The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 18.7

From verse 30.

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 4, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXXXVII.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

	-		the same of the sa		
D.19.	Da	te.		ist Lesso:	2nd Lesson
80	Dec	. 7.	2ND SUND. IN ADVENT. & M.	Isaiah 5	Acre 7 *
И	٠.	A,	{ M. E.	" 29 " 30	Acts 8.
r	••	9.		" 31 " 32	Acta 9. James 2.
"			(M.	. 31.	Acts 10. James 3.
r	••	11.		" 35 " 36.	Acts 11. James 4.
F					Acts 12. James 5.
•	••	13.	,	" 39 " 40,	Acts 13.
P	••	14.	3RD SUND, IN ADVENT. $\left\{ egin{align*}{l} M_{\star} \\ R_{\star} \end{array} \right.$	Isaiah 25, 26.	Acts 14.

SUSDAY CHURCH	SERVICES IN THE CITY OF	F TOR	ONTO
ent neurs.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. Pud's Rev. J. Trinty Rev. B	H.J. Grasett, M.A. Rect. r., E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist. J. G.D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent, Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent, tephen Lett, L.L.D., Incumb., H. Scadding, M.A., Incum., W. Stennett, M. A., Assist. J.	11 "	64

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.

gife fine troly Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Tribity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Church. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight, A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE. For the week ending Monday, 8th December, 1851. VISITORS :

THE PRINCIPAL.

Jos. C. Morrison, Esq., M.P.P. CHREOR:

Rev. H. SCADDING, M.A., First Class'l. Master. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms -ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS. Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperform-

J. P. CLARKE, Mas. Bic. Conductor. G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

EXTREMES.

path is generally the wise path; but there are few wise enough to find it. Because Papista have made too much of some things, Protestants have made too little of them. The Papists treat man as all sense; and therefore some Protestants would treat him as all spirit. Because one party has existed the Virgin Mary to a divinity, the other can scarcely think of that most highly favoured among women with common respect. The Papist puls the Apocrypha into his canon—the Protestant will scarcely regard it as an ancient record. The Papish hereay of human merit in justification, drove Luther on the other side into most unwarrantable and unteriptural statements of that doctrine. The Papists consider grace as inseperable from the participation of the sacraments—the Protestants too often lose sight of them as instituted means of conveying grace.

THE RINGLY FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Concerning the kingly form of government. it be said that it bears the nearest resemblance to the divine sovereignty.

RE-URRECTION OF THE BODY.

To every individual in the interminable throng shall his own body be given, a body so literally his own, that it shall be made up, to at least a certain extent, of the matter which composed it whilst he dwelt on this earth. And yet this matter may have passed through innumerable changes. may have circulated through the living tribes of many generations; or it may have been waving in the trees of the forest; or it may have floated on the wide waters of the deep. But there has been an eye upon it in all its appropriations, and in all its transformations; so that, just as though it had been indelibly stamped, from the first, with the name of the human being to whom it should finally belong, it has been unerringly reserved for the

animated, and swept away, and reproduced, and nevertheless, not a solitary particle but holds itself a ray of thy sun ?" - Lamartine. ready at the sound of the last trump, to combine itself with a multitude of others, in a human body in which they once met perhaps in a thousand years before. - Melville.

HOW TO DO GOOD.

Is any little girl who reads this paper wondering how a child can do good? I can tell you one way, which I learned from the story of one of the sweetest little girls I ever knew. A minister wold me that when he was preaching to a new congregation, he was struck by the attention of a lovely little girl then when she looked under her mother's bonnet | Martyr. with a smile, as it something pleased her. The next Sabbath he found her in the same spot, ready to catch every word of his sermon; and he was so delighted with her apparent desire to hear of heaven and learn the way that he waited at the close of service to tell her mother how it gratified him to have such an interested listener. From the mother he learned, that this little girl had no pleasure equal to that of going to Church and treasuring up the sermon for an old and infirm grandmother, to whom every Sabbath she carried so much instruction that the poor woman would say it was almost as good as going to Chuch herself.

PRACE OF CONSCIENCE.

Man's conscience can never rest nor be at peace, until it be settled in the full persuasion of remission of sine, in the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, whereby God receiveth us into Ilis favour, and is at one with us through Him. -Arcbp.

TRUB BICHES.

Give what thou canst, without Thee we are poor! And with the rich, take what Thou wilt away.

THE PRESTIAN IN THE WORLD.

A christian merchant on change is not called to show any difference in his mere exterior carriage from another merchant. He gives a reasonable answer if he is asked a question. He does not fanatically intrude religion into every sentence he utters. He does not suppose his religion to be inconsistent with the com non interchange of civilities. He is affable and courteous. He can ask of conversation. But, is he, therefore, not different from other men? He is like another merchant. Man is a creature of extremes. The middle in the mere exterior circumstance, which is least at such an inclement senson had come so far to sid in God's regard;—but in his taste! his view his science ! his hopes! his happiness! he is as ful notice of the kindness of the host and hostess, who different from those around him as light is from darkness. He waits for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ who never passes perhaps through the amounted to nearly £17. thoughts of those he talks with, but to be neglected and despised. — Cecil.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Within these walls be peace, Love through our borders found; In all our little palaces Prosperity abound.

God scorns not humble things; Here though the proud despise, The children of the King of Kings Are training for the skies.

May none who thus are taught From glory be cast down, But all through faith and patience brought To an immortal crown. -James Montgomery.

MERE MORALITY.

Morality, so called, is the religion of the nntural man, of whom Saint Paul expressly tells us that "he receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God." It is the religion of taste, of convenience, of good manners. It is one thing in one climate, and another thing in another. It way he ten commandments in ill health; but nine or cight, when lusty strength fills all the veins and makes the pulse beat high. Morality without religion is good conduct without principle. Who respects it? Who relies on it? What is it good for? A watch without a mainspring; it moves only when you shake it .- Bishop Doane.

COMMUNION IN SOLITUDE.

Man, when alone, seeks the company of God. When I was there buried in the recesses of the mountain, after mid-day, resting for a moment in great day of resurrection. Thus, myriads upon the sun, with no company but my little dog asleep myriads of atoms - for you may count up till ima- on my jacket, my heart rose on high, as if it had Church in this Diocese, among the noble objects which gination is wearied, and then reckon that you have wings; I looked at the blue sky above the pines, but one unit of the still unapproachable sum- where the eagles soured, and said within myself to

and regardest the life of the small gnats bathed in

PUBLIC BAPTISM.

It is very meet and right that those who ere members of each other in Christ should be assembled, when any one born from among them, a child of wrath, is to born again to life everlasting, and received among the children of God: that they may at once pray for that benefit, and the Church of Christ by its minister confer it; that as the child is made a member of each of them by this sacrament; so each may bind himself before God by a promise to shew him all the offices of Chriswhose eye was fixed upon his lips, except now and tian fellowship, both ghostly and bodily .- Peter

NECESSITY OF THE CHURCH.

The case of the world before the Mosaic law, and independently of it, shews the inability of man to retain pure truth in the abstract form; that is without church ministers, creeds, &c .- Gladstone.

IDLKNESS.

I have never found any vice so hard to overcome, any evil propensity so difficult to reclaim, any penitence so little promising, as in instances where idleness has become, as it were, a second nature. Beware of so silent, so fatal a weight of guilt; beware how any talent is thus wrapped up and buried in a napkin; improve any faculty entrusted to thee now, lest sloth work thy ruin, as surely and as certainly as the most during iniquity. Say not to thyself. Peace, peace, where there is no peace, but shake off the trammels of this ain whilst thou art able; and whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it quickly, and w'th all thy whole heart .- The Author of Charles Burton.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CONCERT.

On Thursday, the 6th November, the ladica John's Cuhrch, Bowman ville, most kindly and ably assisted by friends from Cobourg and Toronto gave Concert at the Waverley House, in aid of their Church Building Fund. Every thing went off admirably; and though the room was crowded, the most perfect order prevailed. The Concert coucluded with & God save the Queen," heartily song by the whole assembly,the news of the day, and take up any public topic all standing. The Rector then returned thanks on of conversation. But, is he, therefore, not different behalf of himself and congregation, and the audience generally, to the ladies, who had procured them so rich a treat; and particularly to those friends who had, on this occasion, as on all other occasions, when the ladies required it, gratuitously given them the use of their rooms and piano forte. The net proceeds

> The Churchwardens of St. Thomas's Church gratefully acknowledge the receipt of five pounds from W. C. Corbet, Esq., of Ainsly House, Georgina-to aid them in completing their Church.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Every friend of the Church in this Province will take

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

a warm interest in all that tends to promote the prosperity and efficiency of this valuable institution. It confessedly stands in its relation to the Church in this Diocese, as a chief means of its sustentation. The help received from the noble Societies at Home, more especially the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. which now co-operates with the D. C. S. will be gradually withdrawn from the older Missions, which will then have to depend to a great extent upon their own exertions for the support of the clergy, and the ministrations of religion. It ought to be considered as a great encouragement, that the above named noble Society has engaged to continue its assistance, dependant upon the zeal and liberality of the people themselves,and that this assistance may act as a stimulus to their zeal, the Diocesan Church Society, the almoner of the general contributions of the Diocese, undertakes to second, if its ability permit, the initiative taken by the people. Thus it almost amounts to a guarantee, that | of Im Salette. These discussions by the press divide whenever the funds of the D. C. S. increase in such a way that they can to a stated amount be made available for the support of a musion, and the people of any particular district, in a state of spiritual destitution, subscribe a similar amount, the S. P. G. will come forward with another third, for the establishment of an assistant missionary. In this way much good has already been done, and many missionaries appointed to labour in places which could not have been regularly supplied for a long time to come by the unaided exertions of their inhabitants. It may easily be conceived, then, how much more good could be done in this way, were the general contributions of the D. C. S. more ample; and we hope this consideration will lead every engage her attention, has none of higher interest than this; although we by no means under-estimate their myriads upon myriads of atoms, the dust of king- God, "Dost thou hear the prayer of man which magnitude, when we compare the start than will doma, the ashes of all that have lived, are perperises to thee from the hollow of the hill; thou, thinking gloomily upon her difficulties, that they will

tually jostled, and mingled, and separated, and [Lord, who dost hear the sound of the fly's wings, | be overcome. That is the way to do nothing at all, and the reason perhaps, why nothing or next to nothing at all has been done. Instead of indulging in despondency, let each individual do so far as he is able, and God has prospered him, willingly, and then all discouragement will vanish like a summer cloud, and with a similar result leave to the eye and mind a vision of heavenly brightness and glory. So be it.

We understand that the Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held about the middle of January, and that due notice will be given of

The Rev. J. Forsyth has been promoted by his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, from the Curacy of Trinity Church, Liverpool, to the Mission of the Albion Mines. Before his departure to the scenes of his future labours the Church Wardens waited upon him with an Address -- Halifax Church Times.

ENGLAND.

EVIDENCE OF POPISH MIRACLES. - Singularly enough, at the precise moment when the "Very Reverend the Father Superior" of the Oratorians, endeavours, in his correspondence with " his dear Lord" the Bishop of Norwich, to persuade the British public that the Church of Rome does not "impose" belief in her miraculous legends on any one, but leaves them to the "private judgment" of her members, au official document appears in the Univers, which places that question in a totally different light. Our readers may possibly remember that some years ago two children. described as "shepherd and shepherdess" at La Salette, in the Diocere of Grenoble, gave out that the Virgin Mary had miraculously appeared to them. The alleged vision imparted a sanctity in the popular mind to the spit where it was said to have taken place; pilgrimages, novenas, and other superstitious practices were set on foot; the pretended visit of the "Queen of Heaven" proved a source of profit, more substantial than the vision itself, to the Clergy, as well as to the innkeepers, of La Salette, and shed a histre upon the whole diocese in the eyes of "the Catholic world." Envy, however, is sleepless,—even more vigilant, at times, than the love of truth; and so, whether from the former or the latter motive, it came to pass that the Cure of Ars, another parish in the same diocese. publicly impugned the truth of the alleged miracle. According to his account of the matter the whole story was a fabrication, the "shepherd and shepherdess" having agreed together to perpetrate a religious boax. "It's a sont entendus pour tromper le public," are the words of the repudiating Cure, who maintains that the "shepherd" has confessed as much. The countersensation which this announcement created among both the "faithful" and the unbelievers, was, not un-naturally, highly displeasing to the "ecclesiastical authority" of the diocese, no less than the Cure whose parish the Virgin had honoured with a visit; and as the controversy was taken up by the public press, the Bishop of Grenoble instructed, about a month ago, his Vicer-General, the Abbe Rouselot, to give a public contradiction to the " declamations and malevolent insinuations made in the journals agains the event of La Salette." This contradiction was, in somewhat peremptory language, as follows :-

"1. The shepherd of La Salette has not ceased to oppose the most formal denial to the assertions of the Cure of Ars.

"2. The shepherdess has not ceased to protest against the pretended retructation, ascribed to her

"His Lordship the Bishop of Grenoble, and several other Bishops, who have had occasion specially to occupy themselves with this incident, still consider it certain that the two children did not agree together to decrive the public.

"To have stated thus much, may suffice, until his Lordship the Bishop shall pronounce on the important event of La Salette. When the proper moment shall have arrived nothing shall hinder his Lordship from discharging his duty.

In the thirteenth or fourteenth century this manifesto might have availed to stifle discussion, and to afford the "cvent" an opportunity of ripening, by lapse of time, into a miracle, "the evidence for which" it might be "impossible to withstand." But in the nineteenth century, under a Republican Government, the "faithful" and others in France are not so easily satisfied, when once their curiosity is aroused, or their passions are brought into play. Accordingly the controversy continued to rage in spite of the positive statements of the Abbe Rousselot, to the great scandal of the Bishop of Grenoble, who has at length been induced to interpose his immediate authority in the dispute, by issuing a circular to the clergy of his district to the following effect :-

" Grenoble, Oct. 10th, 1851.

" M. le Curé,-I regret in common with all my clergy, the disputes which have arisen on the subject the Priests, scandalize the Faithful, and injure the welfare of souls, which we cannot promote except in union and peace. They are besides on the part of a Priest, an infringement of my authority. Each one doubtless, may address to his Bishop his views and protests; but the Bishop alone has the right of pronouncing on religious questions. I think, therefore, that it is my duty to interfere, and to put an end to these discussions; and I hereby expressly prohibit all the Priests of my diocese from all publications on the subject, direct or indirect, without being authorised by

"I greet you very affectionately in the Lord. " Philibear, Bishop of Grenoble."

We presume that in the "Catholic" Church, which. we are so constantly told, is exempt from the inconvenient " variations" by which Protestants are afflicted; the discipline of the didecte of Birmingham in no way differs from that of the diocese of Grenoble, on so vital a point as the right of an individual, be he priest

the evidence in support of an " ceclesiastical miracle," or, as it is termed while yet in an embryonic state, in the won b of the vecelesiastical authority," an verent," It is true that the Bishop of Grenoble does not deny or whim? And further, granting a previous converthe right of his priests to state their "views," and to send in their ' protests;" but they have no right to 'pronounce" up a the question. That right belongs. to "the Bishop alone," who will accordingly when the proper moment shall have arrived, "pronounce" whether the " event" of La Salette is an ecclesiastical boax, or an "ceel singleal miracle." This being the real state of the case, we cannot but wonder at the confidence with which Dr. Newman ventures to assert that what he " holds in common with all Cutholics," is only " the general belief that the miraculous gift has never left the Church since the time of the Apostles," while the belief "that certain reputed miracles are hay, even of theology. The "rights of woman" are real instances of its exhibition," is a matter entirely for " his own private judgment, which he imposes on no one." He unposes on no one! But it Philibert, are social positical, and religious ; and are also, as Bishop of Grenoble, is not speaking altogether without book, that belof may be "imposed" on Dr Newman Bloomer lecturers, alike in all three departments for himself by the " Lord Bishop of Birmingham." It is evident, therefore, that in resorting to this line of trampled upon. " The man," in the theology of these argument, the Father Superior of the Oratorians has ; exercised one of the cardinal virtues of the Uhurch which claims him for her own, the pious practice, namely of lying " ad majoram Dei Glorium." It is for the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of "his dear Lord" of Norwich, and of the British public in general, that Dr. Newman has for the nonce admitted that Protestant egre. " private judgment," within the Popish senctuary, which, as he tells us, is "all hung round with miracles." On the "cloak " of this pretence, he has attempted to " sail across the sea" of this ugly controversy; and it is truly unfortunate for him and for his own prospects of canonization, that the squall from Grenoble should have swept across the channel at so critical a moment.-John Bull

On All Saints Day, the anniversary of the consecration of the parish Church of Harrow Weald, the Bishop of London honoured the quiet and happy little village with a visit, taking a part in the morning service, preaching, and officiating at the holy communion, and afterwards inspecting the schools and dining at St. Andrew's College. The congregation in Church was large, and chiefly composed of the poor and the inmates of the colleges and schools. After the morning service his lorship proceeded to the schools, which are exceedingly numerous, both girls and boys, and in excellent condition, and thence to the Agricultural and St. Andrew's Colleges. The Bishop made a short address to the poor people and scholars assembled at their holiday feest at these various institutions, urging them to be throkful for the many temporal blessings they enjoyed, and recommending them to seek with increasing dilligence the "bread of life." The Bishop afterwards honeured the scholars at St. Andrew's by partaking of their dinner with them; the college being very prettily adorned with the flowers of the season, as we understood, by the scholars themselves. The visit of the Bishop was quite of a private character, as not more than two or three of the neighbouring clergy and three personal friends of Mr. Monro's met him; and it must have been highly gratifying to all present to witness the interest taken by the Bishop in the work going on at Harrow Weald. To have seen him standing among the poor inhabitants of a country parish inquiring into their welfare, and sympathising with their humble need, must have reminded many present of the happy scenes of more primitive days.

For opening a Protestant church at Turin the subscriptions in England alone amount to £953, and the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, and Ossory are among the contributors.

At an ordination held on Sunday, the 12th of Oct., in the church of St. Munchin, Limerick, by the Lord Bishop of Limerick, James Goedman, A. B., Irish Scholar, T. C. D., was admitted into the holy order of (Dencon.

The Bristol Journal states that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, by the peremptory instruction of his physician, will abstain from all episcopal and clerical duty, and will, in all probability, shortly leave England for a renewed and lengthened sojenra in one of the milder climates of the South of Europe. His lordship is at present at Brighton.

The Exeter Gazette states that the Hon, and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, Vient of Bovey Tracey, is about to build, at his own expense, a handsome new church, with a parsonage house, about three quarters of a mile from the present church, to meet the spiritual wants of the population gathering at and near the Pottery,-The site chosen is on the heath, a short distance from the turnpike, and the good work we understand, willsoon be commenced.

From our English Files.

THE BLOOMER ACITATION.

If any thing were wanting to complete the disgust of the English mind at whatever wears the most distant semblance of a proposal to confound the dresses of the two sexes, it would assuredly be found in the fact, alike significant and solitary in the long history of the mutations of dress, that such a proposal has been supported by lectures and public meetings, and all the circumstance of platform agitation, conducted principally by women. No fewer than six public lectures, the daily papers inform us, were delivered last Monday night, in or about London, by women, on "the new dress." This is the present stage of the Bloomer. agitation; and the retr spect of the last few weeks recals several public meetings, in the proceedings of all of which " lobes" have taken a prominent part, and which have been hourly thickening and multiply. ing upon us, until at list we have got to the rate of six per night. The public agitation line, in a word off at appeal to aggregate reason or opinion, as it as eafled, on which this age of ones, so highly cand not perhaps altogether injustly) values is off, but the examplation is certainly one, a star table leaster one we diresses, the trick of getting choigs to their about to terror open. ers, and within about to make, there is the which the mercan has up and or hen the sprength of which it is to such as case of the vote, and And we say that the secretary many Says Says to the annals of dress as it is very a cart of the name of the project in question in Leonalusivo appoint as gen-

or layman, to form his own "private judgment" upon ' Parisian molistes have long ago laid hands upon our great coats; they are now "adapting" our waistcoats; why refuse to leave the further progress of the change if change there is to be, to the ident influence of taste sion to be no essary, how is it that no other way is discoverable for affecting it than female lectures and female public in ctings? Here seems to be a difficulty which end unters Bloomerism at the outset, if it be only what it professes to be.

But when we listen to the "arguments"-so called by the courts sy which would be due to the sex of the -when we listen to the so-called "argument" of these unwonted agit stors, much of mystery vanishes. This new fashion, it then appears is not a mere milliner's question; it is a question of politics, of s cialism .knows, erought to know, in this philosophical age, every body does not yet know, until informed by eighteen hundred years and more, disregarded or not to "learn in silence," much less " in all subjection;" and though at the Fall, as one of these lecturers " argued ' the other day, it is true that woman, by her transgression, became subject to her husband, yet Christianity (notwithstanding what St. Paul has said to the contrary) has now totally reversed this pristine and obsolete order of things. Woman, in a word, is now, and not till now, emancipated. She has been indeed, emancipated de jure ever since Christianity was preached, but until now no one knew it. Until now, therefore, she has never been in truth emancipated. But petticoats, it seems - and here lies the erenm of the new philosophy-are the badge of the subjection thus exploded. Length of robe is slavery, the mark and sign, as every body knows, of Eastern effeminacy and weakness in all ages : and therefore, the social freedom and equality of woman having for 1800 years been kept out of sight by universal consent or by a general conspiracy of the male sex-and hav ing been now at length discovered by Mrs. Bloomer the badge of her new freedom, namely, succinctness of drapery, ought to be assumed also. Hence Bloomerism! One speaker, indeed, goes great lengths on this head. She regards petticoats as simply and purely the slavery of her sex, and she advocates openly the "cowhiding of the men," it they "dare" any longer to" keep perticonts on the women." In perfect harmony with this is the political emancipation which is now sought for. The same fair speaker assured her audience that "in America the ladies had already taken a very active part in public institutions, and would soon compel the men to give them seats in Congress." And in religion it is understood that the practice of the Quakers is to prevail, and women are chiefly to " undertake the labours and duties of the ministry." Finally, and to crown all, of course the women will go out to the wars, and we shall complete the emancipation of the sex by establishing an army of Vesuriennes, in regimentals with which no Royal personage will be suffered to intermeddle, anxious to prove their right to share with man not only all the privileges, but also all the dangers to which he is sub-The king of Dahomey's Life Guards will be no longer a traveller's tale; we shall realize the

" Pictis bellantur Amazones armis." " Men and dogs," a peet has sung,

" abroad do roam; Wemen and cats do best at home." But this maxim will bereafter find a place in the atalogue of vulgar errors.

It seems little to be wondered at that, to effect such great objects as these, commensurate means are required, and that, if we are to be blessed with so full a development of what old John Knox called "the monstrous regiment (thereby meaning government) of nothing less is necessary t a orest pro minary system of female public meetings, female reporter of the Daily News:speechifyings, female impudence, and female immora-

NEW COMET .- Mr. Hind, of Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, says :- A new and bright comet was discovered on the 22nd of last month at the Observatory of Baron Senttenberg, in Bavaria, by Mr. Brorsen. It is stated to have a brilliant nucleus and a conspicnous double tail, one branch being turned towards the sun, which is a rather unusual direction. Mr. Brorsen compares its appearance to that of the bright comet which I discovered in the spring of 1847, and hence I conclude it was visible without the telescope. At five o'clock on the morning of October 23, the new come! was in right ascension 13h. 1.m., and north declination 32 deg. 50m. The right ascension increases 9m. 17s. daily, and the cornet approaches the North Pole at the rate of 13 deg. in the same interval. Supposing its movement to have been equable during the past ten days, it will now be encompolar, or constantly above the horizon of London. On Monday, next (Nov. 3) it may be sought in the nothern part of the constellation Bootes, above the star Beta, an timless its brightness has very much diminished since the day of discovery, an ordinary night-glass will probably suffice to show it without difficulty."

It has been confidently reported that, in consequence of certain monitions recently issued from Lumbeth, all the choral services, intoning, &c., in the diocese of Canterbury have been abandoned. In how many cases monitions have been issued we are not aware .--We have heard of two; and in one of these, in the parish of Brasted, though the choral service was suspended gendente lite mitil Dr. Mill had sent in a formal defence of his made of conducting the service, it is satisfactory to know that the evening choral service. Now 5, is intoned just as before, the concession unde to the monition being that of giving a non-choral morning service on alternate Sur Cavs. To this arrangement the Archbishop areed . . Morning Chronicle.

A Scripture Reader Association briving been formed for Kent, with J. P. Plumque, Esq., M. P., for chairman, the patrologe of the Primate was solicited part of the plan made it impossible that he should take a share in it, viz., the appointment of the reader by the committee, is dependently of the elergyman of the parish; but the Archbishop effered his combinance if the association would follow the Parent S ciety of Loud n--which gives to the incumbent the option of numeness as a more reference in the trick and almitting a reader into his parish, and leaves with him feshion of a garn int. New fashious, as a matter of also the approval of the reader that the society may fact, are not arous 1 about they are in do. Why is propose, whilst it provides the whole or part of the the present case an exception? Why is every body salary. Mr. Plumptre replied, promising the change, to be converted to the Bloomer "cause" before even relying up in the judgment and experience of one to its own advocates will venture to adopt its inriguia? whose patronage they cannot but strach high value-

A CANDIDATE FOR CORPORATE HONOUR. - On this country is aware of the delusions that is, and has Monday last, a large number of the liberal burgesses of the North-West Ward met at the Pack Horse Inn. Woodhouse, for the purpose of investigating the political opinions of Mr. J. Warrington (alias Sovereign John), their candidate for the honour of being a town conneillor. The room was densely crowded. Mr. R. Dean stay maker, of Hyde Park Corner, occupied the chair. By way of introduction, and to give Mr. Warrington an opportunity of making his first address to his constituency, his health was proposed with three cheers. Mr. Warrington then rose to reply, but the trelecturers, if they would only allow us to recognise it mendous cheering seemed to overwhele him and caused the perspiration to stand upon his brow

" Thick as dewdrops on the new blown rose."

When order was restored, he stood up, pipe in hand, and after asking for "summat to sup," which was involved. And her "rights," as of course every body; kindly handed him by one of his committee, he took a comprehensive glance of the most interesting topics of the day, in the following able speech : - " Gentlemen, I'se much obliged for t' honour ye are doing me (a full stop, and a long suck at his pipe.) Gentlemen, I'se not used to macking speeches, but if ye would only send me to't council." The worthy candidate here in-" ladies," is not " the head of the women;" she ought stimated that he was thirsty. After partaking of a glass of ale, he showed evident symptoms of wanting to sit down, which he did amidst immense cheering. This very lucid speech was not perfectly satisfactory to one or two burgesses, who proceeded to ask questions on some of those crocked subjects that had no reference to municipal affairs, such as-" If you are elected will yen support aemotion in the town council for the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones?" Answer-" Yes; do you mean them two chaps that were hanged at York?" (Lond cheers.) Question-" What is your opinion of Kossuth in England?" Answer-" Mr. Kossuff! Whose that? I don't know him-where does he come through?" Question- Are you in favour of an extension of the franchise?" Answer-" Yes, I think that every lock and key i't town ought have a vote!' Question-"What is your opinion of local and na tional expenditure?" Some one in the meeting intimated that the honorable candidate did not know what " national" and " local" meant. Mr. W .- " Yes, I do ; local means all England, and national means at home to be sure;" and he scratched his head most knowingly. confident that he had set that question at rest beyond all dispute. Arrangements were then made for holding another meeting at which the worthy candidate would have an opportunity of more fully displaying his profound knowledge of local and national affairs. At the close of the meeting, some one assured the burgesses that if they only sent John to the town council, he would be a sovereign remedy for all the evil the town now labours und r.- Leeds Intelligencer.

It is stated to be the intention of the students of Glasgow to contest the Lord Rectorship of the University again this year, and place Lord Palmerston in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Sheriff Alison.

It is said that Lord Fitzalan Howard, who lately married Miss Talb t, is about to follow the example of his father, the Duke of Norfolk, and reneunce the Roman schism .- English Churchman.

Kossuth is again the hero of another week in England no subject of more engrossing attention having turned up. On Thursday he paid his visit to the Comporation of London, to receive the address that had been voted to him. He started from the residence of Mr. Massinglegends which amused us in our school-boy days, and berd, in Eaton-place, at about eleven o'clock, in an open carriage, with Lord Dudley Stuart and two other friends. His progress to the Guildhall was a noisy one His adherents dwell on the numbers that accompanied him, whilst his opponents apeak of the shabbiness of the appearance of the procession, intimating, in no doubting terms, that it included a large share of the blackguardism of the metropolis. However, Kossuth himself could not have been so discriminating, and it was no doubt, pleasing to him; crowding thousands thronging all the route, by the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, and greeting him with the customary manifestations of English sympathy. The scene from Trafalgar-square is thus pictured by a friendly hand, the

> "The whole space was crowded by a vast concourse of spectators, and the base of the Nelson monument was pplied at last with living and vigorous representatives of the "British lion." whose stone effigies are rather dilatory in taking the places appointed for them. Here M. Kossuth stayed for several minutes, and, rising in the carriage, he bowed gracefully to the people. was dressed entirely in black, and wore the handsome Hungarian cloak, with a picturesque Hungarian hat decorated with a dark feather, that, by the way, would serve as a model for those dress reformers who are fined of the ugly and incomfortable chimney-pots with which Englishmen are wont to cover their heads. He looked exceedingly well and very like his portraits, except are some to hear a story, and I will tell you one. There that he has a much milder and more benignant expression. Many persons throughout the route pressed forward to shake hands with him, and he very goodhomouredly gratified their desire, though it must have been at the expense of some fatigue, so great was the multitude of those with whom the ceremony was performed. All the time the cheering was immense, varied occasionally by grouns for the Times, copies of which were, at three or four places, indignantly ripped up, or ignominiously burnt, among the rapturous plaudits of the crowd. In this manner the processsion moved along the Strand and Ficet-street, where M. Kossuth stopped for an instant before the offices of the different liberal papers, and acknowledged their advocacy of his country's cause by a bow. The same ceremony was , veying him across the river? No such thing, I sealso performed before those windows and balconies at , sure you. What other purpose could be design them which the balics preponderated; for it should be ob- for? I will tell you, young men; it was to lash the served that the windows were throughout throughout the backs of those fools who chose to hear a story of a toute by ioth ladies and gentlemen, who enthusiastically cheered the City's visitor, and welcomed him by waving hat . handkerchiefs, and small banners " - Guardian

In reference to the numerous conversors from Rome recently reported the Roman Catholic priest of Dingle writes a long letter to the Tablet, admitting the outwat I fact, but denying the inward spirit. He re-

" I fearly admit that the preselytising agents have succeed d in bribing some hundreds of Catholics to for the same. His Give replied, regretting that one attend places of Protestant worship, and to send their children to Protestant schools; but I emphatically deny that they have succeeded in making one sincere Protestant. The usuads upon thousands of pounds, in fact comittees sites of money, have been expended for the last eighteen years on the Dingle and Ventry missi us, and this enormous expenditure has resulted in raising up a large fabric of the vilest hypocrisy. Let not the English Protestants, who have been the principal contributors, imagine that the faith they follow has gained any strenght in Dingle or Ventry. They have only succeeded in making a great number. Dr. Achilli had been first a Catholic, then an atheist

been practised within the last two years. Hundreds of persons who for ten, twelve, fourteen years were themselves engaged in carrying out this delusion, have declared before God and their country, that they were receiving money under false pretences, feigning all the time that they were Protestants, whilst in their hearts they were Catholics."

On the other hand, the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal states that in consequence, it would seem, of the persecution to which converts from Romanism have been exposed in different parts of the country, a society was lately formed for the purpose of protecting the rights of conscience, that is, of protecting those who, for conscience, sake, had left the communion of Rome for that of our Church. We have just received the report of the society, and in the front of it appears the following statement, which speaks for itself :-

"His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has anthorized the committee of the Society for Protecting the Rights of Conscience to publish the following statement, being the substance of his reply to a gentleman who wrote to him respecting the conversions, and attributed them to direct or indirect bribery, by persons availing themselves of the famine. His Grace stated he would not undertake to prove that no instance of bribery had occurred; but he had made a most rigid inquiry, and none had come to his knowlege; that, as a general rule, the very reverse was the fact; that he was prepared to prove that the greater number of the converts had not only obtained no temporal advantage, but had been exposed to the most merciless persecution. He could also prove that several pricats had given out that such and euch bribes were offered as the price of conformity; and had been so far believed that people had come to the Protestant minister, offering to conform for 'a consideration,' though there was no foundation for any such notion except the priest's assertion; and that he could produce instances of a bonus having been offered to the converts to induce them to return to the Romish communion. When the author of this charge was entreated to specify any case that had come to his knowledge, he adduced one and only one such case of supposed bribery, which was one that had occurred above sixteen years before the famine began.

George Tyrrell, a pensioner of the Lancers, in his ninety-seventh year, has married, at Limerick, a woman of seventy. The happy couple had buried three partners a-piece.

The accession of Mr. Frederick Peel to the Russell Ministry is regarded with feelings of no slight satisfaction by the Roman Catholic party. The appointment is looked upon as one foreshadowing coming events; and Mr. Peel's acceptance of office under the Cabinet which carried the Ecclesiastical Titles Act is very naturally considered to be an assurance that that act will not be enforced with any great degree of severity.—Daily News.

THE NEW LAW OF EVIDENCE .- On Saturday, the new Law of Evidence Act came into force. In all courts in the united kingdom, with the exception of Scotland, plaintiffs and defendants are now competent and compellable witnesses. In the ensuing term the principle will be carried out, and the operation of the act anxiously watched. The words of the statute are very comprehensive:- On the trial of any issue joined, or of any matter or question, or any inquiry arising in any suit, action, or other proceeding in any court of justice, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence, the parties thereto, and the persons in whose behalf any such suit, action, or other proceeding, may be brought or defended, shall, except as hereinafter excepted, be competent and compellable to give evidence, either vira roce or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, on behalf of either or any of the parties to the said suit, action, or other proceeding " The exception is in criminal cases, and to proceedings instituted in consequence of adultery, and to any action for breach of promise of marriage. In all other actions assault, slander, &c., the parties can be examined, as well as in matters, relating to bill discounting. The act extend to the admission of documentary evidence. More than ordinary interest will be attached to the trials in the superior courts in next term, commencing on Monday.

COCK-AND-BULL STORY .- One of your correspondents, in a late reply, alludes to "a marvellous, or cockand-bull story." Query, as to the origin of this saying? From an early number of the Phonetic Journal, I made the following note: - Dr. Burgess, a Methodist preacher, who often indulged in pointed remarks, perceiving some young men attending his preaching, whose behaviour plainly shewed that amusement was their only object, turned his discourse, and addressed himself particularly to them as follows :- Young men. I know you was once a man, a cock, and a bull, who being intimate, agreed to travel together. They had not gone for on their journey when they found themselves on the brink of a river, which they had determined to cross, but could discover neither bridge nor ferry. After a consultation, it was agreed the cock should first make the attempt of crossing water, which he did without much difficulty; the bull afterwards plunged into the streem, and by mere strength waded through. The man, not being able to swim, was afraid to follow his companions; and while they were encouraging him from the other side to get over, he was observed to cut some osiers which grew by the water-side. Perhaps you imagine these were intended to form a vehicle for concock and bull, rather than the word of God."-Nota and Queries.

At the sittings in Banco of the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday morning, Sir Frederick Thesiger applied for a rule to show cause why a criminal infermation should not be issued against Messrs. Burns and Lambert, publishers, of No 17, Portman street for having published a pamphlet entitled " Lectures on Present Position of the Catholic Church in England, by John Henry Newman, a Priest of the Order of St. Pailip Neri. Lecture V. Logical Inconsistency of the Protestant View, London : Burns and Lambert, I', Portman-street if and in which strong and untrue aspersions were cast upon Dr. Achilli :-

Amongst other things the pamphlet stated that in 1841 his private affairs called Dr. Achilli to Rome. and while there he was taken up by the Inquisition. and was imprisoned for in moral conduct, and that afterwards he went to Ancona, and there acted in a manner centrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Rome, and that he advocated the principles of the Protestant religion. The pamphlet alleged that of hypocrites, but no Protestants. Every person in afterwards a hypocrite, and afterwards these and other

connexion with a child of 15 years of age, and with a immorality of his conduct.

go against the publishers in the first instance?

against the publishers.

· Lord Campbell inquired if Dr. Achilli denied the charges made against him.

Achilli had a servant who was the wife of a chorus enjoy the sport of shooting. singer, but he distinctly denied that he had any criminal connexion with her. With respect to the tailor's

wife, he also denied having had any connexion with her; and although the charge had been so made against him abroad, and a prosecution was threatened. it was never instituted. He distinctly denied in his affidivit all the charges brought against him.

The Lord Chief Justice - Take a rule nisi."

The Glasgow Courier says-" We regret to learn that Mr. Templeton, so long famous in Scottish as well as English song, has suffered a stroke of paralysis.

An American speculator offered 8,000 dollars for one nights's use of the Crystal Palace, with the intention of giving a concert.

PRINCE ALBERT'S NEW PROJECT.—It is rumoured, that after the brilliant success which has been attained by the exhibition, Prince Albert intends to apply his infinence to a subject on which, if he succeeds, he deserves something more than a statue. It is nothing less than the "regeneration of Ireland." The plan that is spoken of is the purchase of large extents of land, partly waste, but reclaimable; and the locating up in them persons professing various kinds of industry, invited from all the seats of industry in the world. -Liverpool Standard.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD CROMWELL DISBROWE G.C.H.-We regret to learn that accounts reached London on Saturday evening announcing the demise of this distinguished diplomatist. The melancholy event took place on the 29th ult., at the Hague, where Sir Elward was the accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great Britain. The deceased gentleman was son of Col. Disbrowe, the representative of an old Derbyshire family, by the daughter of the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He married in 1822 the daughter of the Hon. Robert Kennedy, and the grandaughter of the served in a turnip piece a rabbit, and, from its extraeleventh Earl of Cassillis. Sir Edward's life had been spent in the diplomatic service of his country. He has represented his sovereign at the Courts of Russia, Wurtemburg, Sweden and the Netherlands. His health had been for some months past declining. In 1831 the deceased received the honour of knighthood. He was a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Derby. where the family have been seated since 1400, having been previously settled in Northamptonshire. Maternally Sir Edward was descended from the family of Cromwell.

THE DANGER OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM .- No one knows exactly the state of a man's affairs except himself; therefore I do not presume to lay down a system for any one of you. Systems to be workable must be made to suit circumstances, and very likely there are not two families circumstanced precisely alike in the world. But I do know that no working man can live upon credit, and at the same time save anything. Credit is a marketable commodity, and in many cases one of a perilous nature to deal in, consequently it must be charged at a very high rate. Remember, if you do take it, you pay a considerable part of your wages for that which can neither lodge, feed nor clothe you. If this practice be continued through youth, manh sod, and middle-age, you will absolutely have cast away a sum of money which if it had been deposited in the Provincial Bank as you earned it, would have placed you in comfort during your declining years .-Now, I hope you will remember that credit must be paid for, and act accordingly; for you and I both very well know that many a time we have had quite enough to pay for our goods without paying for more. And let me whisper to you that by dealing in this way we have not only to pay for our own goods and credit, but a's) for the goods and credit of those who deal in the same place, and cannot, or will not, pay for themselves. Another evil is the inducement which credit holds out to the people to take articles which, however useful in themselves, might for the time have been very well dispensed with. This applies more particularly to credit in a grocer and victualler's shop, especially to shops of this description where spirits are sold. Of all sorts of credit this last named is the most dangerous, and often ends in a reference to the Sheriff .-Prize Essay.

TRIAL OF MR. HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE BE-FORE PRINCE ALBERT AT WINDSOR .- On Saturday some very interesting experiments took place with Mr. Hussey's American reaping machine, which seems destined to effect an important revolution in harvesting operations, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had kindly given Messrs. Dray and Co., the English patentees, permission to exhibit the powers of the implement in cutting some ferns and rushes in the Home Park. The weather was very favourable for the experiments, which were chiefly to consist in the cutting of fern. His Royal Highness for hang made a favourable report of the conduct of arrived at the spot about half-past twelve, and having the coemned. Night and day they were the heaviest given the signal to commence operations, Mr. Hussey irons, id when they received assistance from their took his position on the platform, rake in hand, for friendhey were only allowed to buy the necessaries the purpose of removing the ferns as they were cut, and the horses, led by a man in front, immediately started with the machine at a rapid speed, obliging for theme. For three months they remained deprived

being everything by turns, and always a most immo- order to keep up with it. Away it went, ruthlessly ral man. That in 1843 and 1844 in particular be had decapitating the tall and nodding ferns before it, and debuuched the wives and daughters of those who came I shaving them close to the ground. Mr. Hussey the to consult him on religious matters, and that his con-, while mounted on the box, and, diligently applying duct was in the grossest degree immoral and improper. his large rake with a motion resembling the pushing The libel complained of charged him with an immoral of a punt, removing the crop from the machine as it was cut, and delivering it in admirable order for the girl of 18 years of age-with a tailor's wife and a binder to gather and put up in sheaves. The team chorus singer's wife at Corfu. and that he had been was then stopped, in order to allow the box to be reprohibited from preaching, and was deprived of his moved for the purpose of showing the construction of professorship at Malta, in consequence of the gross the machinery to his Royal Highness. The inventor explained that the knives "clipped" the stalks with an "Lord Campbell - Does the affidavit state that ap- action similar to shears, which enabled the machine plication has been made to Dr. Newman to acknow- to do its work more effectually when the corn lay in lege the authorship, for if not it would not be right to an unfavourable position than could be attained by the "cutting" action of Mr. McCormick's reaper, the Sir Frederick Thesiger said the pamphlet ap- latter being liable to slip over the crop without doing peared to be a lecture of Dr. Newman's, and those who | any execution if the stalks were much more bent in a instructed him wrote to him a letter on the 24th of contrary direction. The machine was again set in October. That letter was written by Messrs. Lyons, motion, when his Royal Highness remarked that one Barnes, and Ellice, and intimated to him that an ap- of the knives had cut through an ant hill and removed plication was to be made on the subject to the Court of part of the turf. He asked the inventor what the con-Queen's Bench, and he was asked whether or not sequence would be if the knife had come in contact he (Dr. Neaman) was the author of the libel, but his with a flint? Mr. Hussey replied that it would be answer only went to say, that the matter being a legal; the fork which would in all probability first encounter one he would deal with it in that way, and send a the stone, and shield the knife, and that the action of message on the subject. The next letter was from the latter would still go on uninterrupted; but if by Mr. Lewin, the attorney of Dr. Newman, and he any accidenta knife should get damaged, it could easily merely stated that he had no instructions. Under be taken out in the field, and a sound one be put in these circumstances all they could do was to proceed; its place. His Royal Highness seemed to take a lively interest in the experiments, evidently regarding them with the eye of a practical farmer. The experiments having been concluded, his Royal Highness wished Sir F. Thesiger said he did. While at Corfu, Dr. Mr. Hussey and Mr. Dray good day, and rode off to

> In consequence of the delicate state of health of Professor Wilson the renowned Christopher North, he has been obliged to make arrangements for dispensing with the delivery of his lectures on moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh at the ensuing session. Principal Lee is to undertake the duty for the learned pro-

> The Sisters of Mercy at Plymouth are stated to have purchased a chapel recently erected for one Burgess, a 'Latter day Saint,' whose congregation have since deserted him, and intend using it as a schoolhouse. The structure is a large one.

A ludy, a convert from Romanism, was admitted to the communion of the English branch of the Church Catholic, last Sunday morning, at the parish church. Brighton Gazette.

Alexander Lee, the well-known popular ballad composer, died on Thursday morning. He was wellknown amongst our vocalists as one of the sweetest and best composer of the present day. He never recovered the shock of his wife's death, the late Mrs. Waylett, somemonths back, and we regret to announce that he died in the reverse of affluent circumstances -Globe.

Letitia Bowker, of Chapel-street, Bridgehouses, Sheffield, was on Friday last, brought before the magistrates for refusing to pay her watch rate. It appears that the lady in question had, at a recent municipal election, tendered her vote on the ground that she paid rates, which, of course, was refused, when she deel red that if she was not allowed to vote neither would she pay rates. On being summoned before the magistrates she repeated her determination, and they were coliged to issue a distress warrant.

Stor Extraordinary .- As Mr. Hives, of G tham was strolling over his grounds the other day, he obordinary motions in running, supposed that something was in pursuit. He waited for a few seconds, when he observed a weazel, and after that a fine stoat. Mr H. laving with him his single barrel gun, coolly watched the progress of the chase. The rabbit being drive by its deadly pursuers from the turnips on to a pice of grass land, was overtaken by the weazel, which was quickly joined by the stoat, when Mr. H., withhis unerring eye, levelled his piece, and fi rished their career by killing all three together at one shot! - Nttingham Journal.

Sain .- The concordat with the Pope has been recenty published at Madrid, having been f rsome time witheld from the public, and its arrogant tone is represented to have provoked an outburst of criticism, betoking that its complete execution will be full of difficity and danger. It declares that the Roman CatholicApostolic religion-

"Shill rule and dominate exclusively, as of yore, in the while kingdom of Spain, so that the calamities of the time shall cause no detriment to it, and all other faith be excluded; it gives those of the sacred office power t remove all difficulties and obstacles; it promises a ew division of dioceses, and in the wordswe true to uphold things restored to their primitive state,'- supp sed to hint at the restitution of the religiousorders; it ordains the sale of deteriorated Church roperty; and, in compliance with the prayers of our boved daughter the Catholic Queen of Spain, that we o have a care for the tranquility of her king. dom, which would be endangered if an attempt were mad to recover the property of the Church already dispsed of it decrees that completed purchases and preent holders of such property shall not be disturbd."

Irreference to the hint of restoring the regular orders espainly, the tone of the journal is so hostile and bitte as to imply that if the thing be attempted it may cause total sweeping away of all remaining Catholic instituons.

ITAY .- The Naples correspondent of the Daily News ves the following additional particulars of the state oPoerio and his companions since their arrival at Ischia, rom a gentleman who lately visted the prisona:-

"Afr Mr. Gladstone's interview with Poerio the latter gtleman, together with Pirorte, Bricco Captain Nisco, id Aricelli, were removed to the prison of Ischia, hich is reserved for the worst class of offenders. Wen they entered the prison they found themselves it damp vaulted room, round which is a galler v. Here grds were placed, provided with hand grenades. The priners were commanded to confess their asserted crimes hey were carefully searched, and their money taken im them. For many days they slept on the damp ones of the cell. Two of the guards. viz., Fabozand Andretta, were removed from the prison, of lifeom a sort of cook-shop, which the Government allows woman to keep within the prison, on payment the Prince and the rest of the spectators who were of sufient clothing and every necessary of life. Their

things by turns. The pair phlet charged him with ! following its movements to hurry at a smart pace in ! prison became postilential. The condition of the prisoners is now much improved, particularly of those who. like Poerio, are in the infirmary, but all still wear their

The same authority announces the death of the cel-

brated Jesuit, Don Placido. CEYLON. - A correspondent of the Guardian sends the following brief statement of ficts contained in a letter from a civilian, dated Ceylon. 12th Sept., fully corroborating all that our correspondent, " W. J. D writes of the "official recognition of idolatry in Cevlon": - " Just now there is a subject of great interest in Ceylon. It is the connection of the British Government with Budhism and Hindooism. You must know that on our obtaining the Kandyan provinces at R. Brownrigg, I think, and the Kandyan Chief, in places of worship of the Bulhoo religion were to be maintained and protected. Now, although this had been repeatedly made void by rebellions on the part of the Kandyans, yet up to 1847 it was observed in the very fullest sense of the engagement, and even beyond idolatry became more and more intolerable to the Government; so, without any breach of faith, Lord Torrington, in 1847, having assembled the chiefs and priests in solemn conference, restored the sacred relic. Budhoo's tooth, over which a British guard had been mounted, and with frew entirely from the connexion so unholy of a Christian Government and an iJolatrons in all their rights, but distinctly gave them to understand that no further payment of expenses of devil dances and other ceremonies, and no more appointments of chiefs and priests, would be made by the British Government, but that the conduct of their religion was in future to be given up entirely to the people themselves. This withdrawal of Government influence materially weakened the Budhist religion, and opened a wide gate to the spread of Christianity. For the British government ceased to build with one hand and pull down with the other, ceased, in fact, to expend one portion of the revenue in supporting our clergy, and another portion in supporting the very religion which it is the intention to destroy by the propagation of the Gospel. And now Sir George Auderson has again renewed the connexion between our government and Budhism, and has given out that he will appoint temple chiefs and priests! What will follow God only knows. We may once more have to witness Christians paying for ceremonies to propitiate demons .-Our main hope is that this unholy policy may be disapproved by the Home Government, as the present Colonial-office, having expressed its high approval of Lord Torrington's policy in 1847, can scarcely now approve a measure so conflicting. The Archdeacon of Colomba is making out a petition to the Crown which will be signed by the clergy, headed, I hope, by the Bishop, though this seems doubtful. I as assistant to a government agent at head quarters, cannot be called upon to recommend persons to be appointed conservators of idelatry by the British Government, but promotion may any day put me in the position of being peremptorily ordered to do so, and if such be the case I shall resign. M- says his answer to the requirement of recommending priests, will be that he is not a competent judge of the necessary qualifications of a Budhist pricat B-says, that as government agent, i c., priest maker, his duty is to select the man most opposed to Christianity, and from his intelligence most competent to resist it and support Budhism; as a Christian, to select a man for his stupidity or treachery to his own religion, best calculated to let Badhism decar, so that the two lines of conduct are incompatible. Both M. and B will resign rather than participate in this unholy policy of our Government. God forbid that the holy joy with which we are now celebrating the third jubilee of our venerable Society for grief by a Government professedly Christian countenancing demon-worship! In Christian charity, let us hope all things even of a Parliament, whose maxim has too often been 'the end justifies the means,' or let us, at least, hope that there is a large majority who will not help to 'bow the knee to Bual.' "

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Fr. Cu.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sin,-You are doubtless aware that the new assessment law is a little inquisitorial, and asks some secrets that all do not like to tell. I was recently favored with a sight of the roll for the village in which I reside; and curiosity led me to ascertain the working of voluntaryism. Two preachers are maintained here upon the system, and the returns showed that the Methodist preacher had an income of £25 ! and the Free Kirk preacher £65. The latter receives £5 as superintendent of education, so deducting this his income is £63! That is about the same as one of my labourers earns. While the former has to maintain a wife, and keep his horse on the sum of £23!!

Now, Sir, I thought it worth while to communicate these facts, because it places the voluntaries on the horns of a dilemma; that either they cannot afford to pay (in a thriving village, much less in the back woods), their preachers so much as a common laborer earns; or, that their preachers have given in inaccurate returns. They may take which they please.

ALEX. MATHESON. Smith's Falls, Dec. 1, 1851.

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. SIR,-At a Missionary Meeting held in the Scotch Church, in this village, last week, one of the ministers who spoke on the occasion, a Mr. Smith, who is stationed in Darlington, as I am informed, said in his rantings about other denominations that "at the Cathedral in Toronto, no one was allowed to sit in the body of the Church unless they put in silver when the collection was taken up, and that men were stationed at the doors to prevent any entering except to the gallery, who had not silver to give.'

As this famous Mr. Smith made himself quite conpicuous on that occasion, he may have left with the impression that he had convinced his hearers of the truth of all he stated, but I can assure him the reverse is the case, and but few, if any, will set him down, as one of the best of the large Smith family.

Yours.

O. P. Q.

Colonial.

A VIOLENT GALE from the south-east passed over this district last evening. Since Thursday night a light wind was blowing from the east, and a quantity of snow fell with it yesterday, but as the evening advanced the wind increased almost to a hurricane, and did not subside tril a late hour. We have not yet been able to ascertain all the disastrous effects of the storm. In exposed places along the river, numerous small craft were sunk or totally destroyed. In the Cul de-Sac, a large sloop, laden with wheat, was sunk, and a bateau laden with wood was broken up. Several chimney-tops were carried away the convention entered into between the Governor, Sir | in the city. The steamers from Montreal, due yesterday morning, which were detained by the thick wea-1815, it was stipulated that the rites, ministers, and ther and afterwards tossed about by the gale, only arrived in port this morning. When the Quebec got to Bay Ste. Croix, yesterday morning, the storm became so bad that the pilots could not see where they were going, and had to cast anchor, but the gale was so violent that the stocks of both her anchors, and the arm it, for we looked after the building and revenue of the of one, were soon broken, rendering them useless. temples. Gradually, however, this connexion with Captain Rudolf then ran for Cap Ronge, although he could not see land on either side of the river. He, however, providentially made one of the piers off Cap Rouge Cove, to which he made fast after a great deal of difficulty. It is a fortunate thing that Captain Rudolf is an experienced seamon, otherwise we might have had to deplore the loss of the boat, and probably all on board. The brigantine Virginic, Boucher, Master, religion. He very properly engaged to protect them from St. Johns (Newfoundland) viva Gaspe, lost ber keel on Point St. Laurent, last night, then came to, at St. Patrick's Hole, letting go both her anchors, which she parted with almost immediately, and had to run up and drive ashore at Beauport, where she now lies high and dry. We learn from Capt. Houghton of the steamer Lady Elgin, that whilst he was lying to alongside the Quebco at Batiscan, a schooner driving before the wind, ran in between them and carried away the hawsers of the Lady Elgin and sent her ashore. Her rudthe first time since we gained the Kandyan provinces | der was also unshipped by the collision, and a part of the cabin slightly injured. The Captain however, by great exertions was enabled to reship the rudder, and proceed on his trip. Captain Houghton who tells us that the gale was the most violent he has experienced during the past ten years, also states that the schooner above mentioned, immediately drifted ashore, and would no doubt before this have gone to pieces. There are rumours of numerous accidents having occurred to the Shipping below, particulars of which have not yet reached us Quebec Mercury.

> GROSE ISLE SATISTICS.—We find in the Ecclesiastical Gazette the Journal of the Missionary of the Church of England appointed to the Quarantine Station, during the season just terminated. The following extract will be read with interest. The number of deaths during the season has been 37,-16 adults and 21 children. The chief disease among the adults was ship fever, among the children measels and small pox. The total number of Protestants admitted to the hospital has been as follows: 75 male adults, 97 female do., and 133 children-total, 304. Up to Oct. 4th, only 282 Roman Catholics had been admitted. In this respect, the year is, I suppose, without a parallel. The preponderance of Protestants is accounted for by the larger influx of English and Scotch Emigrants, occasioned by the distress among the farming population at home. — Quebec Mercury.

> QUEBEO BRIDGE .- Mr. Serrell the engineer who planned the celebrated suspension bridge over the Niagara, is now in town making a survey, for the City Council, with a view of ascertaining a proper site for the proposed suspension bridge in front of Quebec .- Morning Chronicle.

A VALUABLE EXPORT.—The total quantity of Dried Codfish exported from the port of St. John's N. F. from 1st of Juny. 1851 to the 16th Sept. of the Propagation of the Gospel be so so in turned into the same year amounted to 309,991 quintals—the value of which was probably over £200,000. This of course is entirely independent of the immense quantities of skins.kc.wh in the export trade of St. John's.

A despatch from Halifax, states that Mr. Howe's Railway Bill has passed the House of Assembly—Yeas 34: Nays 14. The great Trunk Railway will therefore be undertaken in Nova Scotia, as a Government work, in conjunction with Canada and New Brunswick.

George Brown.—This Gentleman is progressing in his canvass; but from all we hear, there is no chance of his success. Mr. Larwill will have an overwhelming majority, news pour in from all quarters to the same effect; indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, an OLD RESIDENT, a working man, with eight or ten years experience in the Municipal Council, acquainted with every locality in the County, and knowing our every want. Moderate in his political views. he has a large number of temperate Reformers supporting him. Mr. Brown's views upon Negroe emigration will do quite enough to keep him out. Why does not the gentleman touch upon this question in his address. We hope the electors will stick him to it.-We have not yet found out where Mr. Rankin is on this subject, but we suppose it does not matter much as he has neither hope nor expectation. All that is necessary for the Conservatives to do, is to go to the polls, a glorious trumph awaits them, do not forget that every vote counts one. Be not governed or influenced by having a majority against you in any one township, it is the whole number of votes which tells the story, the minority in a Township may belong to the majority in the two Counties; again we say, be active and industrious, commence polling as early as possible, never had the party so fine an opportunity of succeeding, they are determined and united North and South. Kent's member shall be a resident. Hurrah for the working man, defeat to our opponents .- Western Planet.

FATAL Accident.—Last week as Mr. Dillan, his wife and Mr. Thomas Ryan were returning home in a wagon, the night was dark, and when within a short distance of their destination the wagon upset in a ditch on the road side, falling heavily upon Mr. Ryan and burying him in the mud where he expired before assistance could be rendered. Mr. Ryan leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss .- Western

An important question will now present itself to the reflecting mind. Are the Reform Candidates who are now presenting themselves for the suffrages of the people, sincere in their pretensions; are they deceiving themselves, or are they endeavoring to deceive their constituents. When they allow such paragraphs to appear as follows:-"Mr. Freeman goes

Colborne. 21st Nov., 1851.

the proceeds for the benefit of the country in any manner which the well expressed wishes of the people may desire." Die not Mr. Freeman, and every other candidate holding sundar views, well know that the Reserves are beyond his control and influence I Do they not also know that their own leaders have over and over again publicly declared at to be the case ! Then wherefore bring such a question up; it lacks honesty on its face, and shows a desire to make fools, of men wishing to act an honorable part, but are being deceived by those who would be rulers and Judges it they could.

The Hon. W. B. Robinson arrived in Barrie on Wednesday evening. We suppose he intends to remain natil after the election, which will be, in his case, a matter of form, as there will be no opposition. to his re-election .- B .rric Magnet.

The Winter appears to have set in; every day during the last week there has been a greater or less fall of snow. We have now six mehes, and sleighing is good. We are informed that in Nottawagasa snow lies at the least two feet deep .- Barrie Magnet.

A Patriotic Example.--We are informed on good authority, that T. C. Street, Esq., of that each has done for the other all that can be done for Niagara Falls, President of the Agricultural Association ; of Upper Canada, gave an order before he left England to the Colonial Agent for Canada at the World's Exhibition, to purchase whatever he might think would be useful to the Association, at his (Mr. Street's) expense. This is indeed a noble act of liberality on the part of the worthy President, and we are sure that the Association, and the public generally, will not fail to appre-

Acrs of Violence.—We regret to have to amounce the commencement of acts of violence,-After the nomination, two Canadian gentlemen were beaten by persons supposed tools of the ministerial candi-These gentlemen are named Aime Dorion and Quevillon, both friends of Mr. Papineau. Yesterday, it is notorious that a great deal more liquor must have been drank to their healths than was required by any bodily weakness on the part of those who imbibed .- Montreal Herald, 27th Nov.

REFORM CONSISTENCY.—Mr. Strange, one of the three Auctioneers, who are now in the field, as candidates on the radical ticket, put out an address on Saturday night, condemning Sectarian Schools, then drew it in again, and put out a second address without the obnoxious clause on Monday morning.—Patriot.

Some hot-headed individuals who distinguished themselves in this city not long since as Anti-Clergy Reserve agitators, tried the same game in Vaughan last week, and we rejoice to hear that the attempt was a complete failure. The meeting (which was called by requisition according to law) was in the first place exceedingly small, and in the next, was so indisposed to witness a display of the kind, that the first of the agitators who attempted to speak was summarily put down, and all subsequent attempts to obtain a hearing were finitless. It is gratifying that the stundy yeomen of the townships have at length determined to set their faces against this manufacture of political capital by elerical gentlemen, under pretext of a desire for the purity of religion.—Patriot.

TORONTO CITY ELECTION.—The following is a list of the polling places and Returning Officers of each Ward :- St. Lawrence Ward, City Hall, R. G. Dalton. St. Patrick's Ward, Patrick's Market, W. B. Watson. St. George's Ward, Albany Buildings, J. Bell. St. David's Ward, School House, Berkley-street, G. Brooke. St. Andrew's Ward, Firemen's Hall; A. G. McClean. St. James's, Ward, Court.

The Cobourg Star suggests to every elector a fair test by which to measure the value of the "blessing" of a "liberal" government; - "Take , who are freeholders in that county, should not negyour receipis for taxes for 1847 when the Conserva- | lect to tender him their suffrages. tives were in power, and the receipts for 1851, and strike a balance, when you will find that Your taxes. have doubled if not brebled under four years of reform roreinment.

We have this day the painful duty to record another accidental death. The deceased in this Filday last the deceased was in the net of holding a horse at his father's door, when the animal kicked him, from the effects of which he died on the following day.

Accident at St. James's Cathedral. -On Friday, while the workmen at the new Cachedial were holding up a large stone to its destined position on the wall, the iron hook which fastened the stone gave way, just as Mr. John Harkness, stone-cutter, was guiding it to its place, and it fell to the scaffold below, carrying bir, ifarkness with it, a distance of 12 feet, by which means his leg was broken below the knee, and his body otherwise boused. The man who fell from a scatfold of the same building two days ago, a distance of 60 feet, and so miraculously escaped with his life, is doing well. - Globe.

FIRE IN PARIS.—We regret to state that on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the store of Mr. T. M. Daly, in the Lower Village of Paris. When the flames were discovered, they had so far gained head, that it was with some difficulty the clerks could make their escape with their lives, consequently none of the valuable stock on the premises could be saved. Meanting the flames had uttorly consumed the premises in which they originated. and all their contents, together with the office of the Great Western Railroad Company, and all their books and papers; but all the surrounding buildings were saved, although considerably searched. The loss to Mr. Daly will be very severe, he being only insured for £300, while the stock exceeded in value twice that sum. The budding was the property of Mr. Henry Capron, and we believe was insured -- Galt Reporter.

FREE TRADE WOTH THE UNITED STATES. -In a late number of the Boston Journ d we have the following :--

"Rectonoctry with Casana S nee we spoke upon this subject a test weeks say as we have ment of a new project where has non-started by one or to leading men of Charles, and otherwise of great synthand still great readers we observedly more or views on On Paday, the 3 d of October last, Mr. Depn It is that Canada still place the same for any south a answered on meaning may with Mr. Bend and place-

for the secularization of the Reserves, and appropriating I former article will also lie against this arrangement, but we think they are outweighed by the manifest benefits of a union of the Noth American States for mutual protection. The raw productions of Canadaher wheat and her humber, would enter into our markets in competition with the same articles produced by us; but on the other hand, the greatly increased demind for our manufactures to supply the Canadian consumption. would increase the consumption of those raw materials. in our manufacturing States to an extent fully equal to the additional supply, "Whether the Canadian Parfiament is bild chough, and patriotic enough to adopt such a net me, remains to be seen. It so, we do not apprehend if a any difficulty will arise on our side .--Free traders cannot object to it, for it is free trade.-Protection: to cannot object to it, for it will carry out their practiple upon a broader scale. And in a national point of view it will serve the all important purpose of strengthening the feelings of amity and good will between the two countries. It will in the end unite North America in a league offersive and defensive-in peace and in war-against the world, for the union of interest will be perfect, and the mere fact that we have under different governments wholly independent of each other in all other respects, will never lead to discord while we both feel that we have but one interest, and the commongood of both."

No proposition like the above has, we believe, been made by any one in Canada, It amounts, indeed, practically to Amexation. The report has arisen from Mr. Isane Buchanan having expresed his opinion to the effect that it is the height of humbug and absurdity to expect Free Trade with the United States, seeing this could never be submitted to by Brother Jonathan unless precisely the same exstants duties were levied at the sea. ports of both countries .- Colonist.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that Spectetor's communications reached us too late for insertion this week. The first of his letters shall appear in our next.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1851.

THE ELECTIONS.

The second secon

Before our next issue we shall be in a condition to record the results of several of our Parliamentary election contests. From all that we can gather, the prospects of the Conservative party are as cheering as the most sanguine friends of religion and social order could desire. Unanimity in the Constitutional ranks, is all that is necessary to secure a victory, which, with the blessing of God, may go far to avert the storm of democratic infidelity which threatens to convolse and devastate our province.

An impression, we find, generally prevails, that parties possessing freeholds in Upper Canada are disqualified from voting if they be not resident thereon. This is altogether a misapprehension. It is true that the Hincks-Baldwin administration did all in their power to disfranchise the out-noters of Upper Canada, but the discreditable attempt was put down by the late House of Assembly.

Conservative out-voters, we trust, will not fail to act upon their privileges, and record their votes in the districts where they may possess the legal qualification. The poll for Halton commences to-day, and the Toronto friends of Dr. Hamilton,

PLACING THE EPISCOPATE IN COMMISSION.

We have perused with attention and impartiality ! crimping ! the Pastoral Letter recently addressed by the Lord instance was a lad named Healty, whose parents reside I lishop of Montreal to the Clergy of his Dio- disengenuous and underhand proceeding. We glote on Adelaide-street, near the General Hospital. On cese. It is a judicious and temperate statement again from the Pastoral: of facts, and cannot fail to carry conviction to every unbiased and properly constituted mind.

The question which the Pastoral discusses lies within a very narrow compass. His Lordship says:

You are perhaps aware that the Newtoundland School Society ' has in past years given assistance towaids the payment of Schoolmasters in this diocese .-Before, however, I had had time to visit these schools. or uple myself sequainted with any details respecting them, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, from Newtoundland, called on me in Amil last, having been introduced by Mr. Bon &, and informed me that the Newfoundland School See & ty' had ceased to exist, having been merged in a new Society existing in London, to be called henceforth the Colonial Church and School Society.' He placed in my hands a small printed document, and asked for my sanction and support as Bishop of this Diocese. was shown no 'Rules' of the new Society; but I could not but feel that a new principle was being introduced into their operations here; and as I belonged to a Colonial Church Society (the Society for the P. opagation of the Gospel) already actively at work amongst us. I teared that there might be division and strite, caused by the introduction of a separate agency in the very same field; and I could not see my way clear, so as to allow me to accede to his proposal.'

Mr. Dann was not to be discouraged by such a trilling obstacle as Episcopal disapprobation. He left his Lardship " with the purpose of preceeding to England; but he first made a risitation tour through a great part of the Diocese, in order that he might be able to make his report to the Committee of his new S ciety in London!"

Armai with instructions from the Lay Prelates, whose agent he professes to be. Mr. Darn makes his rappositance in Martical. The Bishop con-

" On Paday, the 3 d of October last, Mr. Depu European productives to a well-to a client the course to a sent and Acourt Report of the Colonel Church tons of Canada and the United Sales Sales by the room and Second Society for 18 shortly hands informed me the ports of each. In other words, to make a problem that he was east eturned from England, and had called tive league between the two governments against the to let me know what had been decided upon for this cheap labour and the surplus productions of Europe. Dinese, viz. : -that seven Schoolmasters, of a mis-Suns of the objections made against reciprocity in our scounty spirit, were at once to be sent out here; that MI-SION.

one of them (who has since arrived) was to be stationed in this city, to assist Mr. Bond, the Society's agent here, to act as a Scripture Reader, and have the care of the H spital I could not but feel considerable surprise and deep distress at such an announcement. I foresaw at once that much difficulty and trouble for the Church must ensue: although I was not then aware (not the slightest communication having been ever made to me on the subject) that Mr. Dunn had also settled every thing for the transfer of the mission of Sabrevois to the care of 'the Colonial Church and School Society:' having entered into arrangements about it in June last, and reported to the Committee in London. In the course of conversation Mr. Dunn assured me that it was wished, that every thing should be placed under my superintendence. I replied by reference to their own printed Rules:

"I The Society shall be designated the Colonial Church and School Society: the object of which shall be to send Clergymen Colechists, and Schoolmusters to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to British residents seconded by Mr. Burgess. in other parts of the world."

44-3. The selection, appointments, removal and field of labour of all the agents, together with the amounts of their respective salaries, shall rest entirely with the Committee of the Society. The Clergymen employed by the Society shall be subjected to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their Diocesans. The Schools shall be open at all times to the visits of the Diocesan, and the parochial and missionary clergy in their respective districts."
44. No books shall be used in the

Society's Schools except with the approval of the Committee."

"I could well understand that, as long as I did the work of the Committee in London, and they received favourable reports of me from their superintendent, that all would go on smoothly; but if we ever came to any difference of opinion, and I wished them to do my work, they would fall back on Rule 3. and control the Bishop in his own Diocese. Mr. Dunn said, he felt confident that such a case was very unlikely to occur, and he was sure that the gentlemen acting for the Society here would always be desirous to consult me and my wishes."

Most naturally did the Bishop ask in reply:

" If no such case is contemplated as likely to occur why insert such a rule at all ?—I supposed it was there for some purpose; what was its meaning? I had no intention of placing the Episcopate in commission, and handing its duties over to any society whatever. That I should be most happy to be relieved from much of my present individual responsibility; but that it must be, not by handing over my duties to a private Committee in London, but by acting with the Church Synodically here. And therefore I must entirely decline having any thing to do with his Society's operations."

This was plain speaking, one would naturally suppose. Did the parties addressed govern themselves accordingly? We shall see.

On the day succeeding the conversation above quoted, Messrs. Dunn and Bond had ar interview with the Rev. Mr. Gaven, to settle finally about the Mission at Sabrevois. The first quescion of that gentleman most properly was-" has this alteration the sanction of the Bishop?" "I do not know," says His Lordship " the exact words of the reply but by their own admission they gave him encouragement to proceed." That this encouragement was tantamount to an answer in the affirmative, is demonstrated by what ensued. On the next day being Sunday, Mr. Gaven, believing that he was acting with his Diocesan's knowledge and approval announced to his congregation that he was herceforth to be transferred to the eare of the "Colmial Church and School Society," and placed as a Missionary on their list!!

We know not how this conduct would be defied in the language of Clergymen. Our ship owing friends, we presume, would characterise it as

What follows is precisely on a par with this dost

" On Friday, the 10th October, a meeting washeld in St. George's School-room, for the purpose of foling an Auxiliary Association of the Colonial Churc and School Society for the District of Montreal! Certain of the Clergy and Laity were invited to attend and asked to take part in the proceedings; and the Blergy were pressed to join in the matter, because the society had the sanction of the names of certain of the English and Colonial Episcopate. I could not but sk Mr. Bond afterwards, whether, since I heard that h had on such grounds appealed to the Clergy of this Diocese, he had also informed them that he knew that teir own Bishop had decidedly objected to the Society operation's here ? He admitted that he had not dongo!!"

The amiable Prelate adds-" this cas hardly fair to them or to me." Our wonder is that he could so far command himself as to refain fom employing immeasurably atronger expletives wen alluding to the conduct of his tortuous Presbytr.

Thus briefly does the Bishop sum up his olections to the association patronised by Meers. Duen and Bend.

" 1st-I object to the Rules of the Society, asteing in opposition to the principles of the Church.

2nd I object to the conduct of the agents-b the manner in which the Society's operations hav been introduced and conducted.

amongst us, when we were united; and thereif producing weakness instead of strength."

he has adopted, he was in peracively boundo to

TORONTO PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

On Monday the nomination of Candidates took place in front of the Court House, on a platform crected for the occasion. The proceedings, which commenced at noon, continued till about five o'clock, p. m., and on the whole were conducted in an orderly manner. The following candidates were proposed:-

Mr. H. Sherwood; proposed by Mr. J. Duggan. seconded by Mr. J. Harrington.

Mr. W. H. Boulton, proposed by Mr. W. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. T. Armstrong.

Mr. G. P. Ridout; proposed by Mr. G. Dennison, sen., seconded by Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. T. J. O'Neill; proposed by Mr. McIntosh,

Mr. James M. Strange; proposed by Dr. Hayes, seconded by Mr. Whittemore.

Mr. Samuel Thompson; proposed by Mr. E. G. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Rowsell.

Mr. F. C. Capreol; proposed by Mr. D. Mait-

land, seconded by J. Gibson. After the various parties interested had addressed the assemblege, a show of hands was taken, which the returning officer (Mr. Sheriff Jarvis) declared to be in favour of Mesers. Sherwood and Bolton. A poll being demanded on the part of the other candidates, the Returning Officer announced that it would commence on Tuesday first. It is a misfortune that so many candidates have offered on

COUNTY OF OXFORD-CLOSE OF THE POLL FIRST DAY.

the Conservative side, but we hope that, before the

polling day, matters will be so arranged as to pre-

vent the necessity for dividing the party.

Vansittart -800 Hincks -Majority for Vansittart 160

WHO SHALL BE ELECTED?

"It cannot be doubted but there is as great a desire of glory in a ring of wrestlers or cudgel players, as in any more refined competition for superiority." llughes.

It cannot be denied that the Conservative electors throughout the country have at present a very difficult as well as responsible duty to perform. The difficulties attending the discharge of this duty have been, we regret to find, in many instances multiplied by an indiscreet want of unanimity among the leading men of the party. In many constituencies the interest has been divided, in the proposition of two or more candidates professing the same views and principles; and a very unbecoming display of rival partizanship has been made, where all ought to be united in a common desire to stem the torrent of irreligious and demoralizing Socialism, now seeking to inundate the Province. We do not propose to enter into a discussion of the merits or claims of the respective parties who have been either put forward by friends, or who have voluntarily raised the standard of dissension within our ranks, but we earneatly invite the serious consideration of the electors generally for the threatening aspect of the political horizon. No one, however biassed he may be by personal predilection, or whatever his obligations to an individual are, will deny the fact that the men whom it is attempted to foist upon the country as a Government, are not those he would select were the construction of the Cabinet left to his choice. Why then strengthen the position of our foes by affording their political friends the opportunity of creeping into Parliament through the weakening influence of our disunion?

This is truly now a struggle of men-principles would seem to be in abeyance. It is doubtless & wise precaution to take, in order to secure efficient egistation, that our representatives should possess talent, wealth, influence and information, but where the vital welfare of a Christian community is at stake, something more is required, nay is essentially necessary, and all are culpable, who overlook this great qualification—a strict adherence to the constitutional principles which have always guided us in both Church and State polity. The ALTAR and the THRONE—these are the great rallying points of all true Conservatives, and their very integrity is now threatened.

We repudiate the novel method adopted, of choice by "convention; "t savours too strongly of the leaven of Republicaniem for us. Let every man, however, make up his mind as to the Candidate he thinks will most nearly meet the requirements for membership, and freely and frankly " 3rd-1 object to the introduction of the Societinto express his opinion when canvassed for his vote; this Diocese, as being calculated to create dunion. By this means—the old and we think the only patural way - contending parties will soon discover by a comparison of their pledges with the total On the whole, the Lord Bishop of Montre was number of electors in the respective constituencies, not nearly jest field in following the course hich what their ultimate chance of success may be, and those who after this discovery persist in maintaindo. A nere audicious attempt to encrenclippon ing a factious opposition, deserve the oblequy of the legitimate for cities of the Episcopate every bonest elector. Fre it be too late then, we fell under our notice. Had it been submitt to, warn our friends to avoid the dangers which will the succenting Prelate would have preved july assuredly follow this value orious contest for perless to his ordination vows, and hot himself the sonal supremacy. Sacrifice every miner wish and degradation of the mitre with which he wain- desire to the one great hope of saving our country vested. To borrow his own significant word us from the anarchy which threatens it. The public WOULD HAVE PLACED THE EPIECEPATE IN Me character and history of those who seek for election is well known: if among these there is no one

win has gained your confidence for political integrity and consonant opinions, then it will be better some earnest for his public honesty.

day may be designated, is but the lust of goldunsatisfying passion for power-a restless and deterity curse your age for an heritage of infidelity.

STATISTICS OF OUR DIOCESE.

It cannot be denied that notwithstanding all that has been published, during late years, relating to Upper Canada, much ignorance and misconception as regards our actual resources and condition prevails. At the present day it is quite common in Great Britain to hear parties, possessing a respectable amount of general information make inquiries regarding our Province of such a ridiculous nature, as plainly to demonstrate that their conceptions of the Colony are of the crudest and most superficial

We do not seek to deny that the Gazetteers compiled with so much assiduity and judgment by Mr. W. II. Smith, have to some extent supplied the hiatus referred to. Much, however, remains individual, great as his diligence may be, are obviously insufficient for a thorough performance of

Scottish Bironet, being desirous that the statistics post-office. of his country should be properly obtained, adopted the course of applying to the parochial clergy to all him in his views. With hardly an exception his requisitions were cheerfully responded to .-Each incumbent supplied an account of the parish to which he was attached, and the result was the production of a book of reference, invaluable for . its accuracy, and varied details.

It has been suggested that a similar process might advantageously be followed, so far as our extensive Diocese is concerned. No parties, generally speaking, can be presumed to be better acquainted, with the moral and physical features of the country than our Rectors and Missionaries; and we need scarcely add that so far as the ability to convey information, is concerned, they stand, at least upon a level, with the best educated and most intelligent of the community.

In compliance with the suggestions of many friends, who have taken an interest in this matter, it is our intention to devote periodically, a certain portion of our sheet to a series of statistical accounts of the Missions in the Diocese of Toronto. Eurnes ly do we trust that our cherical brethren will enter heartily into the undertaking, for upon their co-operation and friendly exertions, its succoss altogether depends.

The following is a synopsis of the subjects, which it would be desirable to include in each account or memoir : --

Extent, geographical position and population of the Rectory or Mission.

Number of Churches, their styles, dimensions, cost, and date of erection.

Average attendance at public worship, number of communicants, sunday-school pupils, and other parochial items of intelligence.

The leading forms of dissent.

General appearance, and peculiarities of the

Its capabilities in an agricultural mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical point of view. General character of the society.

Historical notices relating to the district. Ancedotes of general interest, illustrations of manners, &c., and biographies of the first clerical labourers and pioneers.

This table, doubtless, might in many instances be greatly extended. We give it, not as determining the bounds to be preserved by any writer, but merely as suggestive of the general course which it would be advisable to follow.

It is proposed that the series should commence with the Home District, and we hope that the Acveral incumbents will, at their earliest convenience, furnish us with their respective accounts. When the entire Diocese has been gone over, the various papers will be published in a separate form, and the result, unquestionably, will be a work of great interest, and extensive utility.

We need not dwell upon the obvious advantages of such a compilation. By its agency the struggles and progress of the Canadian Church will obtain a publicity difficult to be secured in any other way: the comparatively little known resources of the province made patent to inquiring capitalists; Barerials garned up for the future historian; and the emigrant be provided with a trust-worthy gaile, to direct him to the locality where his knowledge and capabilities could be turned to the

west profitable account. The scheme, we are authorized to state, meets with the approbation of his Lordship the Bishep of the Diocese.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

We have watched with no small interest the to give your suffrage to him whose private character progress of this association, and have been gratified can esteem—whose private virtues will be to notice the marked improvement displayed by its members, and the sound judgment exhibited in the Communism, Socialism or Schism, under which- selection of pieces for performance. Such a society ever title the principles of the progressives of the was much wanted in Toronto, and there is every reason to hope that through its instrumentality the worship of Mammon: an ante-Christian and a correct musical taste will be created and fostered amongst us. The first Annual Concert of moralizing desire for change—a rank and morbid the body, takes place in the St. Lawrence Hall, on growth of unbelief. It is now your office, and it or about the 30th inst., and from what we have ought to be your pride, electors of Canada, to learned, will present many prominent features of plack it out of the commonwealth. Let not pos- attraction. We trust that the public will, on this occasion, mark emphatically their appreciation of the exertions which the society have made to furnish them with the most delightful and classical of recreations. The terms of admission are £1 for performing members, and £1 5s. for non-performing members. For these respective amounts the latter are entitled to tickets of admission for themselves and two ladies to each of the open meetings, and to the Annual Concert, whilst the former have, in addition to these privileges, the advantage of joining in the weekly practice. We understand that those who become members before the ensuing Concert, can avail themsves of these privileges for it as well as for open meetings and Concert of the

Application relative to admission may be made to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul; the Vice-President, Ilon. Mr. Justice Draper; the Secretary to be accomplished, and the exertions of a solitary and Treasurer, Mr. G. B. Wylic, or any of the directors or members of the society.

The Rev. S. Givins requests that all letters and Many years ago, Sir John Sinclair, a patriotic papers for him may be addressed to the Credit

United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-RECIPROCITY. New York, Dec. 2.

The President, in his Message, which is published to-day, (a very lengthy document.) says -" Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocity trade between the United States and Canada, and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation.-Documents are laid before you, showing the terms which the British Government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made."

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society.

The Clergy of the Gore and Wellington Districts are hereby notified, that, in accordance with a Resolution of the Managing Committee, Parochial Meetings of the Church Society for the current year, will be held as

iollows :	S4L	Tana	1020	Name 1 7 - 44
monuay,	Ot II	January,	1802	, Norval, 7 p. m.
Tuesday,	6th	44	44	Hornby, 11 A. M.
44	44	64	64	Oakville, 7 p. m.
Wednesday	7th	44	**	Palerino, 11 A. M.
"	44	44	46	Wellington Sq. 7 P.M.
Thursday,	8th	46	**	Ancaster, 11 A. M.
44	. "	66	"	Dundas, 7 P. M.
Friday,	9th	46	44	Brantford, 11 A. M.
4.	44	44	64	Paris, 7 P. M.
Tuesday,	13th	44	**	Binbrook, 1 P. M.
"	44	44	"	Saltfleet, 7 P. M
Wednesday	v. 140	h "	46	Upper Cayuga, 7 P.M.
41	" "	44	66	Tuscarora, 11 A. M.
Tuesday,	3rd	February	- 44	Elora, 11 A. M.
"	46	"	"	Guelph, 7 P. M.
Wednesday	y 4th	**	"	Galt 11 A. M.
	eetinį		on, 1	Wednesday, 18th Feb-

Resolved-" That the Clergy of the United Districts be particularly requested to send in their Parochial Reports to the Secretary, at least ten days previous to the day appointed for the Annual Meeting of the District Association in Hamilton, with a list of the subacribers alphabetically arranged for publication, as much inconvenience has hitherto been experienced from the lateness of the period at which the Reports have been received.

J. GAMBI.E GEDDES, Secretary.

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New Advertisements.

WANTED,

Comey Gram our School at Negara, for one year salary Enter Satisfactory Test more the will be required before examnation. Application to be made to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Sizzard, on or before the 18th day of December, at Ten o'clock, A.M.

THOMAS CREEN, Chairm in. Niagara, November 18th, 1851.

Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE will be OPENED on publicly matriculated.

The Provost and Professors will attend at the Office of Trinity ollege, Albany Chambers, King Street West, for the purpose of examining Candidates, on every Tuesday and Thursday between the date of this notice and the day of opening, at Eleven o'clock, A.M.

Candidates for admission must have entered on their sixteenth year. They must produce testimonials of good conduct.

They will be examined in Scripture History, and one of the four Gospels in Greek; in some Latin and Greek Classical author, with particular attention to gramatical accuracy; it Arithmetic, and Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations; and in the first two Books of Euclid.

All further information as to Residence, Terms &c., will be given by the Provost and Professors, at the time of Examination. It is intended that the total College expenses for Resident Students shall not exceed £30 corrency for the Academical year. For Non-resident, £12 10a. currency for tuition, with a trifling

charge for servauts, fuel, &e., &c.

THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary. TRINITY COLLEGE OFFICE, Albany Chambers, Toronto, 27th Nov., 1851.

LANDS

TO BE LEASED

ON FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS, and, if desired, for long terms :-COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Roxborough Lot No. 10, Con. 6 200 acres.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.
Plantagenet North half of Lot 18, Con. 7 100 acres Lot 21, " 8 200 "
COUNTY OF CARLETON.
Mariborough East half of Lot 18, Con. 6, 100 acres 1.ot 13, " 5, 200 "
Goulbourn North part of Lot 9, " 12, 100 "
COUNTY OF LANARK.
Bathurst North-east half of Lot 14, Con 11, 100 acres. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.
PittsburghNorth part of Lots 22 & 23, Con. 1, 287 acres.
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Hungerford Lot 33, Con. 8, 200 acres. COTNTY OF DURHAM.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH. Dummer Lot 28, Con. 2...... 200 acres COUNTY OF VICTORIA. Rama..... North half of Lot 18, Con. 3,..... 100 acres Broken Lot 3, Lot 4, 130 Bexley 200 100 Fenelon West half 4, " 10,.. Lot 8, " Lot 2, " Mariposa..... Belmont 200 * 200 Verulam 25, " 26, " 27, " 200 COUNTY OF SIMCOR.

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" South half of Lot 7, " 15,	100	. **
Tny Bast half of Lot 8, " 10,	100	••
Lot 17, ', 3,	200	••
10, 11 3,	200	** `
" Broken Lots 17& 18, " 6,	103	#4
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" South half of Lot 2, " 14,		*
" South half of Lot 1, " 12	100	•
" South half of Lot 2, " 12		. 66
Innistit South half of Lot 25, "		**
" South half of Lot 26, " 8,		••
COUNTY OF YORK.		
North Gwillimbury Lot 9, Con 4	200 a	cres
East Gwillimbury 3, " 7	20	••
COUNTY OF ONTARIO.		
Mara Lot No. 14, Con. A,	260 a	crea

84	North half of Lot 27. Con. 11 109 "
44	North part of Lot 26, " H 76 "
64	Lot 19, " B 200 "
44	Village Lots in the Town of Atherley
Renck	South balf of Lot 11, Con. 4, 10 acres.
Whichark	Int 20. ** 8 200 **
Ilabrides	West balf of Lot 18, " 7 100 "
**	East half of Lot 31, " 1, 100 "
	COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.
Puslinch	South half of Lot 14, Con. 3, 100 "
Amaranth	West half of Lot 28, " 6, 100 "
*	West half of Lot 29, " 6, 10 "
*	West half of Lot 14, " 8 100 "
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	East half of Lot 32, " 6, 100 "
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.... East half of l.ot 6, " 5, 110 " East half of Lot 7, " 5, 100 " COUNTY OF GREY. Bunnidale North half of Lot 12 "
West of the Main Road.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON. Sombra...... North half of Lot 14, Con. 10,..... 100
Brooke...... East half of Lot 13, " 4,..... 100
" East half of Lot 11, " 11,..... 100
Lot 15, " 6,.... 200 Moore East half of Lot 11, Lat 15, West half of Lot 16, • • • • • • • Dawn East half of Lot 29, 4,..... 100 Lot 32. Sarala Broken Lot 17, East half of Lot 20, 8..... 200 Emplekillen ... Lot 24,

Plympton East half of Lot 1, COUNTY OF KENT. h..... Bot 14 Con. 3,..... 200 acres.
b..... Lot 19, "A..... 155 "
..... B. half of broken Lot 25," 9,..... 45 " Harwich..... Int 14 Raleigh Int 19, COUNTY OF ESSEX. Colchester Lat 20, 2nd Stange, 180 acres. COUNTY OF ELGIN. Dinwich...... South half of Lot 11, Con. 4,...... 100 acres. Dorchester South, Part of N. half Lot 1, " 9...... 35 "

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. Nissouri West half of Lot 28. Con. 10,..... 100 acres. East half of Lot 33, " 1,..... 100 West half of Lot 35, " 1,..... 100 COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Townsend South half of Lot 20, Con. 5, 100 acres. COUNTY OF OXIGRD. TEACHER competent to take charge of the Zorra East., East balf of E. half 33, For particulars apply (post-paid) to The Church

Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1851.

THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary Land Committee. By Order of the Chairman,

NANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the Grammar School, Galt, are requested to forward testimontals of character and qualification, on or before the 20th of December, and to be present for exemination at the Meeting of the Board of Trustees in the Grammar School, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 23rd of December, at Nine o'clock, A.M.

TO TEACHERS.

W. CRAIGIE, Secretary,

Hamilton, December 1st, 1881.

CITY ELECTIONS.

THE Lists of Persons entitled to Vote in the various Wards of the City of Turonto, at the Municipal Elections, during the year 1852, are now hanging in the City Hall. Persons interested are required to see that the Lists are correct, as no alterations (of any names misspelt, omitted, or improperly inserted) can be made in the said Lists, unless at least four days notice in writing are given to the Clerk of the Common Council, of any desire to have the said Lists altered. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

CLERK's OFFICE, Toronto, Dec. 3rd, 1851.

16.4in

Tenders for Market Pees.

INENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon on MONDAY, the 29th lust., from persons willing to Contract for the MARRET FEED, collectable under the City Law at all the Public Markets in the City of Toronto, including the Fees upon Waggons or Carts, attending the enclosed space below the St. Lawrence Market.

Such Fees to be collected in the Markets only, and in no other parts of the City.

Copies of the City Law, and further particulars, may be obtained on application during office hours. The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the highest Tender.

By order of the Market Committee.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 3rd, 1851.

The Churchman's Almanac. IS NOW READY.

MIIS ALMANAC is particularly interceting to Churchmen in this Province, as it contains, besides the usual Calcudar with the daily Lessons correctly arranged, and other general memoranda, a great deal of very useful and interesting information respecting the

Appropriation and Expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, &c., &c.

Price 4d. For sale at "Tux Church" Office, 7. King Street West, and all the principal Book Stores. A liberal discount to

Just Published, and for sule at "The Church" Office:

MY PRAYER BOOK: a Manual of Sacred Verse. By Robert Montgomery, M. A., author of the "Unnipresence of the Deity." Edited by the Rev H.J. Macgeorge, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Streetsville. Neatly printed, in stiff covers, gift; very suitable for a Christmas or New Year's

Price 1s. 10id. per single copy,

In the Press, and will shortly be ready,

FOUR SERMONS ON THE SACRAMENT OF THE LURD'S SUPPER: Preached in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, during the season of Advent, 1880: by A. N. Bethune, D.D., Rector of Cohourg. It will contain about 60 pages 12mo., and is printed on the best English paper, in clear new type, with a handsome stiff cover.

Price, per single copy, ts. 101d.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, for the Year 1851. being a complete series, bound in a neat and substantial atyle, will be ready in a few days. This Magazine contains nearly 200 quarto pages, and forms a very suitable and handsome Christmas Present or Sunday School Reward.

Price 3e, 9d. In stiff covers, for Sunday Schools, 3e, A. F. PLEES, Publisher,

7, KING STREET WEST. Toronto, November 27th, 1851.

Patriot and Colomist to copy weekly for one month.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

AND

Metropolitan Building Society, Office - No. 5, King Street, West.

Ditectoto :

President THE HON. W. CAYLEY. Vice-President . . . T. D. HARRIS, Esq.

S. B. HARMAN, Esq. Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. Rev. S. LETT, L.L. D. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. J. M. STRACHAN, Esq. GEORGE BROCK, Esq.

THUS. CHAMPION, Esq. Hon. Sec. Mr. HENRY BOUCHER, Assistant Secretary. T a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 18th

of (October, 1861, it was Resident, That the Society do commence operations on the Flist of January, 1862. All Instalments already paid, to be considered as instalments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time such payments were made according to Rule III, in the Constitution of the Society. THOMAS CHAMPION.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1851. 13-16

BIRTHS.

On the 12th instant, at the Parsonage, Pointe-a-Cavagnol, the wife of the Rev. James Pyke, of a son. On Monday, the 1st Dec., Mrs. D. K. Feehan, of a MARRIED.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A., M. C. Cameron, Esq., of this City, Barrister, to Charlotte Ross, second daughter of the late Wm. Wedd, Esq., of Boughton, Monchelsea, County of Kent, England

At St. George's Church, Kingston, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Herchmer, Wm. Sawyer, Esq., to Miss Eliza Jane Baxter, both of Kingston.

On Monday, the 10th ult., by the Rev. R. Garrett, Mr. J. K. Lytle, of the township of Maraposa, to Miss Christiana Carmichael, of the same place.

On Tuesday, the 11th ult., by the Rev. R. Garrett, Mr Eulick McDonald, of the Township of Brock, to Miss Jane Ruan, third daughter of Mr. Patrick Ruan,

On Thursday the 13th ult., by the Rev. R. Garrett, Mr. William Gordon, of Brock, to Miss Hannah Maria Bramwell, of Brock In the City of Quebec, on the 13th instant, by the

Rev. E. W. Sewell, John Covertry Tarbutt, Esq , to Enzabath Cox, mece of F. P. Rubridge, Erq. DIED.

At Grimsby, on the 24th inst., in the 84th year of her age, Hannah, religt of the late John Grout, Esq., and mother of the late Rev. G. R. F. Grout, late Rector of

Review.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN. Toronto, December 1st, 1851. A. F. Pices.

This is the last number of the first volume of an exceedingly neat, cheap, and useful publication. It is illustrated with a well executed wood-cut illustrative of one of the tales contained in the work. As its name bespeaks, the intention of the Editor and Publisher of this little volume, is to supply the youth of our communion with a periodical suitable for Sunday reading and profitable at all times, filled with sound Christian truth and doctrine; and well has that intention been carried out.

In each number there is a fair proportion of original matter, and the selections are most judiciously made. Of the former we would speak particularly of " The Church Scholar's Notes on the New Testament," a series of careful annotations suited to the capacity of any age, and calculated to assist the young reader materially in a just apprehension of the true meaning and bearing of every passage requiring commentary or explanation. These notes are written expressly for this little work, in plain and familiar language, but we sincerely hope to see them reprinted in a suitable formentire when their Reverend author shall have completed them.

Of the other original tales in prose and verse it would be impossible to speak too highly -the judgment evinced in the subjects chosen, and the feeling and eloquent simplicity with which they are written betoken the skill of one long familiar with the craft of the pen, and the wants of young readers. Throughout the pages of this publication as its numbers have successively appeared, we have marked the evident design to supply wholesome scriptural teaching, and have admired the consistent and skilful manner in which that design has been carried out. As the new year will commence the second volume, we earnestly invite the encouragement of every parent for its continuance and extention; and we hope soon to see the Clergy and Laity evincing a further proof of their interest in its success by becoming contributors to its pages.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. XI.

The second region of the second secon

A DAY OF GLOOM. " Although the day be ever so long. At last it ringeth to even song!"

There are days in our lives in which, without any visible reason why it should be so, the tide of our spirit sinks far below its usual level: all our evils, real or fancied, swarm about us at once, and we fully assent to the divinely-inspired sentence, which says, "Man is born to trouble."

It is not at all necessary to feel the pushing and thronging of a rude world, to know how many inconveniences are found in life. If his fellows do not vex him,"man disquieteth himself;" yet,"What should you know of the trouble and misery of the world, in this retirement ?" has been often said to me; but it has been vainly said; "the whole creation groaneth," and the groan is heard as deeply in the shade of the forest, as in the heart of the city.

Now it happened, that I sat down to write, on one of these-the spirit's ember days. I had been wearied with the sound of the melancholy bell, which had been tolling muffled all day; and as night came on, and the lowered fligs drooping heavily from the distant towers, could no more be distinguished, and the minute guns fired hour after hour, in answer to the deep knell; I became very gloomy indeed, and I lay awake listening; and when at last I slept, the solemn sounds mingled with my dreams. I thought, as I suppose most other people in the kingdom did that night, of the worthlessness of earth's treasure, and the changenbleness of earth's certainty; and the impression continued strongly on my mind many days. The pomp and circumstance of the procession was different, certainly, I thought; there was the monarch of a mighty land himself, and nobles and princes as mourners; and banners and escutcheous, to show how mighty he had been, whom the purple pall covered; and partially displayed in the torch-light were the white robes of priests, and the reversed arms of soldiers; but now the royal corpse is left, as valueless a thing, as unattended, in as deep gloom, as that of the peasant child; which half a dozen country giris, and its sorrowing father and mother, laid to rest, on that same stormy evening in our bleak churchyard.

O Lord! in thy eight, what is man, with all his pomp and pageantry? What are we? Altogether vanity. A high estate cannot defend, a low estate cannot shelter us from the hand of death, any more than from the miseries of life. And then-for it was a day of gloom -1 went on to consider how fully it had been my lot to know what that word misery means. Nay, my gentle reader, do not smile so incredulously. One need not be grey-headed; one need not have accompanied Howard to Turkey, or even Mrs. Fry to the prisons of the metropolis, to understand that word. Sit down with me amongst the beautiful purple heath, visited by the wild bees and the blue butterfles; and breathe the

. This chapter was begun about the time of the late King's

healer of the wound! But so, it is not. Many the unwilling charge of strangers, he went away. despair, as Hagar did, when she cast down her; child under the shrubs that she might not see his death; who will not open their eyes with Hagar, though the angel of the Lord points them to the gushing water. O! it is a melancholy world; there the sick unto death, lie along the road, obstinately refusing to be healed, though there is balm in Gilead, and a physician there.

one New Testament of Him who longs to be our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? No word of consolation? O! what a commentary on that unhappy being's miserable life, and yet more miserable death. No! on that awful occasion the men shuddered as they sent out to borrow a bible; and as they turned a hasty and terrified glance on the pale and bloody corpse before them, the most careless could scarcely fail to feel a wish too deep, too hopeless for utterance, -- "That thou hadst known in thy day the things that belonged to thy peace!" Have I vainly trifled with your feelings uselessly lifted the veil from so awful a scene! The world in which you live abounds with such; and my purpose in writing is to charge you to lay hold on the hope set before you in the gospel. The wind and the tide may be in your favour now; but you know not in how short a time you may have to say, "All thy billows and thy storms are gone over me." It may, therefore, not be unprofitable, having gazed for a moment on the miserable wreck, to turn from it with softened and humbled hearts, and inquire how the bark passes the waves of this troublesome world; when

" Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast,

Do you see those five very tall poplar trees near to the water's edge? A little way behind them, but concealed from us by the rugged side of the stone quarry, is a row of miscrable houses,—I will not Of those in office, only one faltered in either.* honour them by the name of cottages,—the dwells within. It is truly the worst part of the Scotland; but in a century after its temporal fall, parish; yet bad as they all are, one at the further it had become the purest Church in Christendom, wretched of the dwellings: and there, bearing for to the primitive, and in this, among other things, many years a wasting and painful disease; enduring | that it was not countenanced by the temporal than all the rest, with uncomplaining patience; own Church owes to it her first bishop, It is true with a fortitude unadmired by man, but not unseen by angels, nor unapproved by God; -lived and died at the early age of twenty-seven years, noor Enther. "The world has its objects of admiration," save Cowper, in one of the sweetest letters, perhaps, ever written. "and God has his objects of love; those make a noise and perish but these weep fallen, while she was the state Church, was in a silently for a short season, and live for ever." Such, I surely believe, has been Esther's enviable lot. | jurors, which was forced upon her by her political She, I doubt not, through much tribulation, has entered into the kingdom of God. Shall I tell you of a national Church, separated from the state, and what I can recollect of her story? Her distresses holding the true doctrines of Catholic Christianity. began early, for her mother died; and her father's family presently became the scene of all the confusion and discord which vice and misrule create. She appears to have been naturally of a gentle of the Crown came and sat down in the General temper; and to escape from the daily scenes of Assembly of the Kirk, met merely by an annual violence, which she was obliged to witness, she form of protest, which only shewed that the indeyears of age. I did not know her until long after shadow. this; but all my inquiries respecting her conduct | On the continent of Europe, the sovereigns at that time led me to believe that although the everywhere established their supremacy, either full power of God's grace, as revealed in the gospel, alone, or in a partnership more or less nominal with her, as in the young Abijah, some good thing Romish corruptions prevailed in appearance, and towards the Lord her God Her neighbours speak on the surface of society, or the doctrines of Chrishonest; and with regard to her husband,—if deep affection and true faith deserve return,—her husband was heavily indebted to her, and a fearful finding the various Chareles and contact and requiring Professional assistance. band was heavily indebted to her, and a fearful finding the various Churches and sects too nearly recompence may be required of him. I will not equal in power to make it safe to decide amongs, linger over this part of my story, it is one of every day's occurrence : at first they were happy together, but after a few years, and the birth of several children, Esther fell into an ill state of health, and added to her former troubles, brought on a violent fever. She had no medical attendant, and if her constitution had not been naturally strong, surely she could not have struggled through what she then

extended prospect; and know that man, the sinner, arm was dislocated: she was carried to the episcopate, and thus left the Church, in possession carries that within him, which, unpurified by God's Infirmary, but so long a time had elapsed since the of the true doctrine, to occupy the land without grace, can defile the fairest scene. The fertile dislocation took place, that it was propounced irre- the incumbrance of her aid. source of all woe springs forth in his heart; and as mediable. She was, however, received into the (To be continued.)

THE ANGLICAN CRISIS. (From the True Cutholic.)

(Concluded from No. 15, page 118.)

This body, in fact, owed its fall to this very circumstance. Holding the theory of the supremacy, Then I remember a story, which I heard when I that theory debarred it from the advantages of was a child, -and what we hear as children, we synodical action; while a supremacy vested in an seldom forget,-of one of those broken hearts individual, destitute of temporal power, residing in which would not be bound up : it was of a suicide; | a foreign country, and a member of another reliand when the coroner assembled his jury, and the gious communion could not have a practical existoath was to be administered, there was found no ence. The non-jurors split into factions about book in the house, which they could acknowledge ritual observances, and finally ceased to continue as the word of God. What! not one copy of the their schismatic episcopate, and sank into non-exgood news brought from heaven to sinners; not istence. Their chief importance is derived from their connexion with the Church in Scotland; to the history of which we must now turn.

> In Scotland, as in England, the restoration of the civil government involved the restoration of the Church. But it was undertaken in a very different spirit from the similar restoration in England.-There remained few, if any, of the sound Churchmen of the ante-revolutionary period, and if there remained any, they were not consulted. movement seems to have been almost exclusively political, designed as a means of giving power to the Crown. It is true, that Leighton, still the brightest ornament of the so called "Evangelical" school, a man of great virtue and piety, was one of the first_bishops; but in the main, neither bishops nor clergy were at all what they ought to have been. There was a small minority of sound Churchmen, a still smaller one of moderate Puritans, like Leighton; but the greater part were either Latitudinarians, or mere worldly men. The revived Church was set affoat without either Articles or Common Prayer Book, and thus the widest latitude and greatest amount of power was given to individuals, in a Church, the clergy of which were much more Erastian, and much less sound in doctrine, than those of England.

The bishops of the church of Scotland, however, displayed, at the Revolution of 1688, great firmness and unanimity, both in doctrine and politics. All were deprived of their sees, and the Church wretchedness of whose outward appearance is but | ceased to be the establishment of Scotland. The too faithful an indication of the misery, and I fear temporal evil, however, proved a spiritual benefit. I might add in most instances, the guilt, which | We cannot go over the history of the Church of end, lower and narrower than the rest, is the most that which, in all respects most nearly approached neglect, cold and hunger, and one trouble greater powers, and was even persecuted by them. Our that the Church of Scotland is neither rich, nor possessed of a numerous clergy or laity, not very much exceeding in numerical strength the diocese of Maryland, but her influence upon the present crisis has been very great. Her reform from the low doctrinal and ritual state into which she had great degree owing to the connexion with nonposition. The result, however, was the existence But the patronage of the state, which the Church lost, corrupted the presbyterian community, to which it was transferred. The Lord Commissioner married very imprudently, when scarcely eighteen pendence of the Scottish Kirk was now but a

was not then manifested to her; there was yet in Rome; while in the matter of doctrine, either the of her, as having been peaceable, industrious, and tianity faded away under the influence of the intel-

* The exception was John Clement Gordon, Bishop of Galloway. He was the last bishop consecrated in the reign of James II., having been named by him in 1688, he followed the King into exile, and was with him in . her husband became weary of her and neglected France and Ireland without changing his religion; but her; two of her little ones died, and this distress, at length yielded, and in 1701, renounced his orders and petitioned Pope Clement VI. for ordination; in his petition he repeats the lie of the Nag's-head ordination, after the version of Fitzherbert, as the ground of his request, which was granted. Alexander Cairneross had been Archbishop of Glasgow, but had been deprived in 1686, he acknowledged the new government, and endured. For five weeks she kept her bed, and] became Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland; but he was not was, for many days, entirely insensible; and when in possession of any see at the time of the Revolution. Toronto, September 25, 1861.

fresh air of our rugged hill, and took on the fairly she recovered her reason, it was perceived that her them, repudiated altogether the idea of the external

The great Reformation left the Western Church I have read,—I forget where,—the cross is the house; and her cruel husband immediately sold in an unsatisfactory condition, and that condition tree of healing virtue, which alone can make the every article of the furniture which her care had was not improved by the lapse of nearly three conbitter waters sweet: O! would to God the secret hitherto saved from his wretched habits of waste; t uries, which brings us to the commencement of were generally known; would to God, all the and leaving their only remaining child, a remark- that in which we live, The nineteenth century broken in heart knew to whom to apply, as the ably handsome boy of about two or three years, to found the Church, with unity impaired almost to the point of destruction, with the domination of the state almost every where established, with the true doctrinal teaching of the Catholic Church almost driven out of the minds of men, even of those who adhered to communities, in whose formularies that teaching is preserved, and as a consequence of all these things, personal religion very generally neglected. Gloomy as this picture is, it is not complete until we have adverted to two other circumstances. One of these, is the prevalence of infidelity, which existed to an extent not before known. It was of two kinds: the one, the recoil from the superstitions and corruptions of Romanism, prevailed where Romanism was established; the other, the result of following out the principles of the intellectual theology, was common in Protestant countries. The second fact, to which we have adverted, was the diffusion of the democratic notions, which, resolving all government, not into the Will of God, but of the individual, thus presented a new difficulty in the way of Church authority. The same feeling, wherever the Church was not supported by the state, sought to subject her to the will of the people, or what is practically the same thing, to that of those who contribute towards her necessary expenses. In such a state of things, it was necessary that an effort should be made to put the Church on a better footing. It has been commenced; and we must proceed, at another opportunity, to consider how and with what success.

Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE,

CORNER OF YORK AND BOLTON STREETS, TORONTO. November 13th, 1850. 16 tf

DR. BOVELL,

John Street, near St. George's Church. TORONTO.

April 23rd, 1851.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST,

Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eve. in rear of the same. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

JOHN CRAIS.

GLASS STAINER,

Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter, IOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.,&c. No. 7, Waterloo Building, Toronto.

September 4th, 1851. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Buc. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Shuter Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

J. E. PELL,

GILDER,

Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER,

30, King Street, Toronto.

IF Gilt Inside Moulding always on hand. Toronto, October 22nd, 1851.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO,

OWEN AND MILLS, COACE BUILDERS

PROM LONDON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER. King Street Toronto, directly opposite the

Arende, St. Lawrence Hall, AVING devoted special attention to the study

W. H., does not confine himself solely to this department; but also tenders his services in every other branch of his profession assuring those who may honour him with their patronage, that in the designs he may submit, purity of style, economy of space and material, and strength of construction shall always be Toronto, Oct., 29th, 1351.

OYSTERS!!

LEWIS, in returning his sincere thanks to . 40 the citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their liberal pationage; begs leave to intimate that he has received and will keep on hand, a fresh supply of

KEGS, CANS, AND SHELL OYSTERS, three times a-week while the season lasts.

He will also have a variety of GAME, Salt-water FISH, PRAIRIE HENS as soon as the weather will permit-

W. MORRISON,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler. SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. 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. Torento, Jan. 28, 1847

IF EXTRICTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS. 23

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

No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Ocultst. Charges Moderate:

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A., Fort Eric, Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion,

R. SCORE,

Foronto January 22nd, 1851.

Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker,

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO; BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have

come to hand, consisting of West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Docskins, Tweeds, Whitneys, Freize, Winter Festings, Sc., Sc.

N. R.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels' and Barristers' Rides, (also University Robes and Caps.) made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851.

WANTED,

MASTER for the Grammar School at Bond MASTER for the Grammar School at Bond Head, in the County of Simcos. Candidates will please torward their testimonials (post paid) to the Rev. S. B. Andagh, Barrie, bef. re the Sixth day of November, on which day they will be required to attend for examination at the Grammar School,

S. B. ARDAGH, Chairman of Sinicoe Grammar School. Barrie, October 8th, 1851.

The Election of a Master to the above School is Adjourned to the 10th of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., until which day testimonials will be received by

S. B. ARDAGH. The Patriot, Colonist, and Globe, will please insert till 10th

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, LAY AND ECCLESIASTICAL,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF

CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH,

A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

A PEW COPIES OF THE ABOVE. Tor Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 8s. 9d. September 21th, 1851. 8-tf

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

At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street. John J. Evans,

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

Toronto, December 11th, 1850.

STATIONERY, . WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Substiber, would respectfully give notice, that he contines to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of Bilious Complaints Fits BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN. COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand.

New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines.

teceived regularly by Express as usual. S. P. Bring desirant of relinquishing this branch of his busis ness, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR. Toronto: July 9, 1851.

GENERAL

STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 7, King Street West, Toronto.

THE Subscriber executes all orders in the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in the neatest and most approved style, and in the most expeditious manner, and at reasonable charges. BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, AND CARDS;

BILLS, BILL-HEADS, BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS, AND RECEIPTS; PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW-BILLS, AND PROGRAMMES.

Every description of Fancy and Ornamental Printing in Colours;

Copperplate Printing and Engrabing.

The following Publications are issued from this Office: The Church Newspaper, weekly, on Thursday morning. Price 15s. per annum, or Itis, in advance,

The Young Churchman, monthly, on the 1st of each month. Price 2s. 6d. per annum'; in all cases in advance. The Upper Canada Journal of Medical. Surgical, and Proposed Science, monthly, on the 15th of each month.

Proced's per annom. The Churchman's Almanac: price Ad.

BOOK-BINDING.

The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in contaction with his Printing Office, is charled to receive orders for Bookbinding in any of its branches, Plain and Ornamental, or according to Pattern. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any

\$1A ITONERY of all kinds, on moderate terms. A. F. PLEES.

Foronto, 23rd July, 1951.

FOR SALE

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

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

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto-Water Lot in front of the West baif of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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

Township of Uxbridge-Lat 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th concersion, 80 Acrea

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse-Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet-Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil-North half 13, in 10th concession

100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts B and A,

300 Acres. Township of Murray - Lote 32, in broken fronts, A, B; and C, and North balf Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow-Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200

COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague-Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to

> GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.

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

Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter.

September 2th, 1850.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. To Professor Holloway-

Sin,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount; and at the same time to add, that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at Home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marlenbad. I wish to have another Box, and a Pot of the Olitment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant.

(Signed) ALDBOROUGII.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Blotches on the Skin Gout Bowel Complaints Constipation of the Inflamation Howels

Evil Sore Throats Fevers of all kinds. Stone and Gravel Secondary Symptoms Tic-Doloureaux Headache Indigestion Tumours Janudice Ulcers Liver Complaints

Consumption Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds Debility Lumbago Piles Rheomatism l)ropsy Weakness from what-D) senterv ever cause, &c., &c. Erysipelas Retention of Urine Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand,

(near Temple Bar.) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 103d., 4s 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger

N.B -Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box-

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent C.W. Torento, Nov., 12, 1831.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S

VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS AND

ORIENTAL BALSAM.

THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach. Liver and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood.

The usual symptoms of which are Costiveness Flatulency, Spasms. Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fulness after eating, Dimness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Boweis, Pain in the Side in and between the Shoulder. Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every functien of the trame, will in this most excellent combination of Medicinal Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very few dozes will convince the afflicted of their salutary ef-A very lew dozes will convince the affects. The stomach will soon regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver. Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these medicines, according to the instructions which acc. upary them.

As a p easant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no testialot of diet or confinement during their use; and for Electly People they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them—they

are warrabted to contain no Calomel, or any other deleterious For Sale by Buttler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLauchlane & Son, Glasgow, Alex. Scott, 508, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Usquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. GEORGE ARMITAGE,

MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Conts 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.

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservative, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankford on the Main)

BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is pre-pared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompanyment.

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive

Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.

Subscribed Capital One Million.

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

Patrons:

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney. The Right Hou. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown. Directore:

· · CHAIRMAN-Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C.

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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

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

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archdeacon of York

The Hon. William Allan. John Arnold, Esq. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. J. Lukin Robinson, Req. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C, Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D.

J. M. Strachan, Req. P. Venkoughnet, Keq. Thomas Champion, Beq.

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

AGENT-E. TAYLOR DARTHELL, Esq. Office--25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

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

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

for whatever casualties may arise.

Brituin or Ireland.

April 30th, 1851.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured. By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the form

ation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

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

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

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death. Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state

of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon. The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in hest-class steamers to or from an portia Great

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

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

was appropriate the second of SPECIMENS OF RATES.

MICHT TRRMS.

Danastone required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

	One. year	Seven yra.		One year.	Seven yre		One year.	Heven yrs.		One year.	Seven yes
Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium	Age	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age	Premium.	Annual Premium.
16 20	£ s. d 0 19 3	£ 8. 10 1 0 6 1 1 5	25 30	£ 8. b 1 2 3 1 3 1	£ s b. 1 2 9 1 3 7	35 40	£ 8 D 1 4 1 1 6 1	£ s. d. l 5 2 l 8 2	45 50	£ a. D. 1 10 0 1 16 11	£ s. p. 1 18 9 2 8 1

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Bates.

Specimen of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annua Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Age.	A	emi	ial um-		f.ye	in.	Qu Pre	arte mi:	rly	Age.	: A Pre	una Jims	al	III	.yei	rly	Qu	erte Div	rly	Age.	A Pr	emii							
16 20 25	1	13 17	3 11 9	0 0	15 17 19	10	0	8	8		£ 2 2 2	2	7	. 1 . 1 . 1	149	11	0 0	10 12 14	11		3 4 5	9 4 5	4 11 10	2 2	15 3 14	3 3 0	0	17 1 7	10

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed, this fact was known to the aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases.

The genuine is signed 1, BU I I'S. For Sale by LYMAN & BROTHERS Designits, King Street Agents for Toronto.

TO G. P. RIDOUT, ESQ.

CIR-The recent dissolution of the Provincial Par-D liament has imposed upon the Electors of this city the necessity of making choice of candidates to represent their interests in the Legislature.

Taking into consideration the undeniable fact that the onward prosperity of this city is intimately associated with the advancement of its commercial relations and the extension of its means of intercourse with other parts of the Province, we unhesitatingly affirm the opinion, that the time has arrived when the almost daily increasing importance of its business transactions demands that Toronto should be represented by a MER-CHANT, so as to ensure to the mercantile community that particular attention to their wants and wishes which the numerous interests concerned materially require, when questions affecting trade and commerce are brought forward in Parliament.

For the purpose, therefore, of realizing so desirable a consummation, and having full confidence in you as a merchant and citizen, we, the undersigned Electors hereby invite you to offer yourself as a candidate to represent this city on the Conservative interest at the approaching General Election; and we further pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to exert our best endeavours to secure your return.

Toronto, Nov. 20th, 1851.

G. T. DENISON SENR. JOHN RITCHEY, J. McMurrich, & others. JOSEPH BECKETT,

To Messen, Geo. T. Denison Senior, John Ritchey, Joseph Beckett, J. McMurrich and others:

ENTLEMEN, In acknowledging the receipt of a Requisition signed by yourselves and others, which you have been pleased to present to me, I beg to tender my warmest thanks; such an evidence of your favourable consideration is indeed most gratitying to my feel-

For months past I have been solicited by a large numher of my fellow-Citizens to avail of the expected dissolution of Parliament, and present myself for the suffrages of the Electors; encouraged therefore by your invitation, and concurring as I cordially do with you in opinion, that the business transactions of Toro. to justify the preference, of a large number of its Inhabitants, in favour of the City being presented in the Provincial Parliament by a Commercial man, I cheerfully accede to your request of allowing myself to be placed in nomination, as a Candidate at the approaching General Elec-

In doing so I beg to state that I am fully sensible of the trust you desire to repose in me; and in abstaining from the requirement of any pledges, you have afforded additional proof of the confidence you place in my known principles and opinions.

At the same time, as there are several subjects of great importance now occupying the attention of the People of this Province, I feel it a duty to explain to the Electors of Toronto, my views upon such subjects as I con-

sider of primary consequence.

As my welfare is closely identified with the Commercial prosperity of this City, it is hardly necessary for me to cularge upon that subject; inasmuch as my own interest would naturally lead me to advocate and support every sound and well considered plan of stimulating Commerce, and developing the material resources of the Province. But there is one point in particular, on which I desire to be thoroughly understood, namely, that, if returned to Parliament, I will spare no pains to obtain such an Amendment of the Assessment Act, as shall make it bear more equitably than it now does upon the Mercantile community.

of internal communication, whether by roads or by Railway, having for their object a general public utility. I am opposed to violent organic changes in our Con-

Responsible Government having become a settled principle in the administration of our affairs, I desire to see that principle fully and honestly carried out; and to accomplish this I think it absolutely necessary that the ministry should not only have the confidence of Parlinment, but the confidence of each other, and should act in concert upon all the important measures submitted to Parliament.

As regards the Legislative Council, I cannot but admit, that that body does not enjoy the confidence of the country to the extent I would desire, nor can it, I think, whilst so widely open to the influence of the Executive, be depended prom for that salutary wheek against hasty and unwise legislation, which the British Constitution requires. I should therefore support such a change as would render the Legislative Council a more independent and useful branch of the Legislature.

I have always looked upon the settlement of the Clergy Reserves as finally disposed of by the Act of 1840. I regret however to perceive, that this vexed! question has again been brought forward to agitate and disturb the peace of the country. I shall, nevertheless, use my best endeavours to maintain that settle nent undisturbed. But failing to accomplish that end, I will not refuse, as the only alternative left me, to support a measure, having for its object the equitable division of these B Reserves among all Christian denominations according to their population for religious purposes.

I am of opinion that the expenditure required to carry on the Government is much more than the circumstances of a new country justify; I am therefore in favour of a judicious system of Retrenchment, so far as is consistant with the efficiency of the public service, and thus relieve the commercial and agricultural interests from the heavy duties now collected upon our

As but a single work intervenes before the day of nomination, and as the polling will take place very shortly afterwards, I fear that it will not be possible for me, within so short a space of time, to canvass the electors of the City personally. Aided and assisted however by your co-operation. I will do my utmost to wait upon and solicit the support of my tellow citizens.

Should I have the honour of being returned as one of the members for the city, the people of Toronto may ; rely upon my best endeavours to discharge with faithfelness and diligence my duty as their Representative.

> I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, G. P. RIDOUT.

Tosonto, 21th November, 1861.

WANTED.

MASTER FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT PORT TRENT, in the County of Northumherland. Candidates will please forward their testimonials (pre-paid) to the Rev. Wm. BLEASDELL, M.A., Port Trent, on or before the 29th of December next. Stipend at least £100 per annum.

A knowledge of the French Language and the Elementary Mathematics would be a recommendation. Port Trent, Nov. 21st, 1851.

The Colonist and Globe will please insert until Dec. 29.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of December, 1851. In the Commercial Department young men are taught those branches only which will prepare them for

Attention is particularly called to the comfort and convenience of the Resident School House opened for the reception of Boarders.

F. W. BARRON, Principal U.C.C.

November 19th, 1851. November 19th, 1851.

87. No paper to insert unless directed to do so.

CHANGE OF THE SEASONS! AND NEW, CHEAP AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

The showers of the Spring are but shed o'er the land, The earth but unfettered from Winter's grim hand; Its breezes but felt, and its verdure but seen, When it passes away with the Springs that have been, Then Summer comes on with its sweet smelling flowers, Its neb verdant fields, and its ivy-clad bowers: Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight.
Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain,
Its fine mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain,
But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the sear lead and passes away.
Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, Then Winter draws oigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breezes of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the hill; Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays, Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days, Till we tire of its wisit, and wish him away, And long for the balmier breezes of May.

McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which be wishes the Public to see; Well soired in fabric for cold. Winter's trade. Well soited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made: There are Flannels and Blankets, hi goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; Which feet thick to the hand and look well to the eye;
There are hundreds of Shawls I some styles very rare,
The fine, heavy, long, and Doeskins, and Cassimeres too,
And Lastres, and Cobourgs, in every fine hue;
And a line stock of Furs, which, at some recent day,
Were trapped on the banks of the famed I Indson Bay.
There are fine Cloaks and Bonnets, and many things more,
That McDONALD keeps always on hand at his Store;
He would not the rights of another invade,
While he seeks for a healthy extension of trade; While he seeks for a healthy extension of trade: But it faircess will answer, and bargains vepay, Then call at his Warehouse at some early day; He asks but a call, 'tis a modest request, And a glance at his prices will tell all the rest.

THE object of this Advertisement is in part to do away with an erroneous opinion which has long pre-valled, siz. - that nothing choice or tasteful can be had in the Dry Goods department on

YONGE STREET,

an examination of the Subscribers Stock will sufficiently refute that notion, as it will be found to comprise all the articles in general use in the Trade. The following will be found especially worthy of notice:—DRESS GOODS, in Lustres, Cobourgs, Silk Mixtures Cashmeres, De Laines, &c., from 1s. upwards. SHAW-LS—a large stock of British and American Manufactures; a good supply from the celebrated BAY STATE MILLS hought as jobs and offered low. BLANKEFS.—A good supply commencing at 6s. 31, per pair, Cot Blankets. FLANNELS in Welch, Bayong, Lancathire, and Canadian, from 1s. id. upwards. Saxony, Lancashire, and Canadian, from is, id. upwards.

A large Ntock of SILK VELVETS in black and choice colours; also, an assort-

PULPIT VELVETS, on which article a liberal discount will be made, if wanted for Church purposes. Attention is directed to the stock of STONE MARTIN FURS.

Long Flat Boas commencing at \$12. Gutta Percha sewing Thread; Chinese Tapes, peculiar for not twisting in washing; Chest Comforters a good safeguard for persons much exposed to the weather

N. B .- The attention of the Trade is solicited to a large Stock loes upon the Mercantile community.

I am the warm friend of public improvements, and I ranted fast, commencing at 6d, per y rd; also, to a Lot of cheap shall at all times be found supporting increased means that times be found supporting increased means that the state of the s Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street. Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851.

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the City of Toronto.

CENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to announce to you, that it is again my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for your Suffrages at the approaching General election.

From the period when, in 1844, without solicitation on my part!

From the period when, in 1844, without solicitation on my part? was put in nomination and returned as one of the Representatives of this City. I have endeavoured to discharge the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability, regardless of all personal consequences, and if I know myself, without a wish to make the high trust reposed in me, subservient to my private interests.

I have now enjoyed this distinguished honour for eight years, and if in that capacity I have faithfully and scalously discharged my duty. I trust I may, without presumption, look for a continuance of that confidence and support, which is the only reward a public man has a right to expect at the hands of his constituents, if he seeks their good and not his own. f he seeks their good and not his own. l ask no other.

I have always striven to promote the interests of this City and of our Common Country, and whilst doing so, though sometimes on the weak side and sometimes on the strong side, I trust that your suffrages will show that in your opinion I have at least endearoused to be on the RIGHT SIDE.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,
WM. H. BOULTON.
15-tf. Toronto, Nov., 6, 1851.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON

EGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of seasonable goods have come to hand.

The Subscriber in announcing the arrival of his new goods. considers it only necessary to state that no effort shall be wanting to secure for his Establishment a continuance of the distinguished patronage, with which it has so long been favoured.

N. B.—University work in its various orders, as well as Barristers', Queen's Counsel, and other official rebes, will continue to have that regard paid to the correctness of style requisite to that branch of the business.

Toronto, October 25, 1851.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. LINDSAY BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business

No. 95; Yonge Street, Sign of the Black Boot. Three doors North of the store lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE

N.B.-Ladies' and Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes of every desription, made to order at the lowest remunerating price.
Toronto, November 12th, 1851.

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, - 2,000,000 STERLING.

IME Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above highly respectable Company, ranking as it does with the most eligible Offices in the United Kingdom, respectfully solicits a portion of the Insurance business of Toronto, and as authority is given for the settlement of losses on proof thereof without reference to the Board in England, a guarantee is afforded to parties Insuring of prompt settlement of their claims. Fire Insurances will be effected at moderate rates of Premium and no charge for Policy.

LIFE BRANCH.

The important advantages offered by this Company will include The important any antages offered by this Company will include the following:—Guarantee of an ample Capital, Moderate Premiums, Large Participation of Profits by the Assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount and exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership. Applications for Assurance in either Branch will meet with

prompt attention. FRANCIS II. HEWARD, Agent.

New Market Buildings. }
Toronto, November, 6th 1451. }

LLOYD'S.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public and ! L the Trade generally, that he has been appointed LLOYD'S AGENT

AT TORONTO,

and will be ready at all times to attend to "Surveys," and Mills, Manufactories, &c. grant the necessary Certificates. FRANCIS H. HEWARD,

Toronto, Nov., 5th, 1851.

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TE Beg to intimate to our customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that we have now received our complete assortment of WINTER GOODS, which upon inspection will be found better value. more extensive as regards quantity, and more varied in style, than we have ever had the satisfaction of submitting to our enctomers and the public before.

TAILORING IN ALLAITS BRANCHES EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

							•••	••••				• •				1
			om)				Fre	om ,					F	rom	I
Men's Etolle Shooti	ng Coats	18*	94	Men's	Etoffe	Trouser	•	89	94	Men's	Etoffe	Vest		63	3 d	. !
Do. Witney	do	170	64	Do.	1)ocekin		do	130	94	Do.	Cassamere		do	7.	64	.
Do Broad Cloth	do	304	0.1	Da,	Carsamere	e	do	130	94	Do.	Fancy	(do	34	94	. [
Do. Etoffe Over	Costs	223	64	Da.	Canada T	weed	do	8:	94	Do.	Satin	•	do	7:	6d	į
Do. Witney	do	204	0.1	Do.	Corduroy		do	8.	94	Do.	Black Clot	th d	1.,		64	
Do. Benver	do	33:	Od '	Do,	Backskin	(lo	20s	0.1	· Do	Canada Tv	reed o	lo l	6+	3 d	į
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White Shirte, Linen	Pronts	4.	44	Winter	Dr.wern			3.	9.1	Cloth (Свра			1.	101	ł
Striped Shirts					annel Sh 1	ts		45	44	Fur Co	p s			2:	64	•
											·					,

Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

-			DKX GOODS:				
ľ	Flannel, Red and White, from	14	3d [Ladies' Closks and Bonnets	Bonnet Ribb ne.	from	0.	3
•	Biankers, per pair "	8+	9.1 Muffs and Bons	Prints (fast colours)	+4	Os	5
Ì,	Scarf Shawls "		9d Crapes and materials for Mourning	Gala Plaide	44	0.	9
• ;	Factory Cotton "	()5	2] Quilts and Counterpanes	White Cotton	•4	Os	3
• ;	Cotton Warp, per bundle"	4.	4 d Bcd Ticks and Towels	Striped Shirting	44	0.	4
	150 P	icces	Mouselin de Luine, good styles, yard wide a	101d per vord.			
١,			A1411				

An immense assertment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered, and Plain materials for LADIES DRESSES, of the newest slyles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price ... BURGESS & LEISHMAN.

Corner of King and Church Streets, A ljoining the Court House.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital - £100,000.

Directors :

A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. HOWARD, Vice-President.

J. G. Bowes, W. L. PERRIN, J. G. Worts,

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W. ATKINSON, WM. GOODERHAM, GEORGE CRAWFORD. MIIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office. Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies,

Ti Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the

mos saf and desirable for Farmers.

The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fires.
Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto. By O der.

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary Torouto, October 15th, 1851.

BRITINH 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.

A SSURANCES 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

HOME DI

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

TNSURKS Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building L in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture

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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mad must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

21-t

" The Church" Memopaper

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

The following gentlemen act as AGRNTS for this Journal :-

m. Ugie & Son,	Glaszow.
Josias Bray	Hamilton.
Henry Charles	Niagara.
Francis Evatt	Port Hope.
W. P. Vidal	Sandwich.
Mr. Cawthra, jun	Neumarket.
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