, the Prince, and the royal children alighted. A large concourse of people had assembled, filling the whole of the large station, and as the train stopped a musical band, composed of the Wolverton workmen,

played the national anthem. The bridge thrown over the line here was elegantly festooned with evergreens. The royal party having alighted, were conducted to a room over the ordinary refreshment rooms, where a luncheon was provided for them. After a delay of 20 minutes, they returned to the carriage. At this station her Majesty had an opportunity of witnessing the admirable care which the directors of this railway have shown for the moral interests of their workmen. The Rev. Mr. Waite, incumbent of the new chapel erected at Wolverton, was present, and the children—healthy and happy looking boys and girls—were drawn up in a line at the further end of the station. Partly, as it appeared, for their benefit, the train moved very slowly away from the station, thus affording them a full view of the royal party—an attention to their gratification which the little things acknowledged by a shrill cheer, accompanied by a vigorous clapping of hands. Once clear of the station, the train moved on at a dashing pace, frequently going at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and did not stop again till it reached Rugby, where it appeared as if the whole population of the adjoining town had turned out to receive her Majesty. Here Mr. Glyn and the other officials of the North Western took leave of her Majesty, and Mr. Ellis and other directors of the Midland took their places to escort the Queen over their line. These changes caused a delay of about five minutes, which was occupied with incessant cheering on the part of the immense crowd, which her Majesty, the Prince, and the children, heartily returned. The run from Euston-square to Rugby, including the stay at Wolverton, occupied only two hours and ten minutes. The train then proceeded at a pace quite as rapid as before, and did not stop till it had reached Leicester, where there was again an immense concourse of people. The station here is not a very large one, but the directors had courteously thrown the lines open to the public, order being kept by a party of local pensioners.—The concourse of people lining the rails extended for upwards of a mile and a half, nearly the whole of Leicester being present; and their loyalty manifested itself in deafening cheers. It was not intended to stay at Leicester, but in deference to the wishes of her subjects, who had assembled in such numbers, the Queen ordered the train to drive slowly through. After passing the crowd, the train proceeded as rapidly as ever, and arrived at Derby at a quarter past three o'clock, where the same concourse of people was assembled, and the same demonstrations of loyalty were renewed."

Her Majesty arrived at Castle Howard at six o'clock, where she was received by the Duchess of Sutherland (and family), doing the honors for her brother the Earl of Carlisle, who had met her Majesty at the station. Of Castle Howard the following description is given:—"There is something singularly imposing in the spectacle which the mansion of one of our great noblemen on such occasions as this presents. The immense extent of accommodation, the huge domestic establishments, the suits of noble apartments dedicated to state, and the atmosphere of comfort and luxurious elegance which pervades the rooms appropriated to the quiet tenour of family life,—all these things crowd upon the mind of a visitor as he enters the great hall of Castle Howard and surveys its lofty ceiling, its massive columns, and richly decorated walls and staircase, and as he passes thence through a long series of apartments, filled with paintings and sculpture, with costly and rare marbles, with splendid tapestry, and with whatever else the cultivated and high-born esteem precious. The rooms are well proportioned and excellently arranged, both as to position with reference to each other and their general keeping. The dining-room is ornamented with bronzes, with slabs of Sicilian Jasper, an ure of green porphyry, and ancient busts. The saloon above stairs has some beautiful tables, and on its walls and ceiling classical subjects are painted. The drawing-room is adorned with rich tapestry from the designs of Rubens, with pillars of green porphyry, and with busts and bronzes. The pavement of the blue drawing-room is mosaic. The state bed-room is hung with fine Brussels tapestry, after the designs of Teniers, the chimney-piece is highly ornamental, and among the other embellishments of the apartment is a painting by Canaletto, of the Doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic. Then there is the breakfast-room, the museum and antique gallery, one hundred and sixty feet long, containing a vast assemblage of curiosities, and several other apartments, all decorated with the works of great masters. The most celebrated picture in the collection is the Three Marys, by Annibal Caracci. It once belonged to the unfortunate Philip Egalité and having been, during the first French Revolution, brought over to this country with several others, passed into the hands of the Carlisle family. The apartment in which most of these pictures are now hung is called the Orleans Room. The collection of paintings by Canaletto is very large and fine, one apartment being entirely filled with them. Among the works of art may be noticed a very extraordinary picture, by Mabeuse, of the Adoration of Christ by the Wise Men; the Entombing of Christ, by Ludovico Caracci; a portrait of Snyders, by Vandeyck; St. John the Evangelist, by Domenichino; and some fine family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence.—Two conspicuous objects are pointed out to the visitor in connexion with the present amiable and accomplished representative of the Carlisle family—a monster address, some 400 feet long, presented to him on retiring from office as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a splendid memorial of attachment presented to him by his constituents after being defeated in the representation of the West Riding."

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF DENMARK.—On the 7th of this month the King of Denmark contracted a morganatic marriage with Lola Rasmussen. The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Jutland. Mlle. Rasmussen was formerly a milliner, and was well known to the Copenhagen corps of officers; she then became acquainted with the King, and has now been raised to the rank of Baroness Danner. She has great influence over the King—persons well informed state that she exercises her influence in the revolutionary Danish sense, and was the person that induced the King to make such sudden concessions to the Casino Club in the Copenhagen revolution of 1848. This marriage is so far important, that it confirms the extinction of the Royal House of Denmark. On this ground the ministry opposed this union till the London protocol was signed; this done, the marriage was to the interest of Russia.

THE ENGLISH CARDINAL.—The *Manchester Examiner* alleges that Dr. Wiseman (now Cardinal Wiseman) aims at filling the chair of St. Peter itself; and that when he is seated in it, "the celibacy of the Roman clergy is to be abolished."

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this Society took place at the asylum, Tottenham. The attendance was both large and respectable. The Earl of Mountcashell presided. At twelve o'clock the company assembled in the school to witness the examination of the children, who passed through this ordeal

with great credit. A poem, entitled "Be kind," written by the secretary, recited by one of the children, elicited the warmest approbation. Lord Mountcashell, who was surrounded by several gentlemen, expressed himself highly gratified by the proficiency to which the children had attained. At the close of the examination the public meeting was held in the board-room. After prayer, and some introductory remarks by the Noble Chairman, his Lordship called upon the secretary to read the report. It referred to the Death of the Queen Dowager and the Duke of Cambridge in very feeling terms. It further stated, that owing to a variety of causes the income had fallen off during the year; that £1,741 4s. 5d. had been received, and £1,852 13s. 5d. had been expended, leaving a balance against the Society of £111 9s. Eleven improper houses had been suppressed; during the year 17 young females had been admitted into the asylum, 10 sent to service, and 13 restored to their friends, leaving 61 on the foundation. The report concluded by an earnest appeal to the benevolent for help. Several resolutions were moved by the gentlemen present, and carried unanimously. The day was delightful, and the company separated at six o'clock.

The interest of the Lake district, lessened by the decease of the Poet Laureate, will be repaired by Alfred Tennyson, who is about to become a resident in that poetic region. That lodge the residence of the late lamented Miss Smith, is now in course of preparation for the reception of the poet and his lady.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

The Hudson's Bay Company, it will have been observed, are advertising for emigrants to Vancouver's Island. One plan adopted by the company is that of sending out a small body of experienced agriculturists, who are to be engaged at £55 a-year, with maintenance, under a contract for five years, the object being that, with a certain number of labourers under them, they shall create farms which may be sold ultimately to persons possessed of moderate capital, and who are likely to become the most useful class of inhabitants. It is regarded as probable that many families would be tempted to seek the country with a view to settlement under such circumstances who would hesitate to enter upon the wild life of a wholly unprepared region.

A new opera, by Mr. Edward Loder, the composer of "The Night Dancers," and other works of great merit, is about to be produced at the principal lyrical theatre at Brunswick.

THE CONVICT PATE.—The convict Pate, who was sentenced to transportation a short time since for assaulting her Majesty, is on board a convict ship in Portland Roads, en route to a penal settlement.

The funeral of the Earl of Dunraven took place on Saturday. His remains were deposited in the mausoleum erected by himself in Adare Church-yard. Upwards of 4,000 persons are said to have assembled to pay the last tribute to his memory. Lord Adare now Earl of Dunraven, has been distinguished for his enlightened patronage of Irish literature and antiquities. His Lordship arrived at Adare Castle on Friday week. Lord Dunsany is a candidate for the representative Peerage, vacated by the death of the Earl of Dunraven.

JENNY LIND.—It will be interesting to many of our readers to hear, that John Lind, mariner of Stockholm, son of Hans Lind, school-master, and brother of Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," was married in the register-office, in this town, to Mary Gee, of Pill-gwenly. John had not seen his sister for many years, until he accidentally met with her the other day at Liverpool, on her professional visit to that place. Jenny presented him with a handful of pocket-money, but John, like his other two brothers, is able and willing to work for his bread, and if his sister were to offer him an annuity to exempt him from labour, he would not accept of it. He spoke in the most affectionate terms of his sister, stating that she had supported her father and mother since she was sixteen years old.—*Bridge-water Times.*

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT IN DUBLIN BAY.—On Tuesday week Messrs. Walsh and Hogan, while sailing in the yacht of the latter, encountered between Dalkey and Sutton a great sea monster, which they describe as resembling the great sea serpent more than any living thing they had seen or heard of. The monster was first seen at a distance of about half a mile, rushing with great impetuosity in a direction towards Houth point. Several portions of the back were in view over the water, and seemed to resemble "the coils of a serpent." The head was shaped not unlike that of an eel, and was borne aloft several feet out of the water. The speed at which he moved through the water was estimated at 20 miles an hour, and he left a wake such as might be expected from a ship of several hundred tons. His length was computed at 100 feet. Mr. Hogan, who had been many years at sea, was quite satisfied that the monster was not of the whale tribe, or species heretofore known to mariners and described by naturalists.—The *Tralee Mercury* says:—"On Saturday last, as the *Lord Nelson*, one of the boats belonging to the Royal Irish Fishery Company, was passing through the Blasket Sound, coast of Kerry, what at first appeared to be a dense volume of fog was seen about a quarter of a mile ahead; but on nearing the object it was discovered to be the head and neck of a monster of the serpent genus, whose tremendous appearance filled the minds of the sailors with indescribable terror. After gazing for a moment at the boat and causing much commotion in the water by the violent undulations of its body and caudal vertebrae, it finally emitted a tremendous eruption, not unlike the snorting of a locomotive engine of the first class, and plunged into the depths of the ocean, leaving a long track of foam and wave to mark its course. The fishermen gladly made all sail for Dingle, and, with no small terror, recounted their escape from the marine monster, and it is to be feared that they will not be induced to visit that part of the coast for a considerable time. A scientific gentleman now in Dingle, deeply versed in the science of ichthyology, has informed us, *en passant*, that this strange monster was the "Ictheus Megacædensis," which was not unfrequently seen some centuries since on the Irish coast.

IRELAND.—The following account of the state of Ireland is given by the *Westmeath Independent*:—"The tide of emigration from this town and neighbourhood continues to flow on increasingly. Not a conveyance leaves the town for Dublin, or Galway, that has not its quota of passengers bound for a foreign land. Indeed, we do not remember a season within the last few years in which the spirit of emigration seemed so strong as it is at present. Farmers have abandoned their holdings—dreading the workhouse, and in fear of their landlords, on whom, in a short time, the land will devolve without a tenant and with little prospect of obtaining one. In some places the evil system of carrying off crops has already made its appearance, and several farmers have been known to dispose of the uncut corn

for a comparative trifle, rather than remain to be evicted and sued for the rent by landlords from whom they expect little grace."

A similar account is given by the *Cork Reporter*:—"Vast crowds of emigrants continue day after day to quit the south of Ireland, making our harbour the way of exit. The outward flow seems rather to increase than to diminish. By emigrant ships in the port, or by steamers to Liverpool, where other ships wait to receive them, large numbers of our peasantry depart.—This outpouring of the rustic population is not by any means confined to Cork; similar accounts reach us from the port of Limerick, from Dublin, and Galway, and even from the lesser ports."

The *Kilkenny Moderator* gives the following account of the system of crop-plunder in that county:—"The Sabbath plundering commenced in our county on Sunday last at Templemartin, on the property of Champion Brady, Esq. A farmer named Clancy, fell to work at reaping his wheat at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, and continued till between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning, when he desisted, owing to the passing by of the police patrol. However, the police had no instructions to interfere, though Mr. Brady's agent applied to the authorities for assistance. The landlord had four keepers near the spot, but they only looked on at a civil distance, as they were afraid to go to the ground without constabulary protection. The crop was removed off the lands of Templemartin on Sunday night, the cars conveying it passing through the turnpike without let or molestation."

The Repeal Association, at its last meeting, had under consideration a memorial to Her Majesty, requesting her to convene her Parliament at the close of the harvest in Ireland, with a view to the settlement of the land question.

Hyacinth D'Arcy, Esq., of Clifden Castle, whose estates in the county of Galway have come under the operation of the Commissioners, has been appointed Inspector of Schools by the Church Education Society, at a salary of £100.

Colonial.

A vein of coal, we are informed by a gentleman entitled to belief, has been discovered between limestone, in the cliff opposite this office. About a bushel had been excavated, and taken to the gas works, there to be tried. Mr. Peebles, the manager of the gas works, speaks most highly of the quality of the coal.—It would be difficult for any evil-disposed person to cram a vein of coal into limestone.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Dr. Sewell, late of Lennoxville, has been appointed professor of Forensic Medicine in McGill College, Montreal, in the place of Dr. Badgley, removed to Toronto.

The *Montreal Gazette* says that there are over 1200 unlicensed dram shops in the City of Montreal at the present time.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Wednesday week last, Mr. Richard Berry, blacksmith, an old and respected resident of the Village of Waterloo, near Kingston, left his house early in the morning on the day above mentioned, without giving notice to his family of his intention of being absent for any length of time, and without making any preparations necessary for a journey. He was seen the same morning passing down Princess-street, since when no trace of him has been found, although every exertion on the part of his family has been made for that purpose. Mr. Berry is an elderly man, stoops a good deal, and was dressed in his usual working dress.—*Kingston Chronicle & News.*

Government have granted to the City of Kingston two acres of land, valued at £2000 for the site of a Grammar School. This valuable gift is situated east of Arthur Street, in the pleasantest and healthiest locality in the City.

RICE LAKE.—The drive from Cobourg there is over an excellent Plank and Gravel Road, and through a remarkably beautiful district of Country.—The undulating nature of the surface affords perpetual variety and change; bold hills, fertile and well watered valleys, and cultivated farms, succeed each other with picturesque effect, as the eye passes along this natural panorama. The view from Burnett's hill, in particular, and that from another hill further on the road, are both strikingly beautiful. The appearance of the Lake, as you first see it from the top of a hill about a mile off, is also very striking and would repay the lover of scenery for a much longer journey. The quality of the fishing and shooting on this Lake is so well known that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon it.—*Cobourg Star.*

STORMS.—The American papers have been filled during the past and previous week, with most disastrous accounts of severe storms and terrific inundations over an extensive range of country, North, South and West. Many lives have been lost, and much valuable property destroyed.

Saxon, the watchmaker, who was committed to gaol a few days since, on a charge of receiving the property of Dr. McCaul, &c., knowing it to be stolen, was admitted to bail on the 11th inst., and is now working at his trade as usual.

The *Hamilton Journal & Express* states that Mr. Benedict, Engineer of the Great Western Railway, has arrived at Hamilton, with a full staff, and that serious preparations for commencing operations are a foot.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The "London Proof Line Road" is now completed. The tolls commenced on the whole line on Monday last; so that scarcely thirteen months have expired, from the time that the first ground was broken, until the final completion of this highly important work. We believe this to be the first road completed under the Act 12th Vic. London Town and Township may therefore feel justly proud, in being the first in Upper Canada to unite under the wise provisions of the above named Act, and in having given practical proof to other localities, that the means of improving every thoroughfare in the Province is fully within the reach of the parties interested, without the aid of Legislative grants, which have heretofore been considered the only means of effecting any great or expensive work. We therefore sincerely hope that other townships in this extensive and flourishing county will, ere long, awake to their true position, and, by the formation of Joint Stock Road and Bridge Companies, ensure the speedy improvement of the leading roads, so much required by the growing wants of our first improving agricultural population. The law allows the imposition of tolls to the amount of 1d per mile, for two horse teams (each time of passing,) while the directors

* The Church is to cost about \$20,000.

of the London Proof Line Road have thought proper to impose only one-half of this rate; believing that from such reduced charges, the stockholders will receive ample dividends, while the humblest traveller can easily meet their demands. Another proof of the liberality (if not christianity) of the directors is given, by the fact of their never having collected tolls on the Sabbath day, from any parties whatsoever.—London (C. W.) Times.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—A large and influential Meeting was held in Quebec, on the 10th inst. for the purpose of devising means to carry out the above enterprise.

The first resolution was Moved by P. Patterson, Esq., seconded by F. R. Angers, Esq.

That in the opinion of this meeting, it is absolutely necessary (to avoid remaining in an isolated position, and as it were excluded from all participation in the trade and prosperity of the other portions of North America,) forthwith to obtain a safe and rapid means of communication, at all seasons of the year, with the sea-board, and for the purpose of attaining this end, to direct all our efforts and energy, and all our resources, immediately to commence constructing the contemplated Railroad from Quebec to Richmond, there to connect with the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence Railway.

The second was Moved by the Hon. W. Walker, seconded by G. Joly, Esquire:

That the construction of the projected Railroad will connect Quebec with that vast system of railroad, stretching like an iron network over a great part of the United States, and which at no distant period will extend from the valley of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico to Halifax, at the Eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, and will secure to the inhabitants of this city an easy and rapid intercourse with the city of Montreal, Western Canada, the neighbouring States and the Lower Provinces; an intercourse which this meeting regards as absolutely essential to the future prosperity of the city and district of Quebec, and affording an assurance that the Railroad will prove a profitable enterprise, equal as an investment, to any similar undertaking on this continent. Other resolutions were adopted with the view of promoting the undertaking.

A NICE LITTLE JOB.—That the Journal of Education is an excellent work, no one who has read it will be disposed to deny; that such a work was much wanted, will be as readily admitted. But like all other works it ought to stand on its own merits.—Not satisfied with having it made the medium of all official communications, its astute editor has had the adroitness to secure the insertion of a clause in the New School Act, requiring every School Corporation to subscribe for some Journal of Education: as this is the medium of all official instruction or explanation, it would not be difficult to guess which will be the favoured one. Now as there are upwards of 3000 School Corporations in the Province, this clever dodge secures that number of subscribers; and as any printer would be glad to get out the work for \$600 or \$700 a year, there will be left a clear profit of near \$2400 as a reward of ingenuity, which added to the \$2000 salary, will make a nice little thing in these days of Retrenchment.—Piston Gazette.

A writer in the Huron Loyalist says,—“What a stupendous verity it is, that Scripture, chiefly through prophecy, reveals two churches—the church of Christ, and the Church of anti-christ.” Surely the correspondent who penned the above, must be ignorant of the meaning of the word Church.

A large party from Montreal visited Boston last week; they were very cordially received by the authorities of Boston.

The Corporation of Hamilton are making the necessary levels preparatory to making proper sewers for the city.

A number of Sheep have been devoured by dogs on Mr. Sawry's farm—the Gazette recommends that some immediate and energetic measures be adopted, not only to stop the mischief, but to make the owners of these canine sheep-destroyers pay for the damages committed.

The Corporation of London C. W., have voted £25,000 in aid of the Great Western Railroad.

The same steamer which brought the Protestant Bishop of Montreal to our wharves, brought also the Right Rev. the Count de Charbonnell, the newly ordained R. C. Bishop of Toronto, who was consecrated at Rome in May last. A large number of the clergy of his church, in Montreal, and a considerable number of the laity were on the wharf to receive him, the former pressing forward with much warmth to kiss his episcopal ring. The Rev. gentleman has been known in this city for several years past, as a gentleman of winning manners, and a preacher of the highest order of eloquence. He proceeds to his new Diocese of Toronto, we understand, in the course of a few days; and where we have reason to believe he has for some time been anxiously looked for.—Gazette.

We have been requested to publish the following in order to counteract the misstatements that are being made on the subject, by some portion of the public press. The following judgment was delivered by the Court:

In Re. Durand an Attorney vs. MERCER vs. MARSHALL. Having made in Hilary Term last, the order which we found it necessary to make in this cause, in order to indemnify the defendant Marshall for what had been wrongfully and illegally exacted from him, we felt it to be our duty to call upon the Attorney, whose conduct was implicated in the proceeding complained of, to show cause why he should not be struck off the Roll of Attorneys. The rule which was issued to that effect, was answered last Term by the defendant through his counsel, who took certainly the course the most judicious, as well as the most proper that could be taken on behalf of his client; not attempting to justify the act done by him, as one that could be defended upon a deliberate view of it, or could be at all reconciled with a just regard to the law of the land, and with Mr. Durand's duty as an attorney.

Affidavits were also filed in shewing cause, first of Mrs. Mercer, the plaintiff in the action against Marshall, who swears as she had done before, that she had omitted to inform Mr. Durand of all payments that had been made to her on the note given to him to be sued upon, and that he consequently was warranted in believing that more than fifty pounds was still due. This applies only to the question whether there was anything culpably wrong in Mr. Durand's having brought the action here, rather than in the District

Court—a point which, as the case stood upon the former affidavits, we did not think it necessary to lay stress upon. She describes further what her own conduct to the defendant had been in regard to the debt; and acknowledges exactions of illegal interests, which she ought to know and feel place her in the light of an unreasonable and extortionate creditor; for she admits that after the defendant had paid her £25 on account of a debt of £56, she stipulated with him that he should go on paying her the interest on the whole £56, just as if the £25 had not been paid, because the payment had not been made punctually.

She declares that she never told the defendant that Mr. Durand had not paid her all the money he had received for her; but on the contrary, informed him that he had paid over all.

She declares that Mr. Durand never undertook to advance her for the defendant the balance unpaid on the execution from which it must be inferred he was to receive from the defendant 20 per cent. merely for delaying the execution a few days, and without his undertaking to advance the money in the meantime.

Mrs. Mercer further swears in substance that Mr. Durand's conduct towards the defendant was lenient and indulgent, and saved him from great loss; and that his conduct towards her (the plaintiff,) as her attorney, was faithful and just; that if he had allowed the defendant's goods to be sold in execution, it would have been vastly more injurious to him than making the charge which he did for the delay; and that he had a great deal of trouble in the matter in consequence of the defendant's dilatoriness, for which he had no remuneration.

Then Mr. Durand files another affidavit of his own, referring to his former affidavit for all the explanation which he desires to offer; declaring that he meant to commit no injustice in a moral point of view, and thought he was justifiable in making a charge against the defendant for the extension of time, as an equivalent for his own time and trouble in making the arrangement and for the interlocutory costs to which the defendant's attorney had unnecessarily put him in the progress of this cause, and in securing for the plaintiff a fair remuneration for the loss which she would sustain by reason of such extension of time.

He swears further, that in compliance with our order in this cause, he has refunded to the attorney for the defendant £5 16s. as directed; and has paid £7 18s. 5d. for the costs of the application, and has in all respects conformed to the order; and he submits himself under all the circumstances to the equitable decision of the Court.

It stands therefore now, as indeed it did on the answer to the defendant Marshall's complaint, fully ascertained and admitted that, Mr. Durand having been employed as an Attorney of this Court to collect a debt from the defendant Marshall, for the plaintiff Mrs. Mercer—took from the defendant a confession of judgment, and received a payment on account, which he gave to his client, and which still left due on the suit £20 10s., besides costs. That judgment being entered in this Court on the cognovit, and an execution taken out, the Sheriff was about to sell his goods; that he went to Mr. Durand on the 28th July, 1849, to intercede for delay, which he Mr. Durand at first declined to grant, but at length did agree to delay acting on the writ until the 1st of September following, provided that the defendant would pay at the rate of 20 per cent. in addition to the debt and costs due.

That the defendant agreeing to this, Mr. Durand took his written undertaking to that effect, which is before us, and that he exacted the payment and received it according to his understanding of it, which was not merely at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the 35 days delay, which was what the defendant would have submitted to as he says; but an absolute 20 per cent. on the amount due in consideration of the 35 days delay. This Mr. Durand insisted on, and he received £5 16s. for delaying the execution for 35 days, the sum due for debt and costs being £29 2s. 2d.; he charged this too, without in fact, lending anything but the mere granting of the indulgence, and as we observed, when the affidavits in this case were last before us, this illegal and enormous rate of interest was charged upon the Attorney's costs, as well as upon the plaintiff's debt, and was in effect to a certain extent charged upon interest as well as upon principal, the rate charged being more than thirty fold what the law allows, and the defendant not paying what had been thus exacted of him, on the 1st Sept. The Attorney, five days afterwards, took out an execution, and actually included in his endorsement this illegal and extortionate charge, thus making use of the process of the Court, to compel the payment of a sum not only not included in the judgment, but a sum exacted in violation of an act of Parliament.

It is no extenuation of this misconduct that the Attorney, as he alleges, divided the misurious interest with his client. Neither is it an excuse for the misconduct, but an aggravation of it, that the Attorney, as it appears, and as he avows, had it in his mind to indemnify himself by this means, for having been obliged to pay in the earlier stage of the cause, the costs of an irregularity in his proceedings, thus counteracting the award of the law by a meditated violation of the law.

It does not appear to us, that we have properly any discretion as to what it is the duty of the Court to do in such a case, in regard to an Attorney who has so conducted himself. We cannot take upon ourselves the responsibility of giving any apparent sanction to such a proceeding, for it is in direct violation of a positive statute which relates to the office of Attorney.—The 3 Jac 1. ch. 7, which enacts, that if any Attorney or Solicitor shall willingly delay his client's suit, to work his own gain, he shall not only be liable to an action for costs, and treble damages at the suit of the party grieved; but the statute enacts “that he shall be discharged from thenceforth from being an Attorney or Solicitor any more,” and this statute is unrepealed here.

We only follow therefore the positive direction of this statute, in taking a course which in so clear and aggravated a case, we must have felt ourselves legally bound to take if there had been no such statute.

Debtors against whose goods or person execution has been issued, are, for the time, very much in the power of the attorney of their creditors, who, without looking for any gain for themselves, frequently we are persuaded exercise that power, so far as he can do it consistently with his duty to his client, humanely and with a benevolent desire to save the defendant from fearful and ruinous sacrifices. But when we consider what advantage might be taken of the necessity of debtors under such circumstances, by those who are willing to seek profit to themselves, from the embarrassment of others, we feel it to be an imperative duty, to do all that is in our power, for deterring attorneys from venturing upon such a course. It is our duty, not merely

on account of the protection which we owe to suitors, but also, in justice to the members of the profession of the law, who otherwise would be left to bear, as a body all the odium which must follow such conduct, if known to be tolerated in any.

It is this motive which more than 200 years ago, led in a great measure to the enactment which I have referred to; for that statute expressly recites in its preamble that by such practices as the Legislature intended by its provisions to restrain, not only the King's subjects, had grown to be overmuch burthened, but the practice of the just and honest Serjeant and Commissioner at Law greatly slandered—alluding there more particularly to the abuse of attorneys taxing excessive fees, on the pretence of having disbursed them, when they had not in fact paid so much.

There are also in this case the further considerations which it would ill become us to overlook, that the payment of this unwarrantable demand, most unreasonable as it was in itself, and expressly prohibited by the statute against usury, was enforced through the execution by a levy upon the defendant's goods, as if it had formed part of the debt for which the judgment had been rendered—thereby perverting the process of his Court knowingly and deliberately, to the wrong and oppression of the subject, which we cannot but regard as a great contempt of this Court and of the law. And in the next place, it was a gross contempt of this Court, for the attorney deliberately to contrive to indemnify himself for costs, which he had been properly obliged to pay by an order of this Court on the application of the defendant, under compulsion of an execution, an illegal charge avowedly intended to compensate him for the payment of those costs. We cannot say that it may not possibly be true, as Mr. Durand has sworn, that in doing all this he considered that he was doing nothing unjust or wrong—satisfying himself with the single consideration, that if he had allowed the execution to take its course, the position of the defendant would have been worse than that in which he placed himself by his agreement: there is no saying what degree of oppression might not be vindicated by such a mode of reasoning—but at least it is clear, that an attorney who could see in this transaction nothing contrary to his duty as an officer of this Court, cannot have that power of discriminating between right and wrong, which is indispensable to the due discharge of the duties which are by law entrusted to him.

“I certify this to be a true copy of the judgment in this case.” J. LUKIN ROBINSON, Reporter Q. B.

Sept. 11, 1850. We understand that Lord Elgin returned from his Northern tour on Wednesday evening, the 11th instant, by the “People's line of Stages” from Penetanguishene. His Excellency stopped at Barrie on Tuesday night, and on the following morning took the steamer Beaver, which proceeded round Lake Simcoe and arrived at Bradford Landing about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately on His Excellency's arrival at the Landing, he proceeded direct to Toronto, where he arrived at half-past 8 o'clock.

On the following evening (Thursday), His Excellency left for New York, en route for Long Island, to join Lady Elgin, who has been for some time enjoying the delightful sea air of that fashionable place of summer resort. Rumour says His Excellency will not return to Toronto, but proceed direct to England. We wish him a safe and speedy voyage across the Atlantic. Perhaps the Globe can inform us when we may expect his successor—and also who is Governor of Canada at the present time?—Colonist.

Our Telegraph report of last night announces the arrival of the Governor General in New York, and says, it is understood His Excellency will leave for Canada to-day.—Globe of Tuesday.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } Toronto, 13th Sep., 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to remove Henry S. Griffing, Esquire, of Durham, from the Commission of the Peace for the District of St. Francis.

APPOINTMENTS. Secretary's Office, Toronto, 14th Sep. 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint:

The Honourable Thomas McKay, George B. Lyon, Esq., John Rochester, Esq., the Rev. John Flood, the Rev. David Evans, the Rev. Terence Smith, Joseph Hinton, Esq., Daniel O'Connor, Esq., the Rev. Alexander Spence, the Rev. Jeremiah Ryan, the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, John Scott, Esq., Edward Malloch, Esq., and William R. R. Lyon, Esq., to be a Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Carleton, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1850.—M. Jellet, Esq., Cobourg, rem.; G. M., Simcoe, rem. for Mr. R. L., vol. 14; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, attended to; Rev. R. Flood, Delaware, rem. for Mr. S. T., vol. 13. (Aug. 15); Rev. G. A. A., Shannonville, rem. vol. 14; Rev. S. Armour, Cavan, rem. for Mr. R. L., vol. 14.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the following parishes and stations in the HOME and SIMCOE DISTRICTS at the times undermentioned. The same course is recommended as at former visitations,—that the business of the meeting should be preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer:—

Table with columns for location, day, and time. Locations include Tecumseth, West Gwillimbury, St. Alban's, Machell's corners, Newmarket, Georgina (Divine Ser.), Barrie, Penetanguishene, Coldwater, Coldwater-road, Station, Orillia, Uxbridge, Fair's, Brock, Brock, West Ch., and do. East Church.

CHURCH OF ST. ANN'S MONTREAL.

The circumstances of the lamentable fire at Montreal, in the month of June last, by which the Church of St. Ann, of Griffintown, in that city, was destroyed, having been laid before the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with an appeal to the sympathy of the friends of the Church in his Diocese, his Lordship has authorized us to recommend the case to the favourable consideration of his Clergy, with a request that they would meet this appeal, according to their judgment and convenience, by collections in Churches, or otherwise, as they may think most expedient.

We beg to express our own concurrence in these kind recommendations of the Lord Bishop; and, upon the ground that they are a very poor class of people generally upon whom this great calamity and religious deprivation has fallen, we feel the stronger hope and desire that this appeal should be liberally responded to.

GEO. O. STUART, D. D. and LL.D., Archdeacon of Kingston. A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdeacon of York. September 10, 1850.

INTENTION AND ASSUMPTION.

So then “Francis Mary de Charbonnell, by the Grace of God, and the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Toronto,” following up the announcement contained in his Pastoral letter (which we gave in our publication of the 5th) has arrived in this city, “to put an end to the long anxiety of his Beloved Brethren,” and to gladden their hearts with the sight of a Bishop on whom “His Holiness has graciously condescended himself to bestow the Episcopal consecration, and to impose HIS SACRED hands, anointing him with the chrism of salvation,” whereby he informs us the Holy father has acquired a title to the gratitude of the “dearly beloved Brethren.”

But has his “dearly Beloved,” really got a Bishop in Francis Mary de Charbonnell? Has he obtained a valid consecration? Remembering the dangerous doctrine of “intention,” insisted on by his church, we cannot but ask, has the change from a simple Ecclesiastic to a Bishop really taken place? We are told in the doctrines of that Church* that if his Holiness lacked the intention to consecrate, or erred in the form, Francis Mary, must be Francis Mary still, and not “Bishop of Toronto.”

But there is another reason why he may not be Bishop of Toronto. The United Church of England and Ireland is happily established in the Provinces, which form an integral part of the British Empire, and may they long continue so. That Established Church has a “Bishop of Toronto,” recognized by law, and though the provisions of the Poman Catholic relief Bill do not apply to the Colonies, its spirit does, and no official person from the Postmaster of Toronto up to the Governor General of the Canadas, can at present recognize any one as “The Bishop of Toronto,” save and except our deservedly esteemed Diocesan the Right Reverend John Strachan, D. D.

But by the way may we not ask, why should a foreign Ecclesiastic be intruded on the “Dearly Beloved” of this Province? Was there not among British born subjects one to whom the terms of election “dignus, dignior, dignissimus,” might not have applied? But foreign influence has prevailed over British rights—and not only is a foreigner sent by the Holy Apostolic See as Bishop, but Francis Mary de Charbonnell has “followed the paternal advice of his Holiness in seeking out zealous labourers of the Lord to accompany him.”

What? are there no “zealous labourers of the Lord” already in the Province?—or are the Roman Catholic Clergy therein so lukewarm, or so inefficient, that a swarm of foreign Ecclesiastics must follow in the wake of Francis Mary de Charbonnell? If the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Province have a particle of proper spirit or independent feeling, they cannot but feel and resent the double indignity thus put upon them.

But with the foreign Bishop we are promised in the pastoral, a healing plaster in the shape of foreign gold. The liberal provision made in these Provinces by law for the Romish Clergy, and the vast property they have otherwise acquired, is not sufficient for Francis Mary, but, from Rome (we suppose as announced in his pastoral) he proceeded to France “to represent to his brethren in that country, the great necessities of”—Francis Mary? No—of the Church of Rome in Canada, “confident that they would display towards him both charity and generosity.” We cordially hope that he has not been disappointed, and that he has arrived amongst us rich in the superabundant wealth of his French brethren, and that in the use of it he will remember, “he that giveth unto the poor lendeth unto the Lord.”

* “Si ratione mutationis forma sit ambigua vel æquivoca ita ut juxta communem loquendi modum recipiat duplicem sensum formæ et falsum; tunc ab intentione ministri dependet, an mutatio sit substantialis vel accidentalit, vel enim intendit sensum verum et legitimum et erit tantum accidentalit; alias substantialit;”—talem omnino esse invalidum,” Denis vol. v. p. 81. n. 12. De intentione, &c.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

We beg leave to call the attention of all who are friendly to the cause of Religious Education, to an advertisement which appears in another column, relative to a proposed portrait of his Lordship the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Committee have resolved that the painting shall be entrusted to an artist, whose fame is spread far and wide; and on whom the academies of Italy, that "land of painting and of song," have joined to heap their honours.

Instructions, we understand, have already been forwarded to Mr. Salter, upon the subject—and we fondly hope to see the Hall of the future College, adorned at its opening, with a portrait of John, Bishop of Toronto, which will record the gratitude of the Christian community, and at the same time secure to the Province a noble work of art.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

We have to thank our esteemed correspondent A Churchman, for the friendly tone of his communication, which appeared in our columns last week. That the general tenor of our criticisms should have met with the approbation of one so well competent to adjudicate in questions bearing upon the Belles Lettres, is to us a matter of true gratulation.

Our correspondent brings two charges against us, in the letter referred to: First, that we depreciate the Snow Drop, "far below its real merits"; and secondly, that in reference to Sartain's Magazine, we speak in such a manner as to allow our readers to infer, "that it may be something super-excellent."

Now, so far as our notice of Sartain's miscellany is concerned, we frankly admit that A Churchman, has some legitimate cause of complaint. It is very true that we confined our commendation of that periodical to its pictorial features, but assuredly we were to blame, for not at the same time expressing our deep reprobation of the spirit which pervades its pages.

These are strong expressions, but that they are neither too severe nor overcharged, let the following extract from Sartain's leading article for the present month demonstrate. It bears the high-sounding title of "The Golden Future, or our Empire of the West,"—having special reference of course to California, and the dreams therewith connected.

"Power travels westward;" and, the bright key of commerce in our hands we are, for the coming age, the destined heirs of power. Extension of dominion we seek not, but the empire of opinion—who shall deprive us of it? Standing forth the intangible beacon-star of human liberty—hated and feared by every enemy of human rights—the oppressed of Europe struggling on in hope one day to be as we are—the oppressed of Asia wondering at the rumour of our recent wealth, and flocking to our shores—the dark degraded tribes of Africa, ENLIGHTENED EVEN BY SLAVERY TO THE FREE, spreading the blessings of Education and CIVIL RIGHTS, through the domains of Obi, and proving, in that hope-deserted land, the elevating power of liberal institutions, while in monarchical Hayti, man sinks into a monkey;—with all these proofs of Heaven's own guidance, shall we not consummate our mission? Answer! ye pioneers of freedom, who brave the terrors of the Cape, who rush by thousands over the sickly isthmus, and cross in regiments the Tartarian desert, marking your course with graves! What though your end be gold! your actions dignify the meanest motive, and vindicate your country's fame before the admiring world.

Such dismal raving requires no comment. Like unvarnished vice it bears along with it its own antidote to every pure, well-constituted mind! It exhibits the monster of Democracy in all its native villainous and deformity. Never did the meretricious Idol of Republicanism more unblushingly

unveil herself. The lash, dripping with the bondsman's pain-fevered blood, is declared to be the chosen instrument of communicating the "blessings of education and civil rights" to "the domains of Obi." The meanest motive is declared to be canonized by its results: And if we may credit this "second Daniel" the "Gambler" and the "Outcast" are the persons from whom enlightened laws, may be expected to emanate!

The Anglican Tory believes that God is the source of every blessing sacred and social—that by HIM Kings reign, and Princes decree justice. He therefore repudiates alike Slavery and Jesuitism, as instruments for the regeneration of mankind: And believing that the KING is JEHOVAH's minister, applies not to the "gambler" and the "outcast" to frame or sanction the laws, by which he is to be governed.

Our attention having been specially called to Sartain's Magazine, we have found on enquiry, that strenuous efforts are making, to procure for it a footing in British America. We have therefore devoted a greater space to a consideration of its demerits than we should otherwise have done,—and again express our unfeigned regret that we should unwittingly have been led (from our love to the fine arts) to aid in fostering such a moral viper.

Touching the "Snow Drop," with all due deference to our friendly censor, we must adhere to the estimate which we formerly took of its merits.

This is not the age for lukewarmness, or no partyism, either as regards the constitution, or the abstract doctrines of the Church of Christ. One of the besetting sins of our day and generation, is a sneaking, cowardly liberalism, which would fain keep in the back-ground every proposition involving fundamental principle, simply from a fear of giving offence to that modern abstraction styled "the million."

Our correspondent is evidently a lover of peace! So far, so well. But he should have kept in mind the Apostle's words "first pure—then peaceable!" His reasoning in reference to the "Snow Drop," might have passed current, if Churchmen had had no sound publications specially devoted to the rising generation. Is this, however, the case? Far—very far, from it! Never was our literature richer than at this present moment, in this all important department of periodicalism. Indeed so much is this the case—so great is the variety—so equal the excellency, that selection has become a task of no small invidiousness and difficulty.

Why then should "A Churchman"—whose claims to that designation in its fullest sense, we frankly concede—why should he plead for a print, which glories in containing or advocating "no distinctive doctrine?"

When the children of "A Churchman" have exhausted the stock of current juvenile Catholic literature,—it will then—but not till then,—be his duty to advocate publications like the "Snow Drop," whose main recommendations, so far as Churchmanship is concerned, are confined to emasculating—truth-concealing negatives!

TORONTO UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The chair of Practical Anatomy, in the Toronto University, having become vacant by the decease of Dr. Sullivan, several candidates for the office presented themselves. After a deliberate consideration of the testimonials lodged by the respective candidates, the Caput, without a dissenting voice, as we are informed, selected those of Dr. Norman Bethune, son of Angus Bethune, Esq., of this city, as being more decidedly favourable than any of the others. The name of Dr. Bethune was consequently placed at the head of the list of selected candidates, and we presume that his appointment will follow as a matter of course.

THE POPISH SYNOD OF THURLES.

This schismatical convention assembled last month, but as reporters are excluded the results of the deliberations will not be made known, "till they have been submitted to the Bishop of Rome." It is understood that the "College question," is to furnish a prominent topic of discussion. The Irish Papists are right in opposing the erection of educational institutions of a non-religious, or infidel character—but there is something presumptuous and un-Catholic in the highest degree, in their invoking the aid of a foreign Prelate, in the premises. What would be thought of our respected Diocesan if he should interfere episcopally, with the civil or ecclesiastical affairs of Italy. He would be laughed at, and justly, for his pains.

In order that Protestant ascendancy should be preserved intact, Britain took the fearfully strong step of disinheriting an ancient race of monarchs. Unless she is prepared to do penance in sack-cloth and ashes on account of the Revolution of 1688, common consistency demands that she should exercise a strict censorship over the doings at

Thurles. Common consistency demands, that full effect should be given to the principle, that no foreign prelate is to exercise jurisdiction in Great Britain directly or indirectly—and that parties who contravene this article of our Constitution by inviting such jurisdiction, should be dealt with in a summary and emphatic manner.

BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We learn from the Halifax Church Times that his Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, intends to proceed to England by the Royal Mail Steamship Asia, in her next homeward voyage.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR.—It has frequently afforded me much pleasure to observe in your valuable paper notices of Sunday-School Pic-nics in various parts of this extensive Diocese, and it is with the hope that others may receive pleasure also, that I venture to forward a similar account, trusting it will find a corner in your columns.

The Rev. W. B. Lauder, Rector of Napanee, and the Rev. G. A. Anderson, Missionary to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, made arrangements that their Sunday Schools should unite in a Pic nic at the Indian woods near the Mohawk Parsonage. The weather proved highly favourable, and had one unacquainted with the cause been passing through Napanee on the last Wednesday in August, he could not have failed to observe the more than usual activity and stir in that rising village. Here and there might be seen groups of children dressed in their holiday attire, winding their way to the common starting point, where I observe a large waggon in which were about 28 or 30 children, besides several other vehicles of various sizes, in some of which were the parents and others interested in the success of Sunday Schools.

After a pleasant drive of 8 or 9 miles they arrived at the appointed place, a beautiful hickory grove in the rear of the Mohawk Parsonage, where the Rev. G. A. Anderson with the Indian children and several parents, had assembled to receive them; all then adjourned laden with the store of "good things" to a nice grassy slope at a short distance from the place of meeting.—Everything being now arranged, grace was said by the Rev. Rector of Napanee, and the children were soon actively engaged in the discussion of the various viands.

We were particularly pleased with the happy countenances of a group of Indian children, whom their Pastor was supplying with an abundance of sweet cakes and other little nic-nacks. Both Clergymen were busily engaged distributing to the children and seeing that no one was left unsupplied. Among the persons present, besides the families of the two Incumbents, were Captain Anderson of the Indian Department and A. D. C. G. Parker, who were at the Mohawk settlement on official business, and several ladies, also the Churchwardens, one or two of the Chiefs &c., &c.—Dinner over and everything packed up ready for home, the whole party proceeded through the grove to the Church where all united in the solemn worship of the Giver of all good, "Who openeth His hand and filleth all things living with plenteousness."

The Rev. G. A. Anderson read prayers. We were much struck with the sweet singing of some Mohawks, the Misses Loft and brother, in their native tongue, who, as the Rev. gentleman subsequently informed us, had given concerts in several large towns of the neighbouring republic and are shortly about to visit Toronto and several other places West of this. Prayers being ended the Rev. W. B. Lauder, delivered an appropriate address. After briefly adverting to the festivals and amusements in which they had participated largely, he reminded the children that they were Sunday Scholars, and that something more was required of them, although young, than merely order and quiet in their amusements and relaxations. Not only should they remember the lessons taught them each returning Lord's Day, but strive earnestly to put those lessons into constant, daily practice. They must keep in mind the solemn promises and vows made for them in their Baptism, when they were made God's children by adoption and grace. They were bound, he said, to love God who had so graciously watched over them all their lives long, and they should open their hearts to Him in the sweet accents of prayer and praise, as well in the secret chamber as in Church. It was their duty to seek all opportunities of attending Divine Service, and both by their words and behaviour to be an example to other children, that all might see and know that they had profited by Sunday School teaching.

He congratulated all present, Indian and White, on the cordial display of Christian fellowship and good feeling manifested on this day; the Indians in giving the use of Christ Church for the occasion, and the Whites uniting with them in the Pic-nic, and distributing of their abundance to increase the less plentiful provision of their Red brethren; he hoped that these feelings of harmony and Christian love would never cease to actuate all, for we were all "Children of one common Father, God, in whatever clime Providence has cast the seed of life, all tongues, all colours."

The 100 Psalm was then sung, and after the Benediction the Mohawks left the Church for their houses, and the Napaneeans for their vehicles which formed quite a procession on their homeward return; all arrived safe about sunset.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

Aluzon and other Poems. Toronto: A. Scobie, 1850. The Era of the Crucifixion: By the Rev. A. B. Chapin. A. M. New-Haven: Bassett, 1850. Fifteen Years in Canada. By the Rev. William Haw. Edinburgh: Ziegler, 1850. St. Mary's Hall Register. Burlington: Atkinson, 1850. The New Brunswick Churchman: No. 1. A Letter to Bishop Ives, concerning Confession and Absolution. New-York: Stanford & Swords, 1850. Gregorian Chants. Stanford & Swords, 1850. The Divine Life. Rev. James Craik, New-York: Stanford and Swords, 1850.

TUITION.

THE REV. DR. BEAVEN wishes to obtain Young Men as Private Pupils, to read such Classical Subjects as are taken up in the Public Institutions in Toronto, on the usual terms.

He is likewise desirous of taking, as Boarders, Young Men pursuing a University course, whose studies he would direct and assist. They must be members of the Church of England, disposed to study, and willing to submit to strict and regular habits. Terms—£70 per annum. Toronto, September 16, 1850.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Atlantic steamer Canada, which sailed on the 7th, arrived on Monday morning at Halifax. The harvest has been gathered in good condition, and the produce market remains as before.

ENGLAND.—The Queen is sojourning in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is making a tour to ascertain the condition of Agriculture.

The Repeal agitation has been revived, but the attempt proved an abortion.

Marshal Haynau has met with a rough reception in England; he went to visit the great Brewery of Barclay and Perkins, when some one employed on the premises discovered who he was, and commenced an attack on him; he was assailed with all sorts of missiles, and had his clothes all torn off his back, and it was with the greatest difficulty the Austrian butcher made his escape.

The crops have all been harvested, and prove a fair average. The potato crop is much sounder than was expected.

It is reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined to advise the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements.

FRANCE.—The death of the French King has engrossed much attention. It is said the dispute in the Bourbon family will be healed, and an effort made to place the Prince de Joinville at the head of the Republic. The President is on another tour.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—Nothing important has transpired this week with regard to the two armies.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—A telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 3rd instant, states that the semi-official papers of that date announce, that in consequence of a resolution which the "Council of Princes" agreed on, on the 26th ultimo, all the governments of the league have imitated the example of Prussia, not to attend or assent to the Austrian Federal Diet at Frankfurt.

Lord Palmerston addressed another note to the Prussian Cabinet, with a view to induce Prussia to join and assist in the execution of the protocol of the 4th July. We find that this request has met with a peremptory refusal on the part of Prussia.

United States.

JENNY LINDISM.—The total proceeds of Jenny Lind's first Concert were as follows:—

Table with columns: Saturday's sale, Yesterday's sale, Total, Promenade tickets to be sold at \$3...

The second concert took place on Saturday night. The excitement and enthusiasm were unbounded.—Castle Garden was, as on the first occasion, crowded to suffocation, there being upwards of 6,000 persons present. The sale of tickets at auction is abandoned for the present, and seats are now to be had at private sale for from \$2 up to \$8, according to situation. They who choose to take their chance for standing room can do so for \$1. The Turkish Ambassador was at the Concert on Saturday night.

New York, Sept. 17. The tickets for Jenny Lind's third concert, which takes place this evening, were all sold at 9 o'clock this morning. The excitement in the city continues.

The Ambassador from His Imperial Majesty of Hayti, accompanied by his suite, landed last week at the Battery, New York city, under a salute of 17 guns, from the U. S. ship Erie, and proceeded to his apartments at the Astor House, where he was immediately called on by a number of the citizens.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—This annual celebration has passed off with its usual eclat. The attendance was very numerous.

During the Fair, last year, the receipts for tickets amounted to something over \$8,000. This year the receipts from the same source will reach nearly \$12,000 and may exceed that sum. Over 60,000 single tickets have been sold, and more than 20,000, probably 30,000, season.

The first prize for "Foreign Horses" was won by "Thomas Leach, Canada West."

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns: Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Peas, Rye, Flour, Do. fine, Market Flour, Do. (in Bags), Oatmeal, Beet, Do. per 100 lbs., Pork per lb., Do. per 100 lbs., Mutton per lb., Lamb per quarter, Hams, per cwt., Bacon, Potatoes, Butter, Do. salt, Cheese, per lb., Lard, Apples, Ducks, Straw, Hay, Fire Wood, Bread, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese.

EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Toronto on London, New York, Montreal, New York on London.

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

THE TWO BOOKS.

"You here have an order for prayer, and for the reading of Holy Scripture, much agreeable to the mind and purposes of the old Fathers; nothing is ordained to be read but the very pure Word of God, the Holy Scriptures, or that which is agreeable to the same."—*Preface to the Book of Common Prayer.*

Two Books we have, all other books above,
Which breathe the wonders of Incarnate love;
Each to Jehovah points the living way,
And both inspire us to repent, and pray.

Perfect as peerless, pure and most divine,
Where God in language moves through every line,
Where each calm word enrobes celestial grace
And man and Deity meet face to face,

Is that shechinah of almighty speech
Where dwells The Spirit, time and soul to teach,
Beneath whatever name 'tis known, or heard,
Scripture, or Bible, or the Sacred Word.

With this comparison must be profane:
Yet, laud we not in too heroic strain
Britannia's liturgy, for matchless power
To guide the conscience through its perill'd hour.

Calm deep and solemn, chaste, and most sublime,
Breathing eternity, yet full of time,
Pure seraphic lips in heaven desire,
And fervid as the souls of saints on fire

With rapture,—is the Litany we love:
Sickness and sorrow both its blessing prove;
And oft have mourners in the heart's despair
Found a deep refuge for dejection there.

A healing softness, and a holy balm
That book pervade, like inspiration's calm,
Subdued intensity and sacred rest,
Which never fail the lonely and distressed.

For, oh, we need not morbid passion's force,
Nor hurried feeling in its restless course,
Nor problems dark, for reasoning pride to scan;
But what we need is,—mercy-tones for man.

The sun-bright angel, who adores and sings,
Covers his brow with reverential wings;
And perfect saints who most their God adore
Sink low in feeling, ere by faith they soar.

The past breathes here the poetry of time,
And thrills the present with a tone sublime,
Till buried ages of the Church's youth
Rise, and re-charm the world with ancient truth.

Thou glorious masterpiece of olden Prayer!
Deeper thy wisdom than old words declare;
Ever reposing some recurrent sin
States act without, or Churches feel within.

No light men want, but love,—exceeding all
An age of idols dare devotion call;
A childlike frame of purity and peace,
Where Christ in conscience works divine release.

And, who the archives of thy past can see,
Nor recognise the eye of God o'er thee,
Presiding there with providential gaze
To fit thy teaching for these fallen days?

Then, bless we God for Prayers where men are taught
Low at the truth to bow rebellious thought;
Each lawless working of the will to chain,
And yield to God the bosom's throne again,

Repentance, bitter, stern, profound, and true,
Obedient hearts, which yearn to dare and do,
Whate'er the doctrines of the Cross command,—
God send the Church, for this apostate land!

Rather as servants, than as sons, we bow
Down at the shrine of awful Godhead now;
Though heirs of grace, in Christ our own we claim,
How have we bartered our baptismal name!

Hence sad humility and fear become
The sinful race who leave their father's home;
Cries of dejection, more than chants of joy
Returning prodigals may best employ.

Nor be forgot, that England's Prayer Book gives
Pure, full, and plain, THE WORD by which she lives!
Not dungeoned in some dead and alien tone,
But where the peasant-boy perceives his own.

There, lisping childhood, when it longs to learn
Truths for which prophets bled, and martyrs burn,
In such pure liturgy of grace may find
All which can feed the heart, and form the mind.

For common prayer, if catholic and true,
Must not be tinged with individual hue,
But be proportioned to the soul of MAN,
In deep accordance with redemption's plan.

Lord of the Church! of sacrament and rite,
In this may all adoring hearts delight,
"How apostolic is the root of all
Our Church maternal would devotion call!"

The heart of Ages still within them lives,
Takes from the past, and to the present gives
That hoary spell which hallows thought and word,
And wakens feeling in its finest chord.

Since, not from Rome, but ancient Gaul we bring
The choral hymns our altars chant and sing;
And many a word devotion dwells upon,
Hung on thy lips, thou loved and lone St. John!

SOURCE of the Church! true Paraclete for all,
Long may such prayers on Christ for mercy call;
No deeper grace can Thy pure wisdom give,—
Than what our lips repeat, our hearts may live.

MISSIONARY RECOLLECTIONS.
ST. PAUL'S MISSION CHURCH, BANGALORE.

(By the Rev. Geo. Trevor, M. A.)

Among all the recollections which I cherish of the East, none is so frequent and precious a subject with us as the little Mission of St. Paul, Bangalore. They who think of missionary labour as I once did myself, imagine the herald of the gospel standing in the streets preaching to the heathen, arguing against their idolatries, and making converts by the superior force and truth of the Christian system.—In this way I never had the opportunity of being a Missionary. As a Chaplain of the Honorable East

* See Palmer's "Originals Liturgicæ," for historical proof of this.

India Company I was charged with the spiritual care of the largest station for European troops in the Madras Presidency. To this station of Bangalore, a district was annexed consisting of the whole Mysore territories. This is, properly speaking, not a portion of British India, but a native State, subject to the Rajah of Mysore, whom on the capture of Seringapatam and the death of Tipoo Sultan in 1799, our government restored to the throne of his ancestors.

Often have I walked over the desolate ruins of the fort and palace of Seringapatam; stood in the hall of justice where Tipoo sate surrounded by his officers, and noticed the pillar which still bears the marks of the rude cannon ball which first told the Mahometan usurper how near was his overthrow. It was in taking of Seringapatam, that the Duke of Wellington first became known as a military leader and I well remember how I was moved, when wandering one day in the neighbourhood of the splendid tomb, or rather temple, which covers the remains of Tipoo and his father Hyder Ali, I discovered, unenclosed by any wall and overgrown with vegetables, the humble gravestones of many soldiers of Colonel Wellesley's regiment. I am happy to think I was instrumentive in rescuing their resting place from this unworthy neglect: it is now surrounded by a wall, and the gravestones are cleared and neatly preserved. But I must return to my district.

Besides Seringapatam, which was only occasionally the residence of an English officer, I had five stations to visit in my district, the nearest of them upwards of 25 miles from Bangalore, the furthest about 120; and in these out-stations from 20 to 100 English and half caste (that is of mixed English and native descent) were commonly resident. Their only means of ministerial aid were supplied in these occasional visits, which demanded of me journeys to the amount of more than 1500 miles a year. This district contained not less than three and a half millions of native heathen and Mahometans, among whom we never yet had a Missionary. To undertake that office with my heavy English duties was of course impossible, yet I longed to do somewhat, however feebly, to make known the name of Christ to that neglected people. On enquiry I found in Bangalore, where I resided, about forty native Christians, mostly the children of converts belonging to some of our missions in other parts of the country, who, in quest of a livelihood, had taken up their abode in our great English station. These people were poor and ignorant, very much despised by the other natives, and hardly more esteemed by the English Christians. They had a native catechist or teacher (not a clergyman), who kept a very indifferent school, and on Sundays assembled them for worship in my school-room.—Here, then, I thought to myself, if I cannot preach to the heathen, I can at least bestow some labour on those who are already called by the name of Christ.

Accordingly I made application to the Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the assistance of one of their educated catechists or lay-teachers. By the assistance of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and some private friends in England and India, I was enabled to build a little native church, the designs for which I copied out of an architectural work, and in the masonry of which I often assisted with my own hands. It was a very happy day with the native Christians, when standing round the trenches dug for the foundation of this church, they sang a hymn in their own tongue, while the Bishop of Madras laid the foundation stone: and still more happy was the day, when six months after, the Bishop consecrated our little edifice for divine worship in the native language. I preached the consecration sermon, and the font was first used by the Bishop baptizing my son after the second lesson. You were called "George Herbert," my boy and you know who was the country parson who bore that name before you. How little did he think of his beloved Church extending to the East Indies; or of English bishops and clergymen repeating his name and cherishing his memory in that distant land!

There was present on that occasion one who has since become conspicuous among men, but the half of whose Christian virtues have not been told.—the great and good Lord Gough was the general of that station, and his name inscribed on the foundation stone of that Mission Church is perhaps as happy a record as when it was entered on the list of the House of Peers. The consecration was the only occasion on which divine service has been celebrated in English in the Mission Church of St. Paul. The next day the service was read in the Tamul language, which is the tongue of most of our native Christians in the South of India. Into this language our Prayer Book has been translated and a blessed gift it is to the missions of India.—Every morning two or three of my little native flock met together in their new church, while the catechist, by the Bishop's permission, read the service. On Sundays and some other occasions, there were sermons delivered also in their own language, and when the Sacraments of Baptism or the Lord's Supper were to be administered, it was my practice to attend and read from the same Tamul Prayer Book, those parts of the service which more particu-

larly belong to the priest's office. Thus, the whole service was in their own tongue, and in their own church, daily open to their approach. I had two or three native schools also for their children and some readers to visit the poor people in their houses, and help them in private devotion.

In this manner I hoped to make some spiritual provision for those who were already called by the name of Christ. Still I thought myself a long way off from a mission to the heathen; but I soon found that in thus gathering together the scattered members of Christ's body, and giving His Church a visible resting place in the eyes of the heathen, I was engaged in mission work before I knew it.—The church stands in the public road, close to a large bazaar, or native market place, and many thousands of idolaters are always jostling one another round its little precincts. On one side of the white minarets (two tall slender pillars or steeples) of the Mahometan mosque are to be seen: not far from them the dark heavy dome of an idol temple resounds with the constant clang of drums and cymbals used in their services: a little further is another dome, standing on a larger building in courts which are often as much thronged as the temples of the heathen. This, as the little iron cross on its summit denotes, is the Roman Catholic Mission, of which I must tell you at another time. Now, when we began to build another place of worship in addition to all these, it was natural, perhaps, that the passers by should ask, what God was to be worshipped there? As the little edifice arose unlike all they had seen before, and no image was found within it, they would be answered, that this was indeed a God they knew not, though He had a dwelling place upon earth; He was a spirit to be worshipped in spirit and in truth. When the heathen stopped, as I have seen them stop, and listened at the windows or looked in at them on our worship, he saw no gifts such as his own sacrifices, but the people bowed in prayer to their truly present God. The native posture in Divine worship is very striking; they do not kneel as we do, but prostrate themselves almost at full length on the ground, with their faces in their hands, and the back of their hands resting on the ground; when they sit, it is also on the ground, with their feet doubled under them; consequently there are no pews or seats in St. Paul's Mission Church, but the whole floor is open and covered with matting on which the congregation arrange themselves, the men on one side and the women on the other, leaving a middle way through which I passed up to the altar. When the heathen listened to this new worship he heard nothing like the shouts and cries with which they call out the many names and titles of their idols, but a calm, sober intelligent service. In his own tongue he heard his fellow men confess their sins to God, and accusing themselves of what he was as guilty as they. He heard them pour out their supplication and prayer for mercies as needful to himself as to any one; he heard them offer the audible sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for the blessings of this world, which he too enjoyed without thanking their author, and for blessings of a world to come of which he was in utter ignorance. Then he would hear the minister in the name of the great God whom they worshipped, answering their confessions with the declaration of His absolving love, reading to them the sacred lessons of His word, and solemn exhortations and benedictions building them up in their most holy faith.

All this, you recollect was in their own language and made the more expressive by the invariable practice of the native Christians, to utter aloud their responses in the prayers, their verses in the psalms, and their grand united Amen to every part of the worship. Was not this a way of preaching to the heathen, as effectual as going out to argue with them in the market place? Often were they heard to mutter as they went on their way, "good prayers those"—"a holy people the Christians," and so forth; often did they return to listen again and occasionally one would join himself to the people as they left the Church, and enquire further of their faith and worship. Such enquirers were generally brought to the catechist, or to me, and many of them eventually became Christians.

This worship, you observe, supplied exactly what their own is so deficient in—a way of intercourse with God. The great object of religion is to promote communion with our Maker. Sin having separated between him and our souls, fallen men can never find out God, nor be at peace with Him.—This is the evil to be overcome, and for which the Gospel is the Divine remedy. To preach the Gospel, then, is not to argue against the different forms of man's corruption, Hindooism, Mahometanism, Socinianism, or any other idolatrous or infidel system; but to proclaim the Way, the Truth, and the Life—to preach Jesus and the Resurrection. The Gospel was practically and powerfully preached to the heathen, when he thus beheld the Christian at his worship, saw and heard his intercourse with God, through the great Name which sustained every act of devotion, and at which every knee was bowed; "the one only Name given under heaven, whereby we may be saved." Thus did that little wayside church, and the services designed for those who were already Christian, "tell it out among the heathen, that the Lord is King."

The effect produced on the heathen by the sight

of our Christian worship was very much deepened by the other ministrations of love which belong to the Gospel. Our visits to the sick and poor, and our solemn burial of the dead, are offices of piety and charity to which their religion is an utter stranger. Indeed the laws of *caste* would not suffer them to be performed, without polluting the priest and all concerned. I once saw the difference between a Brahmin's charity and a Christian's strikingly illustrated by a common incident enough on the road side. My palanquin was set down in the night, while my bearers ran to a little hut which a Brahmin had built for himself by the way, and where he devoted himself to the good act of giving a cup of cold water to the thirsty traveller. Looking out with some interest to watch this sign of humanity in a heartless tribe, I observed that he would not suffer the men to come near to his person, or even drink out of his vessel, but stretching out his bottle at arm's length, he poured the water into the hollow of their hands without touching them! Even the objects of his mercy were to him unclean! What a force does this give to the apostle's words: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit, not merely to succour, but to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

When I first took charge of my native flock at Bangalore, they were under 40 souls. They had doubled by the time the church was consecrated; and in five years after they amounted to 297 men, women, and children. This accession was produced not by any particular preachings, nor by any remarkable and signal providence, but entirely by the natural growth (if I may use the expression) of the Lord's Body. By one or two at a time the heathen were attracted to us in the manner which I have described; then their friends and relations would follow; some came to us from the Roman Catholics (who in India are hardly better taught than the heathen themselves), and some from other denominations or Christians; some again came to settle with us from places where they had not the same Christian privileges. Altogether, I baptized near 100 out of heathenism, and I never knew one of them to go back to idolatry. You recollect Rebecca and Sarah, and Abraham and Isaiah, or as we used to call him, Essay, and some day we will go over the story of their conversations. It is a remarkable fact that these Native Christians are more attentive to their religious duties than many of our own people at home. At the baptisms, which always take place in the public service, the whole congregation plainly testified their interest in the grafting of a new member into Christ, and at the Holy Communion I have administered to as many as 67 at a time, all of whom have been previously examined, and judged worthy receivers of those holy mysteries.

After all, however, the flock was but poorly provided for without a minister of their own; though I loved them fully as much as my white congregation, the latter had the first claim on my time and labours. Being almost a stranger to the language of the Natives, I could not preach without employing an interpreter, and I could never express myself with propriety in the commonest conversation. What I always longed for, and what at one time the Bishop promised me, was the appointment of a Missionary to this church, by whom its influence could be extended to many of the villages round Bangalore. But the funds of that good Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to which we looked, have not yet been equal to sustain such an addition to their Missionaries, and I am now endeavouring to raise a sum myself for this particular purpose. My successor in the chaplaincy has lately paid me a visit, and tells me the congregation still keeps together, under a catechist. There is a little fund, supported by subscriptions and by a handsome collection made by my kind friends in the East Riding of Yorkshire, out of which the necessary schools might be supported.

I know it would be easy to propose a larger and yet more promising design for the spread of the Gospel in the Mysore territories, and such a design I often have in my mind. But meantime it would be a good step to send a pious Missionary to St. Paul's Bangalore, and carry forward the beginnings which God was so graciously pleased to bless under my feeble and imperfect ministrations.

ESTHER MERLE; OR THE NURSERY MAID.

CHAPTER VII.

LITTLE JOHN grew better, and before they left he was able to be carried down to the beach by Esther, while the other girl amused his sisters and brother.

As Esther sat on the pebbles, a nursery maid passed, carrying one child and trying to drag on another. With loud voice she cried out, "Come on, Miss, this minute! I can't stop any longer while you are picking up stones and shells! Come on, or I declare I'll call the bathing woman, and you shall be locked up in that house that goes into the sea!"

Here the child withdrew her hand from her face and looked up. Two old bathing women, with their bare legs and dark petticoats, were standing at the steps of a machine at the moment, and the

angry nurse, giving the child a sudden jerk, brought her close up to them, and said, "Here, missis, do take her and pop her in there, and carry her out to the sea, will ye? That's where all bad children are sent, isn't it?" and as she spoke she winked at the woman, who returned it, and one in a harsh voice muttered, "Aye, aye, bring her here."

In a moment the crying ceased, the little girl walked quietly on, shaking from head to foot with fear. Nor did she ever again enjoy being on that beach. The sight of the machines and bathing women dwelt on her mind—when left for a moment alone, she remembered them—at night, when she laid down on her little bed, she covered up her face with the clothes, and every noise startled her. She was an irritable, nervous child, and had been brought to the sea for her health. Little did her mother know why she grew paler every day, and less and less enjoyed her walks. Then bathing was ordered; the child cried bitterly when she heard it, but her mother laughed it off, and accompanied her herself the first morning, which was about a week after the occurrence Esther saw with the nurse. Esther was again sitting on the beach with John, and she heard the child's screams; these however, soon ceased, and when she was lifted into her mother's arms, who was waiting in the machine to receive her, she was in a fit!

The nurse, — that thoughtless, unprincipled nurse, who to save herself trouble had frightened the child,—now lifted up her hands as she saw the rigid frame, the tightly clenched lips and limbs, saying, "Dear, dear! who would have thought it! dear me! how flustered I am—what a turn it has given me, I declare!" and so on.

Esther perceiving that something serious was the matter, hastened to the spot and helped to hold the suffering child, while a messenger was sent for a medical man. Fit succeeded fit. At length they managed to convey her home, where warm baths and other remedies were used. The parents wondered that she should have been so seriously frightened at being bathed, for she had often before talked of it with pleasure. Some said bathing could not agree with her—the nurse hinted that it was the "shock," for she was always so timid and weak. The real truth no one knew but herself. For many many days, the anxious parents had little hope of her life, or if that was spared, they feared idiocy; and it is as well to state here, that though this severe trial was not sent, still the little girl's constitution never recovered the blow. She was always afterwards subject to fits and nervous to a painful degree—the effects followed her to the grave!

"Indeed, ma'am," said Esther to Miss Marston when talking it over. "Indeed I thought at the time how wrong it was to frighten the child so, though I dare say the woman never thought of what she was doing, and when children are so contrary one does and says things one is sorry for afterwards!"

"Wrong!" said Miss Marston. "I think a person who wilfully frightens a child, deserves almost any punishment. It is bad enough to frighten them indirectly and unintentionally—I mean, to let a child fancy things as they are apt to do, when a few words of explanation might quiet them and do away with their fancies; but wilfully and purposely to work on their fears and pervert the truth—what can be worse?"

"I have always heard mother say," returned Esther, "how fond folks used to be of frightening children, and how she was alarmed herself when a little thing. She could not bear it, and has often cautioned us against it."

"Yes," said Miss Marston, "Many years ago old nurses were very fond of telling horrid stories, and talking of ghosts and those kind of things—they were themselves more superstitious than people are now; but I doubt if these old nursery tales had ever the bad effect that such a trick as has been played on this poor child is likely to have. Those were stories told to amuse them, and in affection, though perhaps injudiciously selected; but such abominable, coldhearted threats as this woman made use of, has not one shadow of excuse."

Here the conversation ended. The next few days were occupied with packing and preparing to go home, and the following week found them once more in Mr. Parker's house.

Advertisements.

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

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

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

FRANCIS H. HEWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.
OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS
TORONTO.
July 25th, 1849. 52-tf.

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

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
AGENT.
Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House,
Toronto, August 11th, 1849. 3

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

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

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.
FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.—
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
September 5, 1849. 6-tf

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., &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-ly

DOCTOR FOWLER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a
SURGEON DENTIST.

Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.
Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St., West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery.
Toronto, July, 1850. 0-1m

Organs! Organs! Organs!
THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will continue to Manufacture Order any Size of
CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS,
on most favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every Description made to Order.
HAGER & VOGT.
N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted. 36-6m
Hamilton, April 2nd, 1850.

W. TOWNSEND,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respect-
fully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.
Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.
September 8, 1849. 10-tf

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

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

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances in Cash on Produce, either for Sale in Toronto, or on Consignment to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or Halifax.
FRANCIS H. HEWARD.
New Market Buildings,
Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-tf

JOHN S. BLOGG,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
(Next door to Messrs. Beckett & Co., Medical Laboratory.)
KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,
HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.
Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.
Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4 tf

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

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Church of England and Metropolitan
Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850,
Shares, £12 10s. each.
No Fees charged on Entrance.
Monthly Subscriptions..... 1s. 3d. per Share.
Management Fee..... 0s. 1d. "
Transfer Fee..... 0s. 6d. "

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President.
JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. W. CAYLEY. S. B. HARMAN, Esq.
The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq.
JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq. P. VAN KOUGHNET, Esq.
G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

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

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security.
Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid.
G. A. BARBER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Toronto, April 13th, 1850. 41-tf

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE;
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.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found:
Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 4½d
do Checked do 6s 3d
do MoleSkin do 10s 0d
do Black Alpaca do 11s 8d
do Russell Cord do 13s 9d
do Gambroon do 11s 3d
do Princess Cord do 15s 0d
do Tweed do 17s 6d
do Broad Cloth do 32s 6d
do Cassimere do 17s 6d
do Gutta Percha do 30s 1d
Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d
do Black Satin do 8s 9d
do Fancy do 8s 9d
do Linen do 3s 4d
do Fancy do 4s 4½d
do Push do
Men's Velvet Vests, do
do Marcellus do
do Barathea do
do Tollenet do
do Cassimere do
Men's MoleSkin Trousers 7s 6d
do Linen Drill do 6s 9d
do Fancy Drill do 4s 3d
do Tweed do
do Cassimere do
do Doeskin do
do Buckskin do
do Sattinet do
do Cloth do
do Cassinett do
do Cashmerette do
Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 4½d
do Checked do 5s 0d
do MoleSkin do 7s 6d
do Tweed do 7s 6d
do Alpaca Tweed do 8s 0d
do Russell Cord do 10s 0d
Boy's Fancy Vests from 2s 0d
do Silk do 3s 0d
do Satin do 5s 0d
Boy's Tweed Vests, from 5s 0d
do Cloth do 5s 0d
do Cassimere do 5s 9d
Boy's Drill Trousers, do 4s 4½d
do Fancy do 4s 0d
do MoleSkin do 6s 3d
do Checked do 5s 0d
do Doeskin do
do Cassimere do
Neck Handkerchiefs,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4½d
Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6d
Fancy Caps,
Felt Hats.

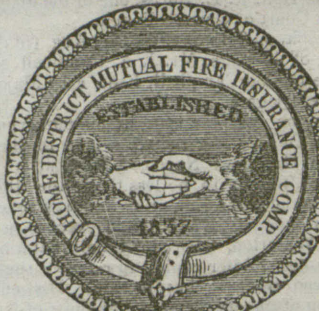
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d
1000 Parasols, 2s 11d
500 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d
Splendid Scarfs and Shawls,
Collars and Neck Ties
Factory Cottons, from 2½d
White Cotton, 2½d
Striped Shirting, 5d
Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c.
Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.
No Second Price.
THOMAS BURGESS,
JAMES LEISHMAN.
Corner of King and Church Streets,
Adjoining the Court House.
Toronto, June 12, 1850. 46-ly

JOHN ESMONDE,
Iron and Tin-Plate Worker,
Church Street, (One Door South of King-street)
J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches; and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extended to him.
COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange.
Toronto, August 22d, 1849. 4-tf

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£250,000.
CONTINUES to accept Risks against FIRE in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled.
F. H. HEWARD,
Toronto 7th May, 1850. 41-tf



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



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



THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,
CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,
WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at three o'clock.
The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario, and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bersteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-tf

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN.
CAPTAIN WILKINSON,
WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve Noon.
Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar).
Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-tf

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting).
Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock.
Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-tf

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPT. HARRISON,
WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.
Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-tf

BIRTH.

At St. James' Parsonage, Kingston, on the 9th inst., the wife of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., in St. John's Church, Murray, by the Rev. John McIntyre, James Cumming Esq., J. P., of Port Trent, to Margaret Amelia, eldest daughter of Thos. B. Wragg, Esq., of Montreal, and grand daughter of the Hon. Robert C. Wilkins, of the Carrying Place.

At Stratford, C. W., on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. T. Lewis, A. B., brother to the bride, U. C. Lee, Esq., to Mary Pyne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Lewis, A. M., Cork, Ireland.

At Amherstburgh, on Thursday 22nd ult., in Christ's Church, by the Rev. F. G. Elliott, of Colchester, C. W. Walter T. MacKinstry, Esq., Commissariat Staff, to Miss Jane Anne Rogers, niece of L. G. Gordon, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at St. George's Church by the Rev. Dr. Lett, Mr. J. W. Young, to Miss Margaret Ince, both of this city.

At Christ's Church, Hamilton, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. G. Godes, Rector, Stephen M. Jarvis of Toronto, Barrister at Law, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Stinson, Esq.

On Saturday, the 7th inst. at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Montreal, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin, to Miss Blake.

At New Liverpool, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Torrance, Richard Woods, to Miss Fany M. Evans, both of Montreal.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, George Dyett, Esq., of Bytown, to Caroline, daughter of the late Charles McIntosh, Esq. of Toronto.

At Adolphustown, on Thursday the 12th inst., at 7 A. M., by the Rev. Robert Gregory Cox, Ira Ham, Esq., Fredericksburgh, to Miss Almada Haight, the eldest daughter of the late S. Ricketson Haight, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday the 17th instant, at his residence Church-street, T. W. Hart, Esq., aged 60.

At Pine Grove, Toronto, on Friday, the 13th instant, Alfred Edward, son of the Rev. Saltern Givins, aged 7 months.

In this City, on the 13th Sept., aged 42, Ann Flora, wife of the Hon. R. E. Burns, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

At Guelph, on Saturday, the 31st Aug. (of dysentery) at the age of 42 years, Mr. J. A. Campbell, second son of the late Donald Campbell, Esq., Fort Major of Fort St. George, Niagara.

In Galt, on Monday last, in his 80th year, Pierre Frederick Dunsey, formerly a soldier in the celebrated Young Guard of Napoleon Bonaparte. The deceased had fought in no less than nine different engagements under the Emperor, and was several times severely wounded. His last field practice was on the plains of Waterloo, where he did all that a brave man and a devoted soldier could, to retrieve the character of a beloved General, but in vain. His enthusiastic admiration of the character and exploits of Napoleon—the devotion with which he worshipped his memory, and the delight he received whilst recounting his memory, and the behaviour—rendered his company exceedingly agreeable, and will cause his loss to be severely mourned.—Galt Reporter.

New Advertisements.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

[From the Fall River Monitor, Mass.] This medicine, prepared by a long experienced and skillful physician, tested and approved by a great number of intelligent, distinguished, and respectable persons in various parts of the country, is now received and used with entire confidence, and with great success by those afflicted with pulmonary complaints. It is also recommended as a valuable medicine for other diseases, such as colds, coughs, and particularly diseases whose tendency is to consumption. Should its efficacy continue as it has thus far proved in various obstinate cases, it will indeed be a most invaluable medicine.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO

AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the Bishop of Toronto having been indefatigable to obtain for the inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is thereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. This it is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College a Full Length Portrait of his Lordship, to be painted by the well known Painter of the celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House" a facility for obtaining which is now afforded before his Lordship leaves London.

In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religious Education in the Province, have already forwarded instructions to Mr. Salter, and written to his Lordship on the subject. In the event of the subscriptions exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Painting Engraved, and to present each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of the work.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Chairman of which is the Hon. the Chief Justice, or by Mr. Champion at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies.

Toronto, September 16th, 1840.

CORPORATION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd day of September instant, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, on a Lease for 42 Years, renewable at an arbitration rate of rental for 21 Years certain, and renewable every subsequent 21 Years in a like manner, otherwise the Lessees to be paid for their improvements.

The Following Lots on the Market Block Property.

Lot D. and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, situated on the North side of Front-street, each Lot having a frontage of 25 feet on the said Street. Also Lots Nos 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, on the South side of Colborne-street, containing each a frontage of 25 feet on the said Street, all of the Lots extend in the rear to a certain distance, as shown in the plan.

The upset prices are from 17s. 6d. to 20s. per foot frontage on Front-street, and 11s. 3d. on Colborne-street.

Sale at Twelve o'clock, noon, upon the Lots.

Any other information required, may be had upon application at the Office of the Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Toronto, September 11th, 1850.

FOR SALE

200 Acres of Excellent Land,

LOT Number 21, on the 8th Concession of 1st South Dorchester, in Canada West.

For particulars inquire of

JOHN S. POWELL, Land Agent, Albany Chambers, Toronto.

September 17th, 1850.

London Times to give 3 insertions, and send account to this Office.

University of Toronto.

MICHAELMAS TERM—1850.

October 3rd.—Term begins. 7 to 12.—Examinations for Degrees of B. C. L., M. B. and B. A., and for Wellington Scholarships. 14 and 15.—Examination for Jameson-Medal. 16 to 19.—Examination for University, U. C. College and District Scholarships. 21.—Lectures in Faculty of Medicine begin. 21 and 22.—Private Examination for Admission. 24.—COMMENCEMENT. 25.—Lectures in Faculties of Law and Arts begin.

* The requisite Certificates of Candidates for these Scholarships are to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination.

Full information relative to Lectures, &c., can be obtained from the President, and the Deans of the Faculties of Law, Medicine and the Arts.

September 12th, 1850. 8-3in

FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT, A Horse and Buggy.

Apply at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, September 17th, 1850. 8-4tf

MR. ALEX. KEEFER,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 98, (Chewett Buildings), King-street West. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1tf

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining the services of a Governess immediately, who is capable of teaching Music, French and Drawing, with the usual branches of an English education, none need apply who is not a member of the Church of England. Address to Box 95, Brockville Post-Office. September 18th, 1850. 7-1in

BRITISH AMERICA

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

Capital—£100,000.

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

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Resident School House.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, (No. 4.)

ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 25th inst., on the following terms:—for Board, &c., £30 per annum payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included.—Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the Resident School House, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The President School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors. To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either Parents, Relatives or Guardians.

The following papers also insert for three months—Morning Chronicle, Quebec Gazette and Pilot Montreal, Kingston News and Herald; Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spectator and Journal & Express; and send their accounts to Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto.

F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal. Toronto, September 5th, 1850. 7-3in

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

TENDERS.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, (No. 5.)

ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, calling for Tenders for the supply of Provisions and Fuel for the Resident School-House of Upper Canada College, for the year commencing from 25th September, which Tenders shall state the price per lb. of Meat and Bread, Potatoes per bushel, Wood per cord, Coal per ton, to be furnished to the Principal by the 15th inst.

F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal. Toronto, September 5, 1850. 7-2in.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

A Master Wanted.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, (No. 6.)

ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers for a Master to take charge of the Commercial Department of the College, who shall be unmarried, and whose duty will be to teach Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography and the other branches of an English Commercial Education, and to reside in the Resident School-House, as one of the Assistant Resident Masters.—Salary £100 currency per annum, and Board in the said School-House. Testimonials to be sent to the Principal by the 20th inst.

F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal. Toronto, September 5, 1850. 7-2in.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Men Servants Wanted.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, (No. 7.)

ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, for three Men Servants, for the Resident School-House. One to be Dormitory Servant, &c., one to be Out-door Servant, &c., and one to be Cook. Testimonials to be sent to the Principal by the 20th inst.

F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal. Toronto, September 5, 1850. 7-2in.

LAND FOR SALE.

ON the Plank Road, near Oakville, (25 miles from Toronto, from One to Fifty Acres of Land.

—ALSO—A Farm of Fifty Acres, with House, Barn, &c. Apply to A. C. Verner, Oakville, if by letter pre-paid. Oakville, September 3rd, 1850. 6-5in *

GOVERNESS.

WANTED by a family residing in Toronto, a Governess, who is thoroughly competent to teach Music and French, with History and Geography, and the usual routine of a sound English Education. She must be a member of the Church of England. Address A B, Church Office, Toronto, C. W. September 3rd, 1850. 6-4in

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS.

THE Subscriber having purchased DIXON AND SONS. Samples of Britannia Ware at a considerable reduced price, begs to offer them extremely low for cash.

They consist of Tea and Coffee Pots, Perculators, Coffee Urns, Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Steak Dishes, Tureens, Communion Service, Collection Plates, Childrens Mugs, Sugars, Creams, Salts, Egg Cups, &c., &c.

Families requiring any of the above articles, will find this a favourable opportunity.

THOMAS HAWORTH.

Toronto, September 3rd, 1850. 6-1tf *

TORONTO LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

Corner of Richmond and Victoria Streets.

STUDENTS desirous of attending the Practice of this Institution are requested to enter their names in the books on or before the first of November.

At the end of the Session Prizes will be given to the Student who shall exhibit the greatest proficiency. For particulars enquire at the Hospital.

Clinical Lectures will be given regularly by the Medical Officers of the Hospital. Toronto August 21st, 1850. 4-2m

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the 1st of September. Gentlemen who are desirous of admission are requested to give due notice to the Principal, and will be required to present themselves for Examination on SATURDAY MORNING, the 31st of AUGUST, at 10 A. M.

July 29th 1850, 2-5in

EDUCATION.

MISS SCOBIE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weston and its vicinity, that having rented the House and Grounds formerly occupied by the late Rev. Dr. Phillips, she purposes opening a

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, On the 18th inst., when she hopes by strict attention to the morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, to merit a share of public Patronage. The House is large, pleasantly situated with spacious grounds attached to it—this Residence is noted for its salubrity, it is within two minutes walk of the Church, and within ten miles of Toronto, where Stages pass to and fro daily.

For Terms apply at the Parsonage House, Weston. August, 13th, 1850. 5-1tf

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST,

40, King Street West, Toronto.

SUPPLIES Artificial Teeth, recommended for their natural appearance, durability and usefulness.

Decayed Teeth filled with Gold or the new Adamantine Cement so justly celebrated in England—it is admirably adapted for large cavities and tender teeth requiring no pressure—does not oxidize or discolour the tooth, and gets as hard as the name implies in a few seconds.

Fees moderate, and unless perfect success attends his operations, Dr. FOWLER makes no charge. Teeth extracted without pain while under the influence of Chloroform.

Toronto, August 14th, 1850. 3-3m

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S

Establishment for Young Ladies, COBourg.

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

Terms for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum.

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms Nov. 30th, 1843.

Governess Wanted.

A GOVERNESS—to be a member of the

Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish the education of Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach French, Music, and Drawing is indispensable.—The engagement need not commence till after the middle of June. Full references will be expected. Address C. Box, No. 1, Kingston Post Office. April 17th 1850. 38-1tf

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,

PINEHURST, TORONTO.

MONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will re-open their Establishment at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 6th of May next.

Mons. and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, anxious to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and religious training, as the basis of a highly finished female education, which, from their long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope they shall be able to perfect to the satisfaction of all who may kindly take an interest in their exertions.

The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accommodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secluded with beautiful and extensive Grounds attached to it. The most efficient Masters have been engaged for Music, Drawing, Writing, Arithmetic, Elocution, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

The French Department is under the immediate superintendence of Mons. Deslandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Paris, and lately arrived from that City.

The English Branches are conducted by Madame Deslandes, with the assistance of two well-educated and zealous English Governesses.

Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing.

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS,

Including all the various branches in English, French, Music, Drawing &c. 50 0 0 per annum.

Pupils under 12 years of age 50 0 0 "

Day Pupils, six pounds per quarter, (Drawing not included). 24 0 0 "

German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms.

Quarterly Payments required.

REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Rev. H. J. Grasset, Rector. The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson. The Hon. Chief Justice Macneily. The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Colonel Cartwright. The Rev. Dr. Lundy.

AND ALSO TO

The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale. Toronto, April 17th, 1850. 38-1tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH;

OR

EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM,

Situate in the County of York.

THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Property near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 276 feet on Parliament Street. The House contains twelve Rooms, &c.; there is a good Brick Stable for five horses and carriage, on the rear end of the lot; two good Wells of Water on the Premises, and the Garden in good cultivation.

Apply to

JAMES FRANCIS, Corner of King and Parliament Streets. Toronto, July 3rd, 1850. 51-1tf

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 1, George Street. LONDON, 4, A. Lothbury. GLASGOW, 35, St. Vincent Place. MONTREAL, 49, Great St. James Street.

THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company being desirous to afford all those advantages to their Policy-holders in this country, which are commanded by Assurers in Great Britain, have invested the Board in Montreal with full powers to examine into and accept proposals, putting the Company on the risk, at once, without communicating with the Parent Board.

A party has it thus in his power to effect an Assurance on his Life immediately, without incurring the delay to which Life Assurers in this country have hitherto been subjected, from the sanction of the Head Board being required to complete the transaction; the deliverance of the Board at Montreal being final and irrevocable.

This arrangement gives to the Colonial all the facilities of a Company essentially local; and, combined with the additional advantage of a large Guaranteed Capital, affords the most perfect security in all Assurance transactions.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another. The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly such an Institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated.

IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfactory and welcome manner, and the number who have connected themselves with it by Assurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

Gives complete security for all its transactions; and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance.

THE RATES

Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted a scale as can be held, compatible with safety.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Colonial commenced business in 1816, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained. The Company have granted Assurance, during the last two years alone, to the extent of £300,000 sterling.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits in 1854, and persons assuring before 31st of May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' division for bonus.

Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Offices, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

Board of Management: HONOURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman. WM. PROUDFOOT, Esq., ALEX. MURRAY, Esq. JAMES BROWN, Esq., T. D. HARRIS, Esq. HON. W. B. ROBINSON.

Legal Advisers: MESSRS. WILSON & SMITH, BARRISTERS

Medical Advisers: ED. HODDER, Esq., M. D. | F. PRIMROSE, Esq., M. D. JOHN MAULSON, Agent and Secretary.

Toronto, June 18, 1850. 47-3m.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.

The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada.

The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land.

Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to

F. H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto.

OFFICE—New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-1tf

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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