

# The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 13.]

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 24, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCXCIV.]

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Oct. 27, 22ND SUND. AFT. TRIN.	Prov. 2. Luke 13.	Philip 1.
M	" 28, ST. SIMON & ST. JUDE.	Job 24, 25. Luke 14.	Philip 2.
T	" 29, .....	Eccles 10. Luke 15.	Philip 3.
W	" 30, .....	" 12. Luke 16.	Philip 4.
T	" 31, .....	" 14. Luke 17.	Coloss. 1.
F	Nov. 1, ALL SAINTS' DAY.	Wisd. 3* Heb. 11†	Rev. 19†
S	" 2, .....	Eccles 16. Luke 18.	Coloss. 2.
F	" 3, 23RD SUND. AFT. TRIN.	Prov. 11. Luke 19.	Coloss. 3.

\* To verse 10. † Verse 33, and 12 to verse 7. ‡ To verse 17.

### SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matth.	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rect. r.	11 o.c.	3 o.c.
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	11 " 4	" "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum.	11 " 6†	" "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A. Incum.	11 " 7	" "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Incum.	11 " 6	" "
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum.	11 " 6	" "
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " 6	" "

### UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.  
For the week ending October 28th, 1850.  
VISITORS:  
The Principal—J. C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P.  
Censor—Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Second Classical Master.  
For the week ending November 4th, 1850.  
VISITORS:  
The Principal—J. H. Richardson, M.B., M.R.C.S.L.  
Censor—W. Wedd, Esq., M.A., Third Classical Master.  
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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### Original Poetry.

#### SABBATH SONGS, No. 1.

##### "Fear God."—Holy Bible.

"Fear God!" for the winds speak his power,  
The earthquake His terrors proclaim,  
While the sunshine, the rain, and the beautiful flower,  
All whisper the terrible name;  
Earth shakes to her centre; the sea, at His nod,  
Rolls back in affright: each echoes—"Fear God!"  
"Fear God!"—the hoar frost and the cold,  
If He bid, pierce the fountains of life;  
Our bread and our water contagion unfold,  
And our blessings are sources of strife:  
Where the foot of proud man earth's surface hath trod,  
All around speaks aloud this mandate—"Fear God!"  
"Fear God!" for the bright glow of health,  
At His word, is by sickness displaced;  
He speaks—to the winds is scattered thy wealth—  
And hope is by anguish effaced.  
Revoke not His ire—beware of the rod—  
Faint child of a day! be wise—"Fear thy God!"  
WILLIAM OSBORNE.

St. Catharine's, 13th Oct. 1850.  
TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.  
OCTOBER 27, 1850.

THE EPISTLE (Philippians i. 3—11).—The Church at Philippi was founded by St. Paul. The converts in this Church ever retained the most sincere affection for the Apostle, who first introduced the Gospel among them. Free from the factions and jealousies which seem to have prevailed in most of the apostolic churches, they not only contributed to the support of the Apostle while labouring among them, but administered on several occasions to his necessities, both during his residence at Corinth, and when he was in imprisonment at Rome. While others were involved in controversy, or distracted by schism, they continued also to preserve the doctrine of the Apostle in all purity, to adhere to the fellowship of his discipline, and to live consistently with his instruction. This is the only letter of St. Paul which does not abound with reprehensions and censure. It speaks nothing save in commendation of the Philippians.—It tells of the excellence of their conduct, the inviolate integrity of their faith, the greatness of their personal kindness. It manifests the overflowing of a noble heart, indulging in the expression of its thoughts, to those by whom those thoughts would

be appreciated. The portion of the Epistle read in the services of today, gives a beautiful illustration of the mutual connection which should exist between a minister of the Gospel and his people. It shows the sympathy of the converts with the distresses of the Apostle, their kind alleviation of his wants, and their tending relief to his necessities; while it contains the joy of the Apostle in thinking of his converts, the fervour of his deep affection for them, and his prayer to Almighty God in their behalf. He desires that their mutual love to each other, and the mutual love to God may increase, with their knowledge of the perfections of God, and their spiritual sense of his truth; and that they may increase more and more in righteousness, unto the praise and glory of God. The mutual love to which the Philippians are exhorted by the Apostle, is also enforced by our blessed Lord in the parable of the rich man and his debtor. This causes the Epistle to correspond with the Gospel of the day.

THE GOSPEL (St. Matthew xviii. 21—35).—Our blessed Lord takes advantage of a question of his disciples, to enforce upon his auditors the duty of forgiveness of injuries; and to persuade them to a spirit of brotherly kindness and forbearance.—For this purpose, He relates to them, under the parable of a merciful king, who forgave an exceedingly large sum, on the earnest petition of his servant, the great mercy and goodness of God, in forgiving those who trespass daily against him. He points out also at the same time, under the story of the unkind servant, who, unmindful of the large benefits he had lately received from his master, cruelly treats a fellow servant, a debtor to him of a much smaller sum, the want of charity often manifested by men towards each other. A sense of the mercies bestowed on us by God, should lead us to shew mercy to our neighbour. The promise of the forgiveness of our own sins made by God, should persuade us to forgive those who injure, and pardon those who offend us.—Two lessons indeed are to be derived from the contemplation of this short narrative; a commendation of God's mercy towards sinners, and the duty of Christians to forgive. As God is forbearing and long suffering towards sinners who repeatedly offend against Him: so must a Christian man behave himself towards his brothers or fellow servants who trespass against him. As God forgiveth our misdeeds freely, so must we also forgive every one his brother, his trespasses. A portion of Scripture which inculcates the great duty of mutual kindness and forgiveness, is suitable to any portion of that period of the year, which is set apart to promote the peculiar inculcation of the duties of holiness and righteousness.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### DIocese OF TORONTO

##### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese. *The twentieth Sunday after Trinity—13th October, 1850.*

Previously announced in No. 12 .....	£74 8 0‡
St. George's Church, Grafton	£5 12 1
Trinity Church, Colborne	1 3 11
—per Rev. John Wilson	6 16 0
Newmarket	£0 16 8
St. Alban's	0 11 11
Whitchurch	0 10 3
—per Rev. S. F. Ramsey	1 18 0
St. Thomas, per Rev. M. Burnham	1 10 0
Christ's Ch. Hillier, per Rev. R. G. Cox	0 15 0
St. Paul's, Toronto.	
—per Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie	8 13 9
St. John's Tecumseh, per Churchwarden	2 10 0
Trinity Church, Thornhill	£3 5 0
Station near Bond Lake	0 16 0
—per Rev. D. E. Blake	4 1 0
St. George's Church, Kingston	
—per Ven. Archdeacon Stuart	11 8 0
do. Military Service	
—per Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett	7 2 6
St. Paul's Church, Kingston	
—per Rev. W. Grieg	1 11 6
St. Philip's Weston, per Churchwardens	1 11 6
St. James's Toronto (additional) per C.W.	1 0 0
St. Paul's, Fort Erie	£1 17 9
St. John's, Limestone Ridge	0 12 3
—per Churchwardens	2 10 0
St. Andrew's, Grimsby	1 17 6
School-house, Beamsville	0 15 0
—per Rev. F. J. Lundy	2 12 6
Trinity Church, Simcoe	£4 8 9
Christ's Church, Victoria	0 19 3
Christ's Church, Maitland	0 13 10
Congregation at Jarvis	0 9 7
—per Rev. F. Evans	6 8 5
38 Collections amounting to.....	£134 9 8‡

T. W. BIRCHALL,  
Toronto, Oct. 23, 1850. Treasurer.

The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the following collections for Mission Fund:—

St. Andrew's, Grimsby	..... £2 2 11
School-house, Beamsville	... 0 14 7
—per Rev. F. J. Lundy	..... £2 17 6

A copy of the Report of the Church Society for 1849-50, has been forwarded by post to each of the Clergy—and

Parcels of Reports for the Rev. Messrs. Geddes, McMurray, Usher, Boomer, Rutan, Elliott, Palmer, Marsh, Elora, Merritt, Lundy, and Townley, have been forwarded to the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton.

For the Rev. Messrs. Leeming, Ingles, Atkinson, Dixon, Fuller, Creene, inclosed to Wm. Duff, Esq., Queenston.

For the Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Kennedy, and Archdeacon Bethune, inclosed to the Ven. A. N. Bethune, Cobourg.

For the Rev. Messrs. Hallen, Ardagh and Bourn, by the North Stage.

For the Rev. R. Garrett, per Mr. Gray.  
For the Rev. Messrs. Mack, Elliott, Salter, and Ritchie per A. Rankin, Esq.

For the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Rev. Messrs. Rogers, Allen, Brent, Shirley, Patton, Bleasdel, Plees, Blakey, To-ke, Bartlett, Cox, inclosed to the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, Kingston.

The Rev. T. Greene, per Rev. J. W. Marsh.

### CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The Treasurers of the Church University, beg to acknowledge the receipt of five pounds, with the following letter:—

Guelph, October 16, 1850.

My dear Grasett,—The enclosed sum of Five pounds was yesterday placed in my hands, by a Mr. Grenside, as the contribution of his father the Rev. C. Grenside, Rector, of Great Massingham, Norfolk, towards the funds of the Church University.

Will you have the kindness to hand this sum to the proper authority, and to procure the insertion in *The Church* newspaper of a line acknowledging the contribution of the Rev. Gentleman above named, as I promised young Mr. Grenside that his father's contribution should be acknowledged in this way.

I remain, my dear Grasett, very truly yours,

ARTHUR PALMER.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.,  
Toronto.

HAMILTON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The Examination of the Sunday Schools, in connection with the Church of England in this Parish, took place a short time since. About four hundred children assembled in the spacious school rooms in the basement of Christ's Church at 11 A. M., and were there examined by the Rector and his Curate—the boys in one apartment, and the girls in the other—first in a portion of Scripture, and then in the Catechism of the Church. The rooms were conveniently arranged for spectators, of whom a goodly number were in attendance. The children acquitted themselves tolerably well, and all present seemed much interested in the questions and answers. There were no prizes distributed, but the funds available for the Sunday School were expended in purchasing a large number of new books for the library, a far more permanent advantage both to Children and parents. After a short address from the Rector, the children were conducted in an orderly manner by their Teachers, to the Lawn in front of the Rectory, where spacious tables had been prepared, loaded with refreshments—the contributions of the ladies interested in the Sunday Schools. The repast ended—amusement became the order of the day—and the juvenile assemblage were soon scattered over the green fields in innocent and joyous exercises. The day was beautifully fine, and the novel spectacle of so many children engaged in mirthful sports in the grounds around the Rectory, attracted a number of visitors, who seemed to take a lively interest in the scene. When all were satisfied with amusement, they were again assembled on the Lawn, and after singing a suitable hymn, received the Rector's benediction, and then dispersed quietly to their homes. It is gratifying to state that the Sunday Schools in this Parish are in a flourishing condition. Four schools in different sections of the Parish impart religious instruction in accordance with the Church's teaching, to upwards of four hundred children. Each school is conducted by zealous and faithful teachers, under the superintendence of the Rector of the Parish, and each has a library of sound religious works. Much praise is due to the Teachers and Superintendents for their indefatigable exertions in seeking out the children of the poor, and bringing them within the pale of Christian instruction. They thus become fellow-workers to their ministers, and most useful auxiliaries in training up the lambs of their flock.

#### DIocese OF QUEBEC.

(Continued from page 74.)

### VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC TO THE MISSIONS IN GASPE.

[In the concluding portion of this journey, of which the account is here given, no episcopal or other clerical ministrations were performed: it is simply an account of the return to Quebec: but the journey was marked by some singularities of which a description may help to draw the attention of the public to the improvements required upon the route and the claims of the section of country through which it lies.]

••••• The travellers met again at Mellen's, twenty miles above Carleton, where they breakfasted, and then proceeded, thirteen miles further, to Mr. Busteed's at Ristigouche. The scenery, in ascending this part of the Bay, is often beautiful, particularly in passing through the valley, under the mountains, which is crossed by the River Nouvelle. Above this there are the traces still of military posts held by the French, before the conquest of Canada. There are two different spots, of very peaceful aspect, commanding the Bay, which retain the name of "the Battery," and in the

neighbourhood of one of these the remains of a French officer were dug up, with some of his military appendages. There was some detention at Mr. Busteed's, in an endeavour on the part of Mr. Fraser (whose kindness and attention could not be surpassed) to procure conveyances from the neighbourhood for the Kempt road or for part of it, and the time was passed with this respectable family, whose establishment and premises are characterised by a remarkable air of neatness and comfort. The prayer book of the Church was found in this house; and the family avail themselves of some occasional ministrations of Church clergymen which are brought within their reach on the New Brunswick side of the Bay, being nearly 100 miles distant from the nearest clergyman on the Canada side. A few of the Quarterly papers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and other small publications were here left for circulation. The situation of the house is beautiful, at the head of the Bay, where it is entered by the River Ristigouche, issuing from the forest clad mountains, which open out and form a kind of sequestered amphitheatre, while the level margin and the cleared slopes which form the base of the mountains, over which the road is constructed, are crossed by an exquisitely translucent little river. At Mr. Busteed's the Bishop and his companion took leave of the kind fellow-traveller, Mr. Fraser, and proceeded (the Bishop being driven by Mr. Ferguson, a relative of the Busteed family,) to the elevated residence, six miles distant, of an enterprising and thriving Scotch farmer of the name of Dickson, who has the contract for carrying the mail through the Kempt road, and with whom arrangements were now to be made for the means of prosecuting the journey. A light cart was here procured, in which Mr. Dickson drove the Bishop, and a saddle horse was provided for Mr. Mountain. The mountain scenery through which they passed is, in some places, of extraordinary beauty, the backward view, across the mouth of the Ristigouche into New Brunswick, displaying range behind range, to a great distance, of irregular and varied height, and the windings of the road carrying the travellers, here and there, where they looked down into dips of a vast depth between mountain-sides which presented one unbroken mass of foliage. The highest point over which they actually passed is said to be 2100 feet above the level of the Bay.

The Kempt road, so called from its having been opened under the auspices of Sir James Kempt, then Governor of Canada, was formed more than twenty years ago, for the purpose of affording communication by land between the District of Gaspe and Quebec, and it connects the inhabited part of the former with Metis, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, distant about ninety miles from Ristigouche. No public money, however, having been since laid out upon it, it is advancing towards a condition of being absolutely impassable. Mr. Mountain, on horseback, rode in advance, and the party not having left Ristigouche before 5, P.M. the darkness had closed over them, in the solitary woods and along the mountainous defiles through which they passed, before they reached their destination for the night. This was an uninhabited log hut, sixteen miles distant from Mr. Dickson's, upon the margin of the rapidly-flowing river Asmaquaggin, or, as others call it, Apsetmaguaggin (and both probably are imperfect pronunciations of the Indian name,) whose opposite bank consists of a stern, lofty and precipitous, or rather overhanging, rock. Here they got in at half-past nine, P.M. and found the floor of the hut covered with an ample supply of loose straw, which formed their bed for the night, and which furnished also the means (the weather being damp and chilly) of stopping up the window, in which no panes were left. There was a chimney of rough stones in which Mr. Dickson, who was supplied with a tinder-box, made a fire,—the fragments of a rude cart found on the outside affording the principal materials, and the wheels, in particular, which were each of one solid piece, forming a choice article in the accumulated fuel. The horses, after having had a feed of oats, were turned out by the river side.

On Wednesday 31st July, the travellers set out in the morning twilight, having twenty miles to travel before reaching a house. The day was fine—but the horseman of the party was completely drenched from the hips downwards by the dew upon the branches and bushes, from the overgrown condition of the road. Between the badness of the road and the length and steepness of several ascents, it took the Bishop at least six hours to make the distance upon wheels. Mr. Mountain had arrived a short time before. The place is called *the Forks* from the confluence of another considerable river with the Matapedia, and the clearing is occupied by a settler from New Brunswick, of the name of Noble, with his family, who receives such travellers as use the road, his house being so located as to afford a stopping-place for the night to those who leave Ristigouche in the morning. At this point the Bishop struck upon the route which he had taken twenty-six years before, when, having gone down by water to visit the Churches of the District of Gaspe, in his capacity of Archdeacon, he engaged two Indians at the Roman Catholic Mission of Ristigouche, to take him through the woods, no road having been then opened; and, having first ascended the Matapedia River and Lake, with a couple of canoes, performed the rest of the journey to Metis on foot. Mr. Mountain's horse was here left behind, and the party proceeded in two light carts to Brochu's, at the head of the Lake just mentioned, a distance of twenty-six miles. About halfway on the road, there are some three or four houses, with small patches of cultivation. A great track of country in different places along this road, has been desolated and disfigured, (as is often seen in the forests of North America,) by the ravages of fires. In one instance the first had swept everything down except the bare poles for the space of thirty miles in length by nine in breadth. These conflagrations are commonly occasioned by the carelessness of lumbering-parties or others who camp out in the woods and take no trouble to extinguish their fires. But even a spark from a pipe in dry and windy weather, lighting upon combustible materials, may produce this extensive and hideous desolation. Much excellent land is spoiled in this manner—for it is worth but little after having gone through such a process. Two of the bridges on the Kempt road have

been burned down, and travellers are obliged to go round them upon a make-shift construction which supplies their place. Shortly after leaving Noble's, the Bishop passed from the District of Gaspé (where so much kind hospitality had been extended both to himself and to the gentlemen who, in different portions of his journey, had accompanied him) into that of Quebec. At Brochu's, which was reached before sun-set, there is a good farm and a saw-mill. The country is very capable of improvement and would be soon settled if about £1,000 (according to the estimate of plain practical men) were now laid out upon the road, which, if left much longer, will have become irrecoverably bad, except by a very much larger outlay. Burr stones of the first quality, and said to be equal to those of France, are found in this neighbourhood.

On the morning of Thursday, 1st August, Mr. Mountain left Brochu's, for Metis, distant twenty-four miles, before three o'clock, and was shortly after followed by the Bishop. A late but plentiful and well-served breakfast was procured at Metis, for which the mistress of the house, though in the habit of entertaining travellers for pay, refused to receive any compensation. Metis is chiefly a Protestant settlement: the Bishop when passing through, as Archdeacon, in 1824, spent a Sunday with the people, and baptized a number of children, at the services which he held with them; and in the time of the late Bishop Stewart a Catechist of the Church of England was maintained here: but the increasing predominance in numbers of the Scotch population led naturally to measures for the introduction, at intervals, of some Presbyterian ministrations, and the Catechist was removed to another field of labour. The Bishop's hostess just mentioned, and a very few others who remain, are members of the Church of England, and some tracts were left for their use.

Leaving Metis, which is about 209 miles from Quebec, the Bishop now fell in with the long and continuous line of French Parishes which occupy the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, and came up in celoches,—sleeping the first night at St. Simon, which he reached at two A.M., on the 2nd August—and the second at St. Anne, which was reached about ten P.M. By travelling early and late he arrived, with his companion, in Quebec, where they were particularly anxious to pass the Sunday, at nine o'clock P.M. on Saturday the 3rd August, having accomplished the distance from N. Carlisle, in six days, notwithstanding delays which collectively amounted to more than half a day, in procuring conveyances,—a distance in the performance of which Her Majesty's mail regularly occupies nine. In all this distance there is but one Protestant place of worship—the small Church of the Anglican Establishment at Rivière du Loup, where the resident population frequenting it is so considerable that, upon two successive Visitations, there have been no candidates for Confirmation to be presented. The Bishop, however, had an interview with the Missionary, Rev. E. G. G. Ross, in passing through, and some arrangements were made for affording a Sunday afternoon service at Cacona, during the stay of certain summer visitants from the cities above, who come down for salt-water bathing, as well as for visiting Malbaie, on the north shore. The only other place after Metis, in which any Protestants came in the way of the Bishop, was Rimouski, where a few religious publications were left, and where, as at Metis, the proprietor of the inn refused to receive any compensation for the entertainment afforded.

VISIT TO THE MISSIONS OF E. AND W. FRAMPTON.

The Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. A. W. Mountain again left Quebec on the 24th August, (Festival of St. Bartholomew) after Divine Service in all Saints' Chapel (at which his Lordship had preached) for the Missions of East and West Frampton. His Lordship was driven from Pointe Lévi by the Rev. J. Torrance, Missionary of that place, twelve miles to St. Henry, where his own horse was waiting, and from whence Mr. Mountain drove him on to the house of the Rev. W. C. Merrick, at East Frampton, which was reached about eight o'clock. On Sunday 25th, Divine Service was performed in Mr. Merrick's house, (the Church having unfortunately been burned down last spring.) Mr. Merrick has fitted up two rooms in his house for Divine Worship, by a very neat and commodious arrangement, which elicited his Lordship's approbation. His neighbours lent willing hands to the work, and the material was furnished gratuitously by Mr. Crawford, the proprietor of a saw mill in the neighbourhood. After service the Bishop addressed the congregation upon the subject of the rebuilding of their Church, a work which it is proposed to enter upon immediately, and in aid of which contributions were requested in the last number of the Ecclesiastical Gazette.

Twenty-three persons were confirmed, and the Bishop preached, combining with his sermon an address to the recipients of the ordinance.

After service, the Bishop took leave of his kind hostess, Mrs. Merrick, and accompanied by Mr. Mountain and Mr. Merrick, set out for the Mission of the Rev. J. Van Linge, the confirmation for which was to be held at West Frampton Church in the afternoon.—About three miles from Mr. Merrick's, the vehicle was left behind and the Bishop and Mr. Mountain mounted horses sent over by Mr. Van Linge to meet them. Having first forded the Etchemin, they proceeded, through a wood-road, to the Parsonage at West Frampton, which they reached about three o'clock. Some delay was rendered necessary before service, as the rain had fallen in torrents and the whole party were wet through. From the same cause some of the candidates from Cranbourne (15 miles distant) were prevented from reaching the Church, the roads (which are about the worst in Canada) having been rendered almost impassible. Thirty-four persons, however, came forward, whom the Bishop addressed, as at East Frampton, in the course of his sermon. The rain continued to descend heavily, it was pronounced necessary for his Lordship to re-cross the Etchemin without delay, the swollen state of which river on the following morning fully proved the expediency of doing so. There was a very perceptible difference, in fact, in its height when the Bishop reached it about five hours after he had first crossed it. Having safely forded it again, the horses were sent back, and the vehicle was again put in requisition. Parting from Mr. Merrick, the Bishop and Mr. Mountain proceeded to the first house at which they could obtain accommodation, distant about four miles from the ford. This was the residence of Mr. Crawford, mentioned above, by whose mother they were kindly received and hospitably entertained, as well as provided with such articles of clothing as their imperfect protection from the weather, and their separation from their baggage, called for. Mr. Crawford had gone to Divine Service at Mr. Merrick's in the forenoon, but had been detained by the state of the weather from coming on as far as his own house.

On Monday morning the Bishop left for Quebec, which was reached in the afternoon of the same day.

The whole number confirmed in the District of Gaspé was 111—in the Missions of East and West Frampton 57—making a total for the triennial Visitation of the Diocese (now concluded) of 1692.

DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Thanks be to God I much, very much has been done; ten years ago, in this very district (Tauranga), sixty human bodies were cooked in one night. It is a sickening story—but as true as it is horrid. Now there is not a man, even of the heathen party, who is not ashamed of the practice, and I believe—or, what is more to the purpose—the Missionaries believe, that if there were war now anywhere, the bodies of the slain would be respected. It was so in the late war at Waikata. The Archdeacon told me some pleasing facts about the people in Rua Tabuna district; this is the very heart of the country beyond Motorua; he pays them every year a visit, and is welcomed warmly by his rough converts. He described to me his congregation at one place; there were two or three hundred people assembled—not one of them with any kind of English clothes—their heads all ornamented with white sea birds' feathers: they were all most attentive and reverent in manner, and sang the hymns to their own native tunes—*tune* rather, for they have but one, a sort of monotonous, rather mournful chant: which would sound well, however, from many voices together. On his last journey, he was told that an old woman (too lame to travel to the place where he was baptizing converts) greatly desired to be baptized. She lived a day's journey off among the hills. Her acquaintance spoke so earnestly of her desire for the holy rite, that the Archdeacon determined to turn aside to visit her. He got to her place the next evening—a lonely, desolate-looking spot, with two or three scattered huts. After a while, a deformed, squalid old woman crawled out, dressed in an old dirty mat, her grizzled hair tangled and unkempt. She sat unwilling to answer any of his questions for a while. As she became less shy, the Archdeacon catechised her and found her very intelligent, and that she seemed really to embrace, with the understanding as well as the heart, the main doctrines of our holy faith. She told him that, the year before, she had heard that the Bishop was intending to baptize some of her people at Taupo (I think); she had started to go to him, her people carrying her in a litter, but she was obliged to give up the attempt, the distance was too great in her diseased state. This woman had no Missionary to teach her, save from among her own people. The next morning Archdeacon B. baptized this our Maori Sister! Is not this a touching, humbling story? When we think of our coldness amid so many blessed helps and privileges from childhood, and this poor old heathen woman's earnestness of heart.—Bishop Selwin.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—The Right Rev. Dr. Stopford, Lord Bishop of Meath, expired at the Palace, Ardbraccan, late on Tuesday night the 17th Sept. The deceased Prelate was elevated from the Archdeaconry of Armagh to the See of Meath during the Viceroyalty of Earl De Gray. Dr. Stopford had been long labouring under the effects of disease of the heart, but had recently—considering his time of life—been in the enjoyment of tolerable health. His Lordship was a member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

The quarterly general meeting of the Lambeth Branch for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held last evening in parochial school-rooms, and the opportunity was taken of inviting the Bishop-Designate of Lyttelton to be present. The circumstance having become generally known throughout the parish, a large number of persons assembled for the double purpose of making their respect for the excellent gentleman who is about to become the first Bishop of the new Diocese of Lyttelton, and to aid in furthering the designs of the venerable Society in Propagating the Gospel throughout the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown.

The Rev. C. B. Dalton, the Rector of Lambeth, presided, and in opening the proceedings, adverted to the happy arrangements that had been made at various times for the erection and subdivision of the colonial dioceses, and introduced Mr. Jackson to the meeting.

The Bishop-Designate said, he hardly knew what course he ought to take; whether to draw their attention to the principles and plans of the Canterbury Association, and the designs of its founders, or whether he ought to confine himself to facts relative to the new Diocese of Lyttelton, over which he was to preside. Perhaps it would be best for him to give the meeting some account of the new settlement of Canterbury, and the views of those who were most active in supporting it. He must express his opinion that England had, for a long time past, lost the great principle of colonisation. Thousands of persons had been expatriated for offences against the laws of the country; and thousands of others had gone out of their own accord, but without any means having been taken to induce them to reproduce the likeness of old England in the new country whither they were going. The Canterbury Association endeavoured to improve the system that prevailed, and went upon the principle that colonisation, without the religious element, wanted that which was most likely to give it permanent success. (Cheers.) The association discovered that the great art of colonisation had not been lost in the 17th century. The Pilgrim Fathers had true notions of colonisation. They went out with no inconsiderable sums of money, with religious principles which impelled them to do great and glorious deeds, and with the representatives of the best families, and not with the waifs and strays of those families. He would not advert to the Crusades; but he would allude to one scheme of the present times, namely, Mormonism, the doctrines of the Latter day Saints. Vast numbers of persons in this country had gone to find an earthly paradise somewhere between Texas and California. Many of those persons had neglected their religious duties during their past lives, and now they were about to end their days in joining the most sensual, and the most stupid, of all material attempts to put heaven upon earth, and to substitute the seen for the unseen. (Hear, hear.) The Canterbury Association, in establishing its colony, went upon a very different principle, that of reproducing the country in the land to which the colonists were going. On looking to the map of the world they would find that civilization had, in times past, centered itself in those countries which had been watered by the Mediterranean Sea. Now, he would venture to assert that what the Mediterranean had been to the civilization of the past, the Pacific would be to the civilization of the future. The reverend gentleman went at considerable length into the subject of the progress of civilisation westward, and adverted to the extraordinary circumstances connected with California. The immense quantity of gold found in that district was one of the happiest circumstances that could have occurred for New Zealand for all the produce that could be raised in New

Zealand would grow gradually richer, while California would grow gradually poorer. He believed that Gibbon was right when he said that New Zealand would be the Britain of the Pacific. For these and other reasons the Canterbury Association determined on founding their settlement in the middle island of New Zealand. The ship which was to convey him and other colonists to their new home would sail tomorrow (Wednesday), and he hoped that, if his life were spared, he should embark next Tuesday morning, and then, after he and his fellow-voyagers had embarked, they would leave the shores of England, and see land no more, except a *ist* which they would be told was Madeira, until they found themselves between the bold and broad headlands that bounded the Port of Lyttelton. The Bishop-Designate gave the meeting a full account of the educational arrangements which had been made for the advantage of the youthful emigrants, and remarked that the four noble vessels which had left England with the band of colonists had been blessed with most propitious weather. One of the vessels had been spoken six days after it left Plymouth, and it was clearly shown that they had been travelling two hundred and fifty miles a-day. He promised that Canterbury would never be unfaithful and disloyal to old England, and that amongst their ranks, would never be heard such fanstic nonsense as that which had lately proceeded from Dr. Lang and his Presbyterian friends. The reverend gentleman concluded by requesting the Rector of Lambeth to ask, on Sunday next, the prayers of the congregation in behalf of the six vessels which would at that time be on the wide waters.

The Rev. Rector readily assented to this proposition and pledged himself and his parishioners to remember the reverend gentleman and his diocese, both in their prayers and by pecuniary contributions. He remarked that the schools connected with the parish of Lambeth were under deep obligation to Mr. Jackson for the sound education their masters had received from him whilst Principal of the Training College at Battersea. As the Bishop-Designate had promised to attend a meeting in Lambeth on his return to England, he (the Rev. Rector) would gladly take charge of any money either his parishioners or other persons might entrust to him for the service of the Church in Lyttelton diocese; and when on the Bishop's appearance at the proposed meeting, on his return to England at the close of next year, he (the Rector) would lay the amount he might receive on the table, and present it to the Bishop. He trusted that a large number of persons would subscribe, and he would be glad to receive any sums however small, that might be transmitted to him.

The blessing was pronounced by the Rev. C. B. Dalton, and the meeting which was of a highly interesting character, then separated.—*Guardian Sept.*, 25.

The first meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge since the long vacation was held on the 1st inst., at their rooms in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Standing Committee, in accordance with a notice given at their last meeting, recommended that the sum £3000 should be granted and pledged at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, towards the endowment of a College of a permanent character, in connexion with the Church in his diocese. A letter was read from Lord Lyttelton, requesting, in behalf of the New Canterbury Association, a grant in aid of the endowment of the Bishopric about to be established in that settlement. His Lordship stated that the association was pledged to the appointment of a Bishop (the Rev. Thomas Jackson), who would take the spiritual charge of the settlement, and to provide for him an adequate endowment out of the produce of the land sales. It was stated that a considerable portion of the new diocese would extend beyond the Canterbury Settlement. The Standing Committee proposed, and it was unanimously agreed to, that a grant of £1000 should be made in aid of the objects mentioned in Lord Lyttelton's letter.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—It is noticed as a significant fact, that the chief of the Commissioners appointed to visit Cambridge University, is Dr. Graham, the Bishop of Chester, who was notorious in the University for having made a resolute attempt to eliminate the services of the Church of England from his College, proposing at first to have prayers on the "comprehensive" system in the Chapel, and when this was objected to, to have them in the hall. Of the results of the inquiries of the Commissioners, the *Oxford University Herald* gives a feigned report, which is exceedingly pungent, and which includes the following quaint advertisement:—

Wanted by Her Majesty's Commissioners for managing the University of Oxford, a Regius Professor of General Religion, to superintend and take the lead in the Faculty of Undoctinal Theology. He will be required to give lectures and instruction to the younger members on all points connected with religious studies. But it will be necessary that he should abstain from anything which may prejudice or bias the minds of those whom he is hired to teach; and, in particular, that he should be able to suppress any expression or intimation whatever of his own opinion or feeling in regard to any theological controversies which may agitate the University. Some command of countenance will therefore be required, and considerable proficiency in the art of silence. The salary is large, and there is a spacious and convenient house, with the prospect of future preferment, if the Professor gives satisfaction to his employers. For further particulars apply to the Secretary of the University Commission, Delegates' Room.

Testimonials from friends of their intimate familiarity with the candidate, and at the same time of their entire ignorance what definite opinions as to the leading questions of the day are entertained by him, will carry great weight in the appointment.

It unfortunately turns out to be true that the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, of East Farleigh, has joined the Roman Communion. The *Tablet's* announcement that the Bishop of Brechin had been guilty of the same sin, is flatly contradicted, his Lordship being now engaged in the usual duties of his Diocese.

THE BISHOP-DESIGNATE OF LYTTELTON.—Dr. Jackson preached on Sunday evening the 15th September, his last sermon, prior to his departure from England, at St. Peter's Church, Stepney, of which, before his appointment as Principal of Battersea College, he was the Incumbent. In the course of his address, he corrected some misstatements which have appeared in the public prints, relative to his future course of proceeding. Some technical difficulties, he said, had prevented the immediate erection of the new diocese, and as the colonists felt some disappointment that their Bishop arranged that he should proceed at once to lay the foundation of the nascent colony, in connexion with which his future life was to be passed, and to consult with the Bishop of New Zealand as to the mode of their

future operations. At the close of twelve months he should return to England, to report on the state of the Canterbury settlement and to receive consecration as the first Bishop of Lyttelton. Dr. Jackson intends to sail on Wednesday the 24th ult.

EXAGGERATED RUMOURS OF SECESSIONS TO ROME.—The *Morning Post* remarks that "the Ultra-Protestant journals are just ministers, by propagating false rumours of secessions from her communion now doing much mischief to the Church, and great injustice to certain of her and perversions to that of Rome. They have been taking grave liberties, for instance, with the name of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, than whom no minister of the Church of England has done more, upon right principles, to prevent such secessions. There are strange rumours (says the *Herald*, of Saturday) about Mr. Bennet and others. It is certain that that gentleman has not been to his church for a considerable time." And another and obscure journal, in announcing the secession of Mr. H. Wilberforce, states that "the Rev. W. J. E. Bennet is at present in retreat, preparing to take the same step."

Now just at the very time when these slanders were being published, Mr. Bennet was actually preaching at one of his Churches (St. Barnabas) in strains of Church of England orthodoxy completely opposed, as all such preachings ever must be, both in letter and spirit, to all sympathy with those distinctive errors of Romanism to which the perverts in question undoubtedly commit themselves. Mr. Bennet preached at St. Barnabas both on the eve of the festival of St. Matthew and on the festival itself—that is, on Friday night and Saturday morning; he also preached on Sunday morning at St. Paul's, and on every occasion he was as anti-Romish as he could properly be in such discourses.—The text of his sermon at St. Paul's was from the Epistle of the former day.—Therefore, seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy we faint not; and, alluding directly to the present unhappy state of things in the English Church, and to the "desertions" (his very expression) which are so deplorably taking place, he gave his hearers distinctly to understand that he could not for a moment reconcile such a step with his sense of duty, but was determined in so trying a conjuncture to faint not; God being his helper. Neither is it true that Mr. Bennet "has not been in his church for a considerable time." He always at this season takes an excursion, for the recreation of which so laborious and indefatigable a pastor must stand much in need; but we understand that his absence for that purpose this year has been shorter than usual. It is deeply to be regretted that such a man as Mr. Bennet should be thus misrepresented; for no clergyman of our Church is doing more to strengthen her foundations by gaining for her the respect of the people—no one is more faithfully preaching her doctrine—no one more effectually carrying out her system. If we are to judge of the other rumours by those respecting Mr. Bennett, we may not unreasonably hope that they are equally unfounded.

PERVSIONS.—Mr. Allies was received into the Romish Church on Wednesday week, by Dr. Newman, at St. Wilfred's, near Cheshire. He announced his resignation on the previous Sunday afternoon to his congregation from the pulpit.—*John Bull*.

It is reported in clerical circles that the Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Dean of Clonfert, is the "favourite" for the vacant Bishopric. The Rev. gentleman is an out-and-out supporter of the national education system.—*John Bull*.

QUESTIONS IN THE ROMISH CHURCH.—There are certain questions which are almost conclusive as to the character of the religious society which agitates them; and surely among these must be ranked the disputes regarding the dictating Madonna, and upon ecclesiastical jurisprudence in the Middle Ages. When such controversies are practical causes of division, the perfection and rapidity of the mechanism for resolving them, merely augment the peril which they create.—In a month or two, the Holy See must decide for or against the Archbishop of Turin; and such is the state of imbecility to which Pius has been reduced by his late misfortunes, that there is an actual prospect of its becoming heresy for a Roman Catholic to doubt that the limbs of Francoise Petitot were supernaturally elongated, to denounce the enormities of the Inquisition, or to deny that the carbine of Charles IX. may lawfully be compared with the dagger of Ehad, and with the hammer of Jael. Even should the prudence of acute advisers avert these grosser scandals, the Papal recognition of the moving eyes in a Byzantine picture at Rimini is a *fait accompli*. Yet, if the reader will take down his Paley, and refer to the chapter in the "Evidences of Christianity" which states the criteria of a genuine miracle, he will find that absolutely not a single one of them is satisfied by this piece of ignoble jugglery. There are persons of course, who will profess belief in it without pain or shock; but where is the mind trained under English influences, that will patiently resign itself to an article of faith which outrages its primary instincts of truth, and degrades the Author of Creation—we speak with all reverence—into a vulgar and second-rate Thaumaturge.—*Morning Chronicle*.

UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1850.

This being the day appointed for the triennial meeting of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, the Right Rev. Bishops Chase, of Ill., Brownell, Meade, B. B. Smith, McIlvane, Doane, Otey, Kemper, McCoskry, Lee, Johns, Whittingham, Henshaw, Elliott, Cobb, Polk, DeLancey, Hawks, Chase of N. H., Potter, Freeman, Uphold, and Green, and a number of Clerical and Lay Deputies, assembled in Christ Church.

Morning Prayer was read by Rev. Dr. Proal, assisted in the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Bull, of Pennsylvania.

The ante-communion service was read by the Right Rev. the presiding Bishop, the Epistle by the Right Rev. Bishop Meade, and the Gospel by the Right Rev. Brownell. The Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, from Ephesians 3d chapter, 10th verse—"To the intent that now unto principalities and powers in heavenly places, might be known by the Church the manifold wisdom of God."

The preacher, after alluding to the grander, but more familiar topics which the texts suggested in connexion with the great work thus assigned to the Church, selected for his theme, "The peculiar work and vocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." This he defined to be—

1. To reassert the doctrines of Grace, apart from the arbitrary definitions and dogmatic formulas by

which they have been encumbered since the Reformation.

- 2. To restore the primitive order of the Church of Christ.
- 3. To bear witness to the importance of her unity.
- 4. To revive and exemplify the true notion of the Church's care for little children.
- 5. To bear testimony to the principles of just toleration with regard to mere matters of opinion, and to set the example of innocent forbearance as regards differences on those subjects upon which unity is clearly impossible.

The importance of clearly knowing and faithfully endeavouring to fulfil this vocation, was impressively set forth by reference to the law of progress by which man is gradually advancing to that condition in which it is the design of his Creator ultimately to place him.

After the sermon, the venerable Presiding Bishop, assisted by the other Bishops in order, proceeded to the administration of the Holy Communion.

The service being concluded, the House of Bishops retired to the room prepared for their session. The Secretary of the late House of Deputies then called the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to order and proceeded to call the list of Dioceses. Clerical deputies from twenty six Dioceses, and Lay deputies from seventeen, answered to their names and laid their testimonials on the table. A quorum was declared to be present.

The Secretary then nominated the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, as President. There being no other nomination, the vote was taken *visa voce*, and Dr. Wyatt was unanimously elected President.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt being conducted to the chair by Drs. Bull and Burroughs, said: "I should do injustice to both you and myself, gentlemen, if, on assuming this chair, I failed to express my sense of the confidence and kindness which you have exhibited in calling me to it. Before entering on its duties, let me remind you that you have, in the thinned and whitened locks, and broken accents of your chairman, the evidence that he needs your kind indulgence and support, and I invoke them both. In the hope of being thus sustained, I can only give you the assurance of my earnest endeavours, by God's blessing, to serve you faithfully and to the utmost of my capacity."

The next business in order being the election of a secretary, Rev. Dr. Mead, former secretary, declined a re-nomination.

Judge Chambers nominated Rev. Edward N. Mead, the former assistant secretary.

Rev. Dr. Bull nominated Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia.

The Delegations from Massachusetts and Connecticut called for a vote by order and dioceses.

Some question having arisen as to the effect of this call, the chair explained that it would give to the laity the same, and would require a majority of both orders to elect.

The House then proceeded to ballot, and the tellers retired to count the votes.

Pending this it was on motion,

*Resolved*,—That a committee of two be appointed to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Bishops, when they shall be pleased to attend the deliberations of this house, and to assign by lots seats to the several delegations.

Rev. Dr. Brook and Judge Conyngham, of Pa., were appointed the Committee.

The tellers reported that of the clergy twenty-six dioceses had voted, of which thirteen votes were given for Rev. Dr. Howe, and thirteen for Rev. Mr. Mead; and of the laity seventeen dioceses voted, of which nine votes were for Rev. Dr. Howe, and eight for Rev. Mr. Mead.

There not being a majority of both orders, there was no election.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, informing this House that they had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*,—The house of clericals and lay deputies concurring, that this Convention, during the present session, will meet every morning for divine service at half-past eight o'clock, and after proceed to business, take a recess at half-past one o'clock, reassemble at half-past three, and adjourn at six p.m.

On motion, this house concurred in this resolution; after which, the house adjourned until half-past three p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house re-assembled at half-past four o'clock. On motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs moved that the election of Secretary be postponed until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

This was advocated by the mover, Mr. Evans of Md., and the Rev. Mr. VanNingen of New-York, and opposed by Rev. Dr. Brooke, Mr. Newton and Rev. Mr. Babcock of Mass., and Hon. Judge Conyngham of Pa.

The question being put, the motion was lost.

A motion was then made that the names of the Dioceses of voting be written upon the ballot—lost.

The house then proceeded to ballot for secretary, and the tellers retired to count the votes.

Pending this, on motion of Rev. Dr. Proal, the rules of order of the last House of Deputies were adopted as rules of this house.

On motion of the same it was,

*Resolved*, that the President be requested, during the recess of this house, to appoint the usual standing committee.

The tellers now made their report as follows:—Of the clergy the votes of twenty-seven dioceses had been cast, of which the Rev. Dr. Howe received fourteen votes, and Rev. Mr. Mead thirteen. Of the laity nineteen dioceses had voted, of which Rev. Dr. Howe received ten votes, Rev. Mr. Mead eight, and Rev. Dr. Mead one.

Rev. Dr. Howe, having received a majority of the votes of both orders, was declared duly elected.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to inform the House of Bishops that this House is now organized and ready for business.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote adopting the rules of order for the purpose of amending them, by striking out that providing that the names of movers of resolutions shall not appear on the journal.

This was advocated by Mr. Newton, of Mass., and opposed by Judge Chambers, of Md., and the votes being taken, it was lost.

It was then on motion, *Resolved*, That the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Students of the General Theological Seminary, candidates for orders, and members of the vestry of Christ Church, be invited to honorary seats in this Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to half past eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

(To be continued.)

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR.—On fine afternoon in August last, I left Kingston in the same *Fashion*, the sultry weather was already abating, and a gentle breeze rendered the air delightfully cool, whilst at the same time the clouds were just numerous enough to enhance the beauty of the blue arch over our heads. My destination was near the Indian wharf, Tyendingaga, distant from Kingston about sixty miles; the water, and the short voyage was rendered still more pleasant by the company of the kind friends whom I was about to visit, who had come down in the boat to meet me. The sail up the Bay of Quinte is, perhaps, one of the most delightful you could enjoy in Western Canada; the shores on either side being sufficiently distant to conceal from view lesser objects, but, at the same time exhibiting every thing worth notice; fields of waving corn already partially reaped, crops of maize, the white blossomed buck-wheat, verdant meadows, farm houses, barns and offices, groups of cattle and sheep, all lay before us in pleasing variety, whilst the dark-hued foliage of the forest which extended occasionally down to the beach, or fringed the shores of some of the lovely islets scattered over the bay, rendered the charm complete. Sometimes the shores formed a gently sloping bank, at other times it rose perpendicularly from the water's edge to a considerable height, and was shaded by birch, beech, oak, and maple trees in rich profusion; rock, wood, water, and farm were blended together here was an islet once inhabited by a solitary, there an island farm with a good house, and garden fringed by poplars, stretching down to the water's edge; now a small peninsula, now a headland to be rounded, a bay to be crossed, a small wharf at which to land two or three passengers, and nearly every hour a hamlet or a village at which to call, and sometimes too, the tall spire was to be seen gracefully pointing heavenward; though, I must confess, these were not as numerous as might be wished, and, indeed, in this respect, the St. Lawrence below Montreal and Quebec excels the Bay of Quinte.

Emerging from the Long Reach (above Picton) into the more open expanse of the bay, the Napanee river was before us, whilst in our left lay the Indian Woods, my destination, and in their midst rose the spire of Christ Church as if saying, "here the Mohawk and his white brother worship God together." The next day I had an opportunity, in company with the Rev. G. A. Anderson, Missionary to the Mohawks in this place, of visiting the Church. Christ Church, Tyendingaga, was erected at the expense of the Mohawks, when the Rev. S. Givins was their Missionary, it is of stone, at a cost of about £800. According to an inscription over the entrance, it was erected as a token of gratitude to Almighty God for the preservation of the Mohawk tribe as a nation. The general style of the architecture is the pointed or English. The tower and spire together are about 100 feet high, and are of beautiful proportions. The spire, which is surmounted by a neat cross, bears a great resemblance, at first view, to that of Highgate, near London, England. The bell was sent out from England in the last century for an Indian Church which formerly stood here. The walls of the nave are strengthened by buttresses, which, with the exception of the corner ones, and those of the eastern windows do not extend above the roof. The eastern window is placed high, in a sort of abutment, for there is no chance externally, and the apex or point of this abutment is surmounted by a cross. The robing room south of this window is of stone, and corresponding to it on the north is an entrance door into the church. The eastern window consists of six lancets, and the small spaces above these are filled with stained glass; two of them having beautiful trefoils. The windows on either side of the nave are very correct, long and narrow, composed also of lancets, and having the small space at the apex filled with stained glass, a circle of seven leaves, probably emblematic of "the seven-fold gifts of the Spirit." The tower windows are of the same character, but of course smaller. The main entrance is through the tower, at the western end of the nave. The interior, though better than that of many churches, is not quite in keeping with the exterior; the walls are plastered, and the reading-desk and pulpit are too large, and the former far too elevated; there is a singing gallery at the western end; the pulpit is on the north, or Gospel side of the altar, and the pews face the east. Within the chancel rails, which are made to form a series of lancet arches, is a massive chair for the Bishop, with a mitre carved on the top of it; over the altar, and immediately under the eastern window are the two tables of the Moral Law, the Lord's Prayer, and Creed, in Mohawk, with winged cherub heads in the panels above; the old Royal Arms are on the gallery front facing these. The font is octagonal, of stone, with small crosses in each compartment; the lining is lead. The church will accommodate about 300; the usual congregation consists of Mohawks and whites, the former being the more numerous; the service is partly in English, partly in Mohawk, the clergyman being assisted by an excellent interpreter, a Brant, I believe. The singing is conducted in both languages at the same time, the translation into Mohawk being so arranged as to permit this. The Loft family, whom I mentioned in my last, generally lead the choir.

Taken altogether, I should think it one of our best country churches, though the want of a chancel detracts much from its beauty. There is service in this church every Sunday morning.

About twelve miles from this, in the rear of Tyendingaga, part of the road being an Indian bridle path, is St. James's Church, a plain stone building, where, alternately with Shannonville, Sunday afternoon service is performed; and still further back are one or two stations which the Missionary serves monthly. Whilst at Christ Church, I was shown part of the communion plate given to the Mohawks by the good Queen Anne; the remainder is, I believe, in the care of the Rev. A. Nelles, Missionary, near Brantford, for the use of the rest of the nation.

Tyendingaga is in the Victoria District, it was originally granted to the Mohawks who came here from the Mohawk river, being Iroquois; but the greater part of the rear of the township has been sold to the white settlers; the Indians retaining the front along the bay for about four or five miles inland. During my stay I had the opportunity of being present at a Mohawk wedding. The marriage was solemnized canonically, before noon in the church. Upon the return of the happy couple dinner was prepared upon an extensive scale, for the Indians are quite as fond of display on these occasions as their white brethren. Two large hogs were roasted whole, (quite a delicacy, as I was given to understand,) about a dozen geese, a quantity of mutton, and as for potatoes they seemed to be prepared by the bushel; whilst beets and other vegetables were

scarcely less abundant. There must have been more than a hundred persons present, chiefly Mohawks; at all events there were six or seven large tables completely crowded. Subsequently preparations were made for dancing, and after looking on some time, I withdrew to another room, and having regaled myself with a bowl of on-ash-took, or corn soup, a favourite dish with the Indians, I departed. The Mohawks have made considerable advances in civilization, and they appear generally to be desirous of improvement. The farms are much better cultivated than one would imagine, and the people are tolerably regular in their attendance at church. The dress of the men is similar to that of ordinary Canadian farmers; that of the women, however, is *sui generis*, a sort of skirt, over this a sort of long jacket, of linen or other light material; it is like a polka, but longer, and over this again some wear a fancy calico tunic; (as, for instance, the sisters Loft, who are giving concerts, at which, doubtless, many of your readers have been present,) whilst all wear hats, generally low crowned.

The next township to Tyendingaga is Richmond, in the Midland District, on the north bank of the Napanee river. The principal church in the rectory of Napanee, which is in the township of Richmond, is St. Mary Magdalene's, at the east end of the village; it is of stone, and was erected at the expense of the Cartwright family, who formerly owned the greater part of the site of Napanee; *an example of munificence one could wish our more wealthy Churchmen would occasionally follow.* The seats are all free, except those in the gallery which have been subsequently erected. The Rector is the Rev. W. B. Lauder, an active, zealous clergyman, and very hospitable. St. John's Church, about six or eight miles back, Clarke's Mills, nine miles in another direction, and two or three other stations still more distant fully occupy him. These two parishes, Tyendingaga and Napanee were, until lately, both in the charge of the Rev. S. Givins, a not very unusually large mission; therefore, Canadian clergymen certainly have not too little work!

Napanee is pleasantly situated on the river of the same name, about twenty-five miles from Kingston; the road to which is macadamized; small steamboats can come up the river to its wharves; the falls, I am informed, look beautiful at certain seasons. This river has excellent fishing both above and below Napanee; the chief varieties are black and rock bass, sunfish, perch, chub, and catfish. The Napanee mills are on a large scale, but were not doing full work when I was there. The drive to Clarke's mills is delightful, one of those good roads termed natural, which are sometimes found on this continent. The farms on either side, forming the valley of the Napanee, are in a high state of cultivation, whilst the gentle slope, studded with substantial farm houses, woods, and waving corn fields would please the most fastidious taste. The rear of Richmond and Tyendingaga is very rocky, the rock often appearing at the surface; and in Tyendingaga, from a similar cause, a prairie there is unfit for anything but pasture; in many places, however, both along the bay and the river the soil is excellent. These two townships give full scope for the exertions of the zealous missionary. Many are returning to the fold of Christ, whence they or their ancestors had strayed, and once more learning to worship the Triune Jehovah "in the beauty of holiness." The Mohawks are mostly in the communion of the church, but their want is books in their own language. They have a portion of the bible and prayer-book. If the whole bible, and a few sound religious books were translated, and printed in their language, an immense amount of good might be done, and the missionary would be greatly aided in his labours. The encouraging and employing native teachers among the various tribes of Aborigines would, no doubt, be highly beneficial, and, indeed, from what I have heard, they seem not insensible to this themselves; however, I leave such matters to those whose province it is, rather than mine, and beg to subscribe myself,

Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,  
A SON OF THE CHURCH.

October 5th, 1850.

From our English Files.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* makes the following statement:—"As I supposed that General Haynau's account of what took place at Barclay's would not prove unacceptable, I have taken advantage of his presence here to learn the particulars from his own lips. He had been about three-quarters of an hour in the brew-house before the attack was made upon him, and he distinctly says that the originators of the outrage were, as far as he could judge from their clothing, draymen, but that they were subsequently aided and abetted by some individuals whom he recognized as clerks. The general does not seem to have submitted with lamblike patience to the indignities offered him, for he states that his stick came into repeated contact with some hard substance which there is good reason for believing was the skull of a drayman. The truth of the whipping business is as follows:—Madame de Maderspach, a lady in affluent circumstances, having dressed up a figure like the Emperor, committed it to the hands of her people, who first subjected it to all possible indignities, and then interred it with many ridiculous ceremonies. As your correspondent of the 12th, 'A Londoner,' rightly states, a cavalry captain, who commanded a detachment in the neighbourhood, took upon himself to sentence the lady to twenty-five blows with a rod, which punishment was inflicted. General Haynau, who was Commander-in-Chief at the time, was some thirty German miles (about 140 English) distant when the circumstance occurred. He never saw Madame de Maderspach until after he had been some time in Pesth, when she called on him and implored him to liberate her eldest son who had been pressed into the army. I have the Feldzeugmeister's authority for stating that her request was instantly granted. The impression produced upon me by Haynau's remarks is, that he is more astonished than indignant that two or three hundred Englishmen should have assaulted him."

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL HAYNAU.—The following facts relating to the late barbarous outrage upon General Haynau, ought to be publicly known;—The police who interfered for his protection, had not themselves witnessed any act of personal violence, and consequently, requested the General and his friends to point out any individual among the crowd whom they could prove to have taken an active part in the riot, or to have committed an assault. General Haynau positively refused to identify any of the parties, and declined to lay any information, or to make a charge against any one, and his friends followed his example in this respect.—This refusal was afterwards persisted in by General Haynau, in an interview with Mr. Commissioner Mayne, the same evening, at which the General expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the police.—*Morning Chronicle.*

MUNIFICENT CHARITY.—£45,000 in money and land has been assigned over to trustees by Miss Howard, of York-place, for the following uses:—To erect twenty-one houses on her property at Pinner, near Harrow, in the form of a crescent; the centre house for trustees; the other twenty houses for the sole use of twenty widows, who are to occupy them free of rent and taxes, and to receive also £50 a year, or more if the fund will allow. The widows of naval men to have the preference, than those of military men, and, lastly, the widows of clergymen. None but persons of good character to be eligible; the parties to be selected, or dismissed for misconduct, by the trustees. The deed is enrolled and confirmed in Chancery under the approbation of the Lord Chancellor. Trustees appointed:—The Earl of Fingall, K.P., and W. A. Mac-kinnon, M.P.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 30.—The writ arrived here on Saturday morning last, and the Vice-Chancellor immediately issued a notice calling a Convocation for Monday to appoint a day to supply the vacancy. The convocation was accordingly held this morning, and the Vice-Chancellor thereat appointed Friday next as the day for the election of Mr. Law's successor.

Mr. Cowling has resigned the contest, assigning as his reason "a great reluctance to be the cause of a division among the Conservative members of the senate." Mr. Wigram is now the only candidate. The *John Bull* says:—"We sincerely congratulate all parties upon this issue of a temporary struggle which will soon be forgotten amidst the trying occasions which, we fear, will ere long call forth the united strength of all the sound members of the University against hostile aggressions from without. We congratulate Mr. Wigram and his friends, because his return will now be secured without the perplexing and irritating incidents inseparable from a contest. We congratulate Mr. Cowling, because in sacrificing his personal feeling to the good cause he has secured for himself the only triumph of which his position admitted,—a greater triumph, we beg to assure him, than would have been even his return by a small majority, if that could have been achieved. We congratulate St. John's College, because, by deferring to the sense of the University at large, the College has regained that legitimate influence which might have been placed in serious jeopardy by the hasty steps taken at the instigation of a mischievous meddler. Lastly, we congratulate the University, which will not only have the benefit of the Parliamentary services of a man of eminent character and abilities, but will send its future Representative to the Legislature with the full weight of influence and authority belonging to one selected by the unanimous voice of the academic body."

Her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon was safely delivered of a daughter, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin, and we are pleased to say that both mother and infant are doing well.

The Hon James Stuart Wortley has been elected Recorder of London.

Her Majesty was to leave Balmoral for Osborne, on the 7th inst. Whilst at Balmoral Her Majesty ascended the Ben-ne-Bour, a rugged mountain on the verge of the Cairngorm range, rising to the height of 3000 feet. During the toilsome ascent Her Majesty proved herself to be a first-rate pedestrian, and had the advantage over Prince Albert in more than one contest for superiority in surmounting the rugged points, where the hands perform fully as important a part of the locomotion as the feet, and eventually the Queen reached the summit the first of the party.

A boy aged nine years, was poisoned by eating some Lemon peel which he had picked up in front of a Confectioner's shop in Fleet Street, London. The peels had been used in cleaning the copper scales in the shop and had imbibed a considerable portion of corrosive poison.

Lord Brougham, the pattern of every virtue which graces the judgment seat, has been caught tripping.—Who would have thought it? The inflexible ex-Chancellor fishing with illegal nets! Insatiable nature of man! Ever bent, too, upon that which is forbidden! One might have supposed that the shoals of victims which the Noble Lord has enclosed, in his time, within legal meshes, might have sufficed to satiate the greediest appetite. But, no! his Lordship must needs become a breaker of the law, and subject himself to an assault and battery with the jealous and vigilant brethren of the craft, in the attempt to catch minnows. What a falling off for the Justinian of the British Criminal Code!—*John Bull.*

Negotiations are now on foot with Government for the establishment of a submarine telegraph over the sixty miles of sea from Holyhead to Kingston, and on to either Cork or Galway, to be thence connected by steam ship with the nearest telegraph station on the other side of the Atlantic.

Colonial.

The County Council of Middlesex have purchased from Government, the Port Stanley, and sixteen miles of the Brantford Road, including the Delaware Bridge, for £4,500. The *Times* concludes this is a good bargain, and at least one fair transaction on the part of the Ministry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, Mr. Hugh McClelland, a young man, a native of Colerain County of Derry, Ireland, was killed by the kick of a horse. It appears that Mr. McClelland, was thrashing for Mr. Peter Farley, with horses in the open air, when one of them kicked him, striking him with full force in the abdomen. He lingered till the next day and died.—*Belleisle Intelligencer.*

The inhabitants of Galt, at a meeting on Monday, authorized the Corporation to pass a By-law, subscribing for Stock in the Great Western Railroad to the amount of £25,000, on condition that the branch shall be built simultaneously with the main line.

PRESQUE ISLE CANAL.—The *Picton Gazette* in speaking of the advantages of this proposed undertaking says. The formation of this Canal would bring the fertile lands around this beautiful bay into more general notice, and would bring monied settlers among us. The natural capacity of the soil, the character of the settlers, and the extent of back country and water power on the north shore of the Bay, require only to be more fully known to be generally appreciated, and to engage the attention of the capitalist. But not only are the inhabitants of the Bay Counties interested, but in a great or less degree, those of the whole Province are concerned. The opening of this Canal and the consequent improvement of Presque Isle Harbour would at once provide the long needed Harbour of Refuge. It would very materially lessen the dangers of navigation on the Lake, and in a corresponding degree the price of

freight and insurance, and very materially shorten the route from Trent Port, Belleville, Pieton and the adjacent country, to Toronto and the country west; thereby increasing the communication between these points.— And in case the mines of Marmor and Madoc should ever come into successful operation, which certainly must be at no distant day, the Canal will be doubly needed for the conveyance of their heavy products either South or West. Should reciprocity ever take place between us and our neighbours, it will be still more needed. In fact, in whatever point of view we look at it, its importance strikes us at once, and not only should our Municipal Corporations endeavour to forward the matter by all the means in their power, but the representatives of all the Counties bordering on the Bay—Northumberland, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lenox and Addington, and Frontenac, should devote their attention to it as an instalment only of what is due to this part of the Province.

The *Belleville Intelligencer* brings a charge against the Inspector General of allowing a Mr. Field, an American, to import a large quantity of wrought Marble into the Province, at the same duty as if in its rough state, although affidavits of the facts of the case have been previously forwarded to the department, by the Collector at Belleville.

The only item of particular city news we have to chronicle this week, is the Dinner, given to the Hon. H. J. Boulton, the member for the County, last evening, at the Norfolk House. Pretext, "his valuable services in securing the Incorporation of our town"—not a word about politics, of course—not a word. A beautiful amalgamation of modest Conservatives, and rampant Clear Grits.—*Simcoe Standard*.

The Hon. Jas. Morris has written a letter to the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank M.D., from which it appears that Mr. Morris and the Cashier have had a misunderstanding about some exchange transactions with the Government, and that in consequence, Mr. Morris had resigned the agency of the Bank at Brockville.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—These Works are now in successful operation, having been put into blast under the Superintendence of Mr. Jonas Lower, of the Crown Point Iron Works, Essex County, N. Y. The Ore yields over 60 per cent of metal. The stock of Coal on hand, is not sufficiently large to enable the Company to keep the Furnace in Blast more than ten or twelve weeks.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL.—The Exhibition has now been open two days, and has been visited by thousands of persons, with much satisfaction. It is universally admitted, we believe, that the display of Canadian resources, industry, and ingenuity, is of a highly creditable character. Had there been more time, the collection would undoubtedly have been larger and more diversified; we have abundant reason to be encouraged, however, by the results of this experiment, which will serve to convince all parties, in the united States and England, as well as in this country, that we are very far, at present, from a state of "ruin and decay." Our movement is altogether progressive, and will continue to be so, notwithstanding all that the croakers (now, happily, a race well nigh extinct) may allege or invent. Our gratification would have been greater, we must confess, if the French Canadians had taken more interest in the Exhibition, and furnished a larger amount of samples and specimens of articles peculiar to that portion of the Province which they chiefly inhabit, and illustrative of the existing circumstances and modes of life characteristic of their agricultural population. Interesting and instructive additions to the Great Show would have been thus supplied. We may hope that on some future occasion it will be manifest that energies which have long lain dormant have been thoroughly roused by the Exhibition, and that the French Canadian inhabitants of Canada East have determined to take a full share of the honourable rivalry. The entire number of entries for the Exhibition, we understand, is 1360; but as many of these include, respectively, several articles, the number of articles may be fairly estimated at nearly 5000. About 350 persons visited the Exhibition on Thursday, and upwards of 5000 on Friday.—*Pilot*.

BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—Mr. Henry B. Jamieson was arraigned before the Court in Montreal, on Wednesday last, for the destruction of the Parliament Buildings.

A Meeting has been held at Niagara to promote Law Reform. It is proposed to establish a Society, the members of which will pledge themselves neither to use nor implead one another in any civil cause of action but will refer all disputes which may arise among themselves to arbitration.

The recent Sale of Roads and Harbours has yielded to the Government £189,700, being £21,600 above the upset price.

The Municipality of Bytown have passed a resolution, appropriating £15,000 to purchase stock in the Bytown and Prescott Railway.

The *St. John's (N. B.) Courier* contains a ridiculous story, that "a thrilling incident occurred at a caravan-exhibition at Toronto lately, of the most intensely-exciting and terrific description, and which, but for the intrepidity, daring, and presence of Van Amburgh, would certainly have resulted in the horrible death of Signor Hydraglo," &c. &c.,—in all of which there is not one word of truth.

HALIFAX RAILWAY.—Earl Grey has notified the Nova Scotian Government that the British Government will grant assistance towards building the Halifax and Portland Railway. Earl Grey approves of the enterprise, and expresses the belief that Halifax will ultimately be the chief port for trans-atlantic communication.

ASSIZES.—UNITED COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.—The civil docket is unusually light, only forty-seven cases having been entered for trial; whereas the usual number ranges between ninety and a hundred. Whether this is owing to continued depression of business, or to an improved morality in the people, we shall not undertake to say. The fact of so considerable a decrease in the usual amount of litigation may at least be claimed as presumptive evidence of an improved state of society.—*Chronicle and News*.

THE TORONTO ROADS.—Rumour says that the ravelled skein of the Road affair, is not yet unwound. Mr. Hople of New York, it is stated, disavows all connection with the Toronto Roads Company; and it is exceedingly doubtful, whether the sale is a sale after all, as we believe no other Company has been registered.—*Patriot*.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct that an Independent Rifle Company, be formed of the Colored Men of the County Haldimand, to be styled the Haldimand Independent Rifle Company.

The following gratifying tabular statement of the decrease of crime in Toronto, was read by his Worship the Mayor in his speech to the Grand Jury, at the Mayor's Court, held last week.

No. of persons charged with Criminal offences at the Mayor's Court.	Population.
In 1834..... 50 .....	9254
In 1835..... 53 .....	9766
In 1836..... 78 .....	9554
Average of 3 years.... 60 .....	28674
or 1 in every 159 inhabitants.	9558

No. of persons charged with Criminal offences at Mayor's or Recorder's Court.	Population.
In 1848..... 53 .....	23518
In 1849..... 54 .....	24000
In 1850..... 34 .....	25166
Average of 3 years..... 47 .....	72684
or 1 in every 516 inhabitants.	24228

Showing a decrease of criminals of about seventy per cent. upon the whole population.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Dundas Corporation have adopted the Report of a committee, recommending that such an amount of stock as would entitle the town to that privilege, be subscribed in conformity with the 4th section of the Act of the last session of the Parliament, authorizing Corporations to subscribe for stock in the Great Western Railroad Company.—The *Hamilton Gazette* says that the operations on the Road are now being actively prosecuted, upwards of 200 workmen having commenced on various parts of the line, and we sincerely hope that the noble example set by London, Galt, Dundas and Hamilton, will be followed up by the other towns along the route.

Sale of Roads at Hamilton on Tuesday the 15th inst. The first "lot" offered was the Hamilton and Brantford Road, including the Bridge over the Grand River at Brantford, a distance of 32 miles.—The competition for this lot was between our townsmen, Mr. Merrigold, and Mr. Hall, the superintendent of the Roads west of that place. It was finally knocked down to Mr. Merrigold at £27,100, an advance of £2,100 over the upset price.

The second lot was near the Dundas and Waterloo road, 22 miles in length; and for this there was a strong contest at first between the Corporation of Dundas, and Mr. Hall, and afterwards between Mr. Hall and Mr. Wm. Miller, of Flamboro' West, to the latter of whom it was knocked down at £26,000, an advance of £9,400 on the upset price.

The third lot, the road from Hamilton to Caledonia, including the bridge, with the privilege of taking the remainder of the road to Port Dover, gratis, on condition of keeping it in repair, fell to Mr. R. W. Ryckman at £7,700.

The Port Dover Harbour was briskly contended for by Mr. John White and Mr. Lees, and fell to the former gentleman at the price of £7,600. Mr. White is said to be connected with Messrs. Cotton & Rowe.—This company has also secured the Whitby Harbour at £20,100.

The Road from Brantford to Ingersol was purchased by our townsmen, John Steele, Esq., two competing companies having been bought off at £1000 each, at an advance of £100 off the upset price.

On the same day the sale of the Kingston and Napanee Macadamized Road took place at the Court House, Mr. William Ware, Auctioneer. The Collector of Customs read the conditions of sale, and the biddings commenced with spirit at once. There were five persons, all representing public or private companies, in the field. The Warden, D. Roblin, Esq., on the part of the County Council, and Messrs. Rourke, J. Fraser, M'Kim, and Thibodo. The upset price was £10,000, and the biddings soon rose to 14,000, at which price some of the parties backed out. The Warden and Mr. Rourke still continued the contest, and the Road was ultimately knocked down to the former for £15,400 and the deposit of £500 instantly paid.

Major Richardson's *Monk Knight of St. John's* has met with that reproach which its demerits deserve. It is a pity that the press are not equally unanimous in denouncing all other vile and trashy novels which disgrace the shelves of too many of our Book Shops.

Yesterday morning the child of a person employed in McKay's Brewery was accidentally burnt so severely, in the absence of its mother, that death ensued.—*Patriot*.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday morning, on the body of Peter M. Deshong, an American, and Professor of Mathematics, who was found dead in his berth in the steamer *City of Toronto* on her upward voyage. Verdict—Apoplexy.—*Ibid.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is out of our power to comply with the request of "A Clergyman of the Church of England." Our sheet would require to be doubled in dimension, if we were to republish documents from other journals, upon which we may have had occasion to allude.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1850.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION, at Toronto, on SUNDAY, the 17th of November. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay, to the Rev. H. J. Grasset, Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for Examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at Nine o'clock, A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials, and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

In continuation of our remarks upon the present condition and prospects of the Church in Canada, we shall now enquire whether not the professing members of that Church are different to its continued existence, regardless of its services, or so poor that they cannot each contribute more annually than three pence three-farths for its support. These questions can be easily answered. We have daily instances coming under our notice, and weekly recorded in our pages, of the anxious desire of individual members of the Church to maintain it in its integrity—to promote its efficiency, and extend its benefits not only to the districts already settled, but to those which are still beyond the pale of civilization. Those feelings, so, are not confined to the professing members of the Church; but we are glad to say, are participated in by the scattered members of other Christian faiths, who, too few in number, or too remote from each other to assemble as a distinct sect for the purposes of divine worship, freely rally round the banner of the Church, and gladly aid in every effort to bring its ministrations to their forest home, where one within its hallowed and cheering influence we find they rapidly return to the bosom of the Church from which they or their ancestors perhaps have wandered in by-gone days, and beneath its shelter they prove themselves its zealous champions. How often have we recorded instances in which the ministrations of our missionary Church has penetrated for the first time into those districts, whose inhabitants had not (perhaps from the day on which they first entered their shanty home) assembled publicly to keep the Sabbath in prayer and praise, and to hear God's holy Word expounded. We have again and again recorded the delight with which they heard of the approach of the minister of our Church with the eagerness with which they penetrated the forest from far distant spots to hear his welcome though temporary ministrations among them—the old and the young, the healthy and the invalid, alike staring in the joy and partaking in the blessing. Thine the distinctions, the prejudices, of sect are at once lost; the arms of the church are extended wide to every returning prodigal, her suprenacy is here acknowledged freely, and with anxious zeal to allow their anxious wish to perpetuate the return of the joyous day, and secure such blessings to themselves, their children, and their children's children. The devotional embers, however long they may smoulder, are there soon fanned into a flame, and we have seldom if ever recorded such a forest meeting that it has not been followed by the spontaneous offerings of the people to the utmost limit of their scanty means, in order to erect a temple to their God, however humble it may be, and to create a provision for the future minister under whom they hope to assemble. From these weak beginnings many a stately tree has since arisen, and in them we have continued proof, that, even in the forest, we have only to raise the standard of the Gospel, erect a house of prayer, and ensure its due celebration, ere civilization at once extends, the stately trees of the forest disappear; houses, nay, towns usurp their place,—commerce, manufactures, and the Arts and Sciences flourish—property increases one hundred fold in value, and the descendants of those scattered foresters whose piety first raised the house of prayer, and provided for its maintenance—nay, so rapid has the progress in many places been, that even those forest settlers themselves have been made to know and feel that even in a worldly sense, "if thou hast little, so gathrest thou to thyself a good reward." But how contemptible are the riches of this world compared to the riches of that which is to come!

Such are the feelings of the great body of the Church in Canada; and with those evidences, besides many others, daily before us, are we not justified in concluding that the people of this Province are neither indifferent to the existence of the Church, or regardless of its Ministers; but that, on the contrary, they are as a body actuated by a fervent attachment to it, and a lively zeal to secure and extend its services? Why, then, we repeat the question, is it that the Church in Canada is almost in a state of destitution? It has been robbed by the spoiler of those Reserves which were intended by our good King, George III., as the foundation on which he expected the people would in times after build a liberal endowment for it; and it has been deprived of much of the benefit from what little remains, by the manner in which that little has been managed. Under these circumstances, it may perhaps be supposed that the members of that Church are too poor to maintain its efficiency, or provide it with an endowment sufficient for its present wants—an endowment which shall "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength." Let us examine into their wordly means, as far as we are able, and then judge for ourselves.

We have already stated that the population of this Diocese is now estimated at about 800,000 souls, and that one-fourth of this number, at the least, are professing members of the United Church of England and Ireland; about 350,000 are dissenters, of all denominations, and about 130,000 Romanists; whilst, melancholy to relate, the evidence of the past spiritual neglect on the part of

the State has been disclosed in the startling fact, that by the late census of the population nearly one hundred and twenty thousand persons were returned as not belonging to the Christian Church, or to any Christian sect whatever, actually living amongst us in a state of almost heathen ignorance! But let us come to the question of property.

In the year 1826, the productive landed property of the country was valued for the purposes of financial assessment at £2,256,874; but so rapid has been the improvement of the Province and the extension of civilization since the Church has begun to assume its proper place in the van, that in the year 1848 the productive property then assessed had increased to £8,567,000, annual value. Now, if we estimate the portion of this property belonging to the members of our Church relatively to their number,—namely, one-fourth,—we shall ascertain the assessed annual value of the property held by them in the three hundred and fifty organized townships which are comprized in this Diocese to be nearly £2,500,000: but it is a well-known fact that here, as well as at home, they are the holders of a much greater amount of property than is held by dissenters or Romanists. For our purposes, however, we shall take the minimum, and estimate their wealth at but two millions and a-half annually.

Now this sum, if divided among 200,000 persons, would give the annual income of each person at but £12 10s., or of each family, on the usual average of five to each, at but £62 10s.; and we believe our readers will agree with us, that this is a very low average indeed. Yet, if on this average, each individual gave but one pound, or each family five pounds annually for Church purposes, we should at once have an annual income of £200,000 arising from this source alone, a sum which, according to the existing scale of provision for our Clergy, (being an average of £150 a-year), would enable the Church to maintain effectively twelve hundred ministers of the Gospel, besides leaving an annual surplus of £40,000 for the erection of new Churches, the relief of the destitute Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen and other purposes pertaining to the Church. Thus we should at once have ten times the present number of Clergy scattered amongst us, and instead of one for every one-hundred and fifty square miles as now, we should have one for every ten square miles in the now organized townships; whilst as population extended and property increased in value, a like provision might arise in the same manner for every new District. Then indeed might we exclaim—"Happy are the people who are in such a case! yea, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God."

We have already borne testimony to the fact that the members of the Church want neither the will nor the means to provide an ample supply of spiritual teachers or adequately to provide for the wants of the Church. Neither do they need the example. The dissenting bodies within this Province are much better supplied with pastors. Thus, for instance, the Wesleyan Methodists have 234 ministers for 87,516 persons. The Methodist Episcopal connexion have 72 for 35,731, and the Baptists 110 for 28,053. How much better able than any of these sects are the members of the Church to maintain an efficient and adequate supply of Clergy? They want not, we repeat, either the inclination, the means, or the example. They only need to have the real position and wants of the Church brought clearly before them and the mode pointed out by which they may ameliorate the one and supply the other. The former we have hitherto endeavoured to do, and in our next publication the latter shall be our care.

"THE LAYMAN" AND "H. C. C."

We read both the letters of "H. C. C." with great pleasure, on many accounts; but we think that in the first he is a little hard upon the "Layman." We ourselves hinted to that gentleman that his poetical turn of mind would tend to mislead plain people, if too much indulged in prose; but we certainly did think he had sufficiently explained himself in the extract we gave, to prevent any one who read that letter from suspecting him of leaning to transubstantiation; although we ourselves had doubts about the first, which that letter explains. We firmly believe, however, that the views of the "Layman" and of "H. C. C." are very nearly identical; only that the former employs the term *miracle* in a somewhat unusual sense. If, however, we should have any unconscious leaning towards transubstantiation, we shall be glad of the correction administered by "H. C. C."—for we think the period has been some time gone by, when Romish tendencies should be met by anything else but decided reprobation; and the case of Mr. Newman is a standing warning of the danger of allowing imagination to get the better of common sense in Theological inquiries and discussion.

The second letter of "H. C. C.," which is directly upon the University Question, is written in a thoroughly Christian temper, and the good sense of a practical mind, which has had experience of the things it is discussing. We recommend it to our readers as one of the most valuable arguments which has appeared on the subject.

CHAIR OF PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

Some weeks ago, we stated that the name of Dr. Bethune had been placed first upon the list of candidates for the vacant chair of Anatomy in the Toronto University, by the Caput of that body. From this circumstance, we drew the reasonable conclusion that the qualifications and claims of that gentleman were at least not inferior to those of any of his fellow-competitors. Nay, more: we naturally supposed that the Caput must have been satisfied that the balance of preference was in Dr. Bethune's favour, seeing that perfect equality had never been urged in reference to any two of the candidates. Accordingly, in the article above referred to, we expressed our conviction that the appointment of Dr. Bethune to the vacant office would follow, as a matter of course.

In the meantime, however, rumours, of a nature highly discreditable to certain influential parties, began to prevail; and ere long specific assertion took the place of rumour. It was distinctly affirmed, that some members of our Provincial Administration had given Dr. Richardson a pledge that his election to the chair in question would be made sure, whatever the qualifications of his opponents might be!

Most unwilling were we to believe the truth of this extraordinary allegation. We could not bring ourselves to credit, that, in these professedly anti-jobbing days, any party would be found hardy enough to sacrifice the interests of science on the altar of political expediency.

Our charity, as it would now appear, has been altogether misplaced, and thrown away!

On Saturday week (as briefly stated in our last), a special meeting of Senate was held, at which, by a majority of twelve votes to four, the Caput's arrangement of names was altered, and Dr. Richardson placed first on the list!

It will naturally be asked by every honourable man, on what ground did the Senate attempt to justify this extraordinary—and, we must be permitted to add—worse than suspicious proceeding? Was any effort made to test the weight of the respective testimonials, by an examination of the competing parties? So far from this, a proposal to that effect was negatived with cautious and dogged promptitude! This simple fact speaks volumes. Had the Senate been convinced that the merits of Dr. Bethune were exaggerated by the Caput, here was an excellent opportunity for putting the matter on a proper footing. The decision of the Senate proves to demonstration, that they knew their end could not be so accomplished, and that the result of an examination would be to increase the difficulty of perpetrating a bare-faced and unscrupulous act of partizanship!

Public opinion, however, required something in the shape of apology for this startling violation of the first principles of fair dealing. Like Hamlet's mother, it behoved the obsequious Senate to "affect a virtue, if they had it not!"

Accordingly, in the motion which was carried, as above mentioned, it was declared that Dr. Richardson should take precedence of Dr. Bethune on the grounds that the former gentleman had discharged the duties of the chair last Session, and that he had been presented with a complimentary address by the Students at the close of said Session.

The latter of these reasons is almost too contemptible for animadversion.

Every one knows how easily such "addresses" can be procured. None require to be told how little weight is to be given to them, when obtained. Students might competently testify as to the kindness and urbanity of their teacher; but no sane man (who was not a King's College jobbing-Senator) would pay the slightest regard to their estimate of that teacher's professional capabilities or requirements. In plain, honest English, the Senate preferred (or *professed* to prefer) the crude opinion of a parcel of pliable, untaught lads, to that of the eminent men who had certified to the merits of Dr. Bethune. We are credibly informed, moreover, that this same testimonial was not signed by the whole, or even by a majority of the Students!

"But," argue this *conscientious* Senate, "Dr. Richardson is entitled to priority of position, because he filled the chair last Session." Indeed! Does this fact, we would ask, go to prove in the minutest degree the superiority of Dr. Richardson over his rival? He filled the chair. Granted. What then? Dr. Bethune might have filled it with ten-fold greater effect!

Again: was this rule acted upon in former cases when Government had medical patronage to dispose of? Dr. Bovell and Dr. Primrose can answer the question!

In addition to all this, we learn that when Dr. Richardson obtained the *pro tempore* appointment, he was distinctly told that no claim was in consequence created in his favour, so far as the final disposal of the chair was concerned. A minute to this effect is engrossed on the books of the University. At the meeting of Senate, this document was called for in vain. It was not expedient to produce it! The Senate had not the nerve to destroy the almost solitary rag which veiled the cloven foot of their most unwholesome and un-gainly job!

We find that we have omitted to glance at a third skeleton of an excuse for their conduct, brought forward by this tricky conclave. They declared that the Anatomical prize gained by Dr. Richardson, at Guy's Hospital, was "more than equivalent to the prizes gained by Dr. Bethune at King's College, Toronto, and King's College, London."

In reply, we shall content ourselves with quoting the following resolution, moved (unsuccessfully, of course) in amendment, by the President of the University, and seconded by Dr. Herrick:—

"That the arrangement of the candidates for the Chair of Practical Anatomy by the Caput is warranted by an examination of their testimonials. That Doctor Bethune is entitled to precedence, inasmuch as it appears, that exclusive of reference to private certificates Dr. Bethune has produced superior University testimonials, having been admitted to two University degrees, and having obtained five medical prizes, of which one was in the department of Practical Anatomy; whereas Dr. Richardson has been admitted to but one University degree (the same which Dr. Bethune is at present qualified to take, in addition to those to which he had already been admitted), and also has obtained but one medical prize, and that not in a University or College, although in a school of high celebrity."

It now rests with Lord Elgin to fill the vacant chair. Let us fondly indulge the hope, that his decision may be marked by the independence which should characterize a British Peer, and the Representative of the Sovereign of these realms!

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification, that we have to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, headed as above. We hail the formation of this School as an important era in the medical history of our Province. As to the professional capabilities of the Lecturers, there can be but one opinion; and we have the most solid assurance that the moral, as well as the scientific interests of their pupils, will be sedulously attended to.

IRISH GODLESS COLLEGES.

The Convention of Roman schismatics at Thurles has issued a Synodical address to the [Roman] Catholics of Ireland, denouncing the Whig creedless Colleges, root and branch. In that manifesto, the Council state their determination to use every effort to establish a "sound and comprehensive system of University education,"—and steps are to be forthwith taken to carry this resolution into effect.

A list of Visitors to the Belfast, Cork, and Galway Colleges has been published, in which the Popish Prelates are styled "Catholic" Archbishops and Bishops. Such a designation is not only ecclesiastically incorrect, but is in direct violation of the law of the land. Never have the Whigs been famous either for their modesty or regard for constitutional rights, but it would be difficult, from among the black bead-roll of their delicts, to select a more wanton and impudent insult to the Church than the above signal prostitution of the much-abused word, "Catholic!"

This sop, however tempting it is, has failed to propitiate the Romish hierarchy of Ireland. The so-called Catholic Prelates have rejected the proffered appointments with the most withering and contemptuous scorn. Dr. McHale, in particular, thus expresses himself when declining the *honour* of Visitor to Galway College:—

Having the strongest conviction that the aforesaid College in Galway (together with the other Queen's Colleges in Ireland), is fraught with grievous and intrinsic dangers to the faith and morals of such of the Catholic youth as may resort to them—a conviction in which I am fortified by the repeated solemn condemnation of those institutions by the successor of St. Peter, who has commanded the Catholic Bishops of Ireland to take no part in forwarding them,—I could not without a betrayal of the sacred duty I owe to the flock confided to my care, as well as the guilt of disobedience to the head of the Church, accept the proffered office. Were I even free to accept it without a risk of disobedience, I feel that, far from diminishing, I should be augmenting the inherent evils of those institutions by giving a sanction to professing Catholics to associate themselves with the enemies of our faith, and thus give an effectual aid in carrying out a system fatal to religion, under the specious pretence of affording it protection.

Such is the lofty tone assumed by a Popish priest, when addressing the British Crown! Such is the fruit which a dastardly and time-serving administration has reaped from the fawning concessions which, from time to time, they have been making to Romanism!

Sincerely do we trust that the lecture which the usurping Archbishop (Catholic Archbishop, we ask his pardon!) has read to Lord John Russell, will not have been read in vain!

It should teach him *inter alia*, that conciliation when exercised towards insatiable, and all-gripping Rome, is like the application of oil to a conflagration. And if Liberalism has spared him one faint remnant of moral virtue, the misled minister should blush to his finger ends, when he beholds even Popery—teeming as she is with spiritual putridity—shrinking in disgust from a system of education which virtually rejects the recognition of Christianity! With all her multifarious errors, Rome has not yet so identified herself with anti-Christ as to be guilty of such a climax of sin, as fraternizing with so horrid a system would infer.

This bad eminence, the patrons of our infidelized Toronto University enjoy, almost, in solitary infamy!

PERVERSION OF VISCOUNT FIELDING.

The apostacy of that shallow and head-strong nobleman, Viscount Fielding, has added nothing to the eclat of the schismatic body which now claims him as an adherent. His disingenuousness—to use no harsher term—in prominently identifying himself with the Anglican Church at the very moment when, according to his own admission, he was a Papist at heart—is happily almost without a parallel among English gentlemen. Even the most secular "man of honour" must look with pitying contempt upon one, who, by his conduct, has incurred the stigma of double-dealing—unless indeed, insanity can be charitably pleaded in arrest of judgment!

Previously to his avowed backsliding, Viscount Fielding held the office of Chairman of the Committee of the Coventry Church Union. That body has published an address characterising in terms of becoming indignation the conduct of their late head. There is something so excellent in the concluding portion of this document, that we are certain our readers will thank us for laying it before them. It is refreshing in these days to meet with Catholic truth proclaimed with so much clearness, honesty, and nerve.

"The Committee declare on behalf of themselves individually, and of the members of the Church Union at large, their unshaken and unabated attachment to the Church in which they were baptised—their solemn belief and persuasion that the Church of England is the Catholic Church in this country—the branch of Christ's Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church which alone has claim upon the allegiance and the hearts of Englishmen—catholic in her doctrines, catholic in her rites, catholic in her Priesthood and Episcopal succession—above all, that she is emphatically the Church of the Scriptures, the Church built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone. And they feel it a further duty to assert of the Romish communion, that, in this country at least, it has no title to be called catholic—because maintaining, or at least not disavowing, the corruptions and idolatries with which, previous to the Reformation, the Papacy had fettered the English Church, it has added, since that great emancipation from error and restitution of primitive truth, the sin of schism to its long catalogue of transgressions, and intrudes its so-called Bishops and Priests into dioceses where they have no proper jurisdiction and no Scriptural call, and where their very presence gives the lie to their professions of catholicity.

"The Committee declares their firm belief, founded on facts, not only of past history, but of daily occurrence, that the so-called unity of Rome, which is its main attraction to weak and unstable minds, is as unreal as its other pretensions. They see much to admire in the conduct of individual Romanists in this country—much love, much zeal, much humility, much liberality, much readiness to do good deeds of charity—and for this very reason they see much to deplore in the fact that such men should surrender their reason and judgment to the fables which the Church of Rome requires them to believe: fables which, in other countries, she parades openly before the eyes of her votaries, though, from worldly wiliness, she dares not exhibit or avow them in England. They see with sorrow the word of God made of none effect by human traditions; they see the supremacy of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ assailed by the ascription of divine honours to the blessed Virgin; they see idolatry disavowed indeed in words, but in deeds practised; they see what Romanism is in Ireland, in Belgium, in Spain, and Portugal, and in Italy: in countries where it is the religion not of a small party, jealously watched, and but just emerging from a state of persecution, but where it is the dominant religion of the State—they see the people driven into a state of ferocity and degradation—the better educated (including many of the Priesthood) into infidelity.

"In duty, therefore, to those who might be tempted to overlook the deformities and corruptions of the Romish Church, and to yield an implicit credence to its high-sounding pretensions to union and catholicity, the committee of the Coventry Church Union express their conviction of the puality of its claims upon the conscience, and the danger of its delusions to the soul; and invite all true Churchmen to join them in their solemn purpose of cleaving to the Church of England in her day of trial, because she is the Church of the Scripture, the Church Protestant against Romish error, the Church Catholic, the Church of Christ."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The following is a list of the successful competitors for exhibitions at the University of Toronto:  
Brown, Jas., University Classical Scholar.  
Bayley, Rich., University Mathematical Scholar.  
Blake, D. E., U. C. Coll. Scholar.  
Freeland, Wm., U. C. Coll. Scholar.  
Marling, S. A., Home District Scholar.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,—In your last number are some judicious remarks respecting the Panorama of Edinburgh now exhibiting in Toronto, chiefly, as you say, "for the right information of the rising generation." But there are some descriptive inaccuracies of a historical nature, that for the sake of the "rising generation," it is as well to set right, and I doubt not the Exhibitor will be glad to be set right on these points.

First, he says, while pointing out in the distance the "Lomond Hills," that his audience will remember these Hills being celebrated as the "Lofty Ben Lomond," in Tannahill's beautiful Song.

Now, Sir, all the world and his wife know that Ben Lomond is in Dumbartonshire; the Lomond Hills in Fifeshire. The first on the west, and the latter on the east coast of Scotland. Next, in pointing out the Tolbooth in the Barony of Canongate, he tells his audience that said Tolbooth was the place where the heads of the unfortunate Argyle and Montrose were stuck up on spikes—and was more recently celebrated by Sir

Walter Scott as the place of confinement of Effie Deans, in the Tale of the "Heart of Mid Lothian."

He appears not to have been aware that there were anciently Two Tolbooths in Edinburgh, the one shewn in the Panorama in the Barony of Canongate—the other, celebrated for the events he mentions stood, in my remembrance, close to St. Giles Cathedral, and was pulled down in the improving of the High Street more than thirty years since.

I was disappointed also at the overlooking some of the most splendid Monuments and Public Buildings in the City, such as Nelson's Monument, and the National Monument on the Calton Hill, and more near views of St. John's Episcopal Church, Princes Street, and front views of Harriot's, Watsons, and Gillespies, Hospitals, and the Royal Exchange, as also the various monuments along George Street, as I believe, no City in Great Britain is more plentifully decorated with truly Classical Monuments; but, on the whole, I feel happy in saying that nothing I have ever seen since I left Edinburgh can convey so accurate a representation of "The City of Palaces."

I am, Sir, yours, truly,

W. M.

Scarboro' Township, 22nd Oct., 1850.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

In France, the President is endeavouring to take advantage of the Count de Chambord's manifestos; and as the Count de Paris is a child, and General Cavaignac is dangerously ill, it is obvious that Louis Napoleon is the only person to derive any benefit from that very foolish production. One of the Orleans family is about to visit the Count de Chambord at Frohdsdorf, with the object, no doubt, of endeavouring to enlighten him a little as to the real state of affairs. The Orleans family may say that they are not Bourbons. But the fact is, that the Count de Chamdord cannot commit a fault without injuring them; nor can he gain an advantage, without its ultimately tending to their benefit. The sooner, therefore, that a union takes place between the two branches of the House of Bourbon, the better will it be for both of them. M. de Persigny has left Paris for London, on his private affairs it is said; but such persons seldom travel without doing a little political business at the same time. His mission is believed to have reference to the Danish question; and he will also attempt to bring about an interview between the President and Queen Victoria. The fact is, the President wishes to be Emperor, and is hesitating between the English and Russian alliances.

The Duke of Montpensier has sent his secretary to England to invite the Queen of the French to visit Andalusia.

Letters from Turin of the 27th ult. announce that the Archbishop M. G. Franzoni has been condemned by the Criminal Court, convened on the application of the Attorney-General, to be banished from the kingdom, and that the property of the Archbishop will be seized. This sentence was pronounced by the Judges by a majority of thirteen out of fourteen.

From Berlin we learn that General de Radowitz has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the room of Baron de Schleinitz, who has been made a Privy Councillor.

The King of Denmark and Prince Ferdinand have left Copenhagen for Flensberg, where they intend to remain eight days. The Commander of the Danish forces has prohibited the free navigation of the Eyder.

General Jose de la Concha, who has been appointed Governor of Cuba, is about to leave Spain with reinforcements for that island.

In Peru the result of the Presidential election is doubtful. Belzu has been elected President of Bolivia by a large majority. The partizans of Flores are succeeding in Guayaquil.

The North Star has arrived, but brings no news of Sir John Franklin.—London Churchman, October 3rd.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM BALMORAL.—It has now been arranged that the Royal Family will leave Balmoral for the South on the morning of Thursday, the 10th of October. The intention originally was to leave on the 5th, but Her Majesty has been so delighted with her Highland home that she has resolved to prolong her stay to the period mentioned. Her Majesty will arrive in Edinburgh about seven o'clock on the evening in question; and, as it will be dark at that hour, the road from the North British Railway station to Holyrood Palace will be lighted with coloured lamps. Her Majesty, it is said, will depart from Edinburgh on the morning of Saturday, the 12th.—Times.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Napoleon was at Cherbourg, a-hearing of the drumming;  
The Queen was at Balmoral, a-hearing Dr. Cumming;  
Lord Brougham was in the Eden, a-fishing in the wet,  
There came a little lawyer, and snapt off his net.  
R. P.

It is stated that the new Roman Catholic University projected by the Synod of Thurles, will be erected in Dublin.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Oct., 23, 1850.		
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 9	a 3 11
Spring do.	3 3	a 3 7
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 1	a 1 5
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2 11	a 3 0
Peas	2 6	a 2 9
Rye	2 1	a 0 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20 0	a 0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	18 9	a 0 0
Market Flour (in Barrels)	16 3	a 0 0
Do. (in Bags)	15 0	a 18 9
Oatmeal, per barrel	0 2 1	a 0 3 1/2
Beef, per lb.	12 6	a 17 6
Do. per 100 lbs.	0 2	a 0 3 1/2
Pork per lb.	17 6	a 21 3
Do. per 100 lbs.	0 2 1	a 0 3 1/2
Mutton per lb.	2 0	a 3 0
Lamb per quarter	40 0	a 42 6
Hams, per cwt.	35 0	a 35 0
Bacon	1 6	a 2 0
Potatoes, per bushel	0 7 1/2	a 0 8 1/2
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 5	a 0 6 1/2
Do. salt, do.	0 3 1/2	a 0 4 1/2
Cheese, per lb.	0 3	a 0 4 1/2
Lard, per lb.	0 2 1/2	a 0 3 1/2
Apples per barrel	1 0	a 2 0
Fowls	25 0	a 27 6
Straw	40 0	a 52 6
Hay	12 6	a 15 0
Fire Wood per cord	0 4 1/2	a 0 5 1/2
Bread	0 6 1/2	a 0 7 1/2
Eggs, per doz.	2 6	a 3 0
Turkeys, each	1 10	a 2 0
Geese, do.	1 6	a 2 0
Ducks	2 6	a 3 0
Coals per ton	22 6	a 30 0

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	12 1/2 @	0 percent.
" " New York	2 1/2 @	0 " "
" " Montreal	1/2 @	0 " "
New York on London	110 3/4 @	11 " "

## Poetry.

## My Prayer Book.

## CONFIRMATION.

"Do ye here, in the presence of God, and of this congregation renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at baptism, ratifying and confirming the same?"—*Order of Confirmation.*

Lord of the blissful worlds above,  
Incarnate Light, celestial Love!  
Send from Thy prayer-moved mercy-seat  
The grace of grace, Thy Paraclete.—  
A touching sight for solemn tears,  
Like prophecies of future years,  
Under the aisles of hoary fane  
Is now enacted:—faith, and prayer,  
O'er each young conscience come and reign,  
And, with The Spirit, bless them there.

Round the rail'd altar humbly kneeling,  
On each bow'd form, o'erfraught with feeling,  
Anointed hands will soon be laid;  
And righteous prayers be duly pray'd;  
Nor, doubt we that a gift divine  
Shall with the mitred priest's combine.  
An ancient rite, replete with glory,  
By meek apostles used and loved,  
Church of the Lord! is now before thee,  
By martyrs blest, and saints approved.

But oh, ere yet the sealing grace  
God's death-pang won to bless our race,  
In answer to this prayer descend,—  
"Arise, O Lord! this child defend,  
Daily increase that store divine  
Of love and light which make him Thine,"—  
Member of Christ! thou child of God!  
Thy central heart examine now;  
The narrow way if thou hast trod  
Enquire, and ratify thy vow.

To you baptismal life was given  
By virtue of its Source in heaven;  
And vow'd ye were, for Christ and Cross  
To count the world as painted dross:  
The burden now 'tis yours to bear!  
And can ye unto Christ declare  
That awful vow your spirits bore,  
When ye, as helpless babes were brought,  
Baptized, and made for evermore  
God's own to be, in will and thought?

Thou, of thy feeble self afraid!  
Trembling with truth, a pensive maid,  
Through thy fringed lid the tearful gaze  
The secret of thy soul betrays;  
And through that veil of virgin white  
Soft tremors reach thy mother's sight.  
Pale candidate! though pure and young,  
Thy heart is trepid unto tears,  
And with a saintly horror wrung,  
Lest sin betray thine unborn years.

"Your promise, can ye here renew?"  
That deep reply, "Oh Lord, we do!"  
Oh, is it not an awful word  
By God and list'ning angels heard?  
Heaven echoes back the binding vow,  
And fiends abash'd, before it bow,  
And writhe in darkness, thus to see  
A virgin heart which grace inspires,  
So consecrate to Deity  
Its faith, its feeling, and its fires.

Yet, at the altar kneel in prayer;  
Tremble, but hope, for Christ is there.  
He will not fail, this burden'd hour,  
To strengthen thee with loving power;  
And when confirming hands are spread  
In faith upon thine awe-bow'd head,  
Thrill'd into speechless thought, whilst thou  
Wilt feel eternity draw nigh,  
The heart of Him who hears thy vow  
In heaven responds to every sigh.

He knows thee, loves thee, reads thy soul,  
Can circle thee with blest control;  
And, in return for thy vow'd heart,  
Himself by gift and grace impart.  
But, ah, mistake not; hectic zeal  
Is but the flush warm fancies feel:  
Of these beware, impassion'd youth!  
Nor heed what thrill'd emotions say;  
They only love, who live the truth,  
And walk in peace the perfect way.

Poetic thrills may soon depart,  
And barren oft, some burning heart;  
Emotions in themselves are nought,  
Except to Christian action brought;  
Nor is one glorious promise given  
To souls which only sigh for heaven.  
High feelings to the sense appear  
A creed the world may beauteous call;  
But Christ hath made this doctrine clear,—  
One daily cross transcends them all!

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

*Extracts from a Charge delivered in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Fredericton, to the Clergy of the Diocese, assembled at the second Triennial Visitation of JOHN, BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.*

## SACRAMENTAL GRACE.

You see my Brethren, that in my argument for the literal, and, as I believe, true sense of the Baptismal Service, I have omitted, designedly omitted, any reference to the testimony of our Divines in general, of the Reformers, and of the Primitive Church. I have indeed long since been convinced that the testimony of the Church Catholic from the Apostles' days to our own, of all the ancient liturgies, of the leading Reformers (especially Cramer, Ridley, and Jewel,) and of our greatest Divines, is in favour of the literal sense. But I omit any extended reference to it not only because that reference is easily obtained, but because I feel the force of a remark made to me by a venerable Colonial Bishop, that, "amidst all this array of learning, we must not lose sight of the meaning of plain words." Plain honest men in our congregations have no means of judging of the meaning of doctrines but by the Saxon tongue. Latin and Greek they do not understand. Of the writings of the Fathers they must have a very perfect apprehension. Even of the works of the Reformers they probably only

read a quotation in a pamphlet. And the majority of the works of English Divines are as much Latin and Greek to them, as if they were locked up in a dead language. Human life is not sufficient for all studies. There may be some rare instances of genius, who see into these deep questions by a marvellous and searching intuition, without the aid of human learning, but of the great average, it will I fear, be said to the end of time, at all events to the end of our time, that "*fiunt non nascuntur*" Theologi. Now this large class of men will take plain words as they find them; and when they are taught to believe that they do not mean, what, on the face of them they express; if they believe the teacher, they will disbelieve the document.—Let it be observed that I throw no imputation whatever on the honesty of those who take what they call a charitable view of the service, but if they intend to convince the mass of uninstructed men of the truth of the Prayer-book by these means, I think they will find themselves mistaken. The laity will believe that the literal sense is the true sense but the book itself needs to be amended.—And I am strengthened in this supposition by observing, that the wish of most men who deny the doctrine of the literal sense, is to see the Prayer-book altered; and that such was the wish of Baxter and his colleagues, who all took what is called the charitable construction, and that dissenters are unanimous in their belief, that the Church of England teaches the Baptismal Regeneration of all Infants.

But to guard myself against all misapprehension, I will state plainly what we do not hold, as well as what we do. I say we, because I really hope that the moderate statement which I am about to make, will scarcely be denied by any of you.

1. We do not hold, that there is any inherent efficacy in the element of water, or that we owe our salvation to any thing but the merits of Christ from first to last.

2. We do not hold, that Regeneration ensures the salvation of adults, or supersedes the necessity of repentance, faith, and a regenerate life.

3. We do not hold, that the Regeneration of Infants effects an instantaneous and saving change in the understanding, will, and affections.

4. We do not presume to define the exact amount of spiritual power given by God to Infants, nor the operation of the Spirit on the soul, nor the time when Grace becomes efficacious in the life, nor the reasons for which God may withdraw it, nor the causes which may operate to its suspension or extinction. We desire neither to entangle ourselves or others with such definitions of mysterious truths.

5. But we do hold, as the Scripture plainly teaches, that in an important sense, "Baptism saves us," and that there is "one Baptism for the remissions of sins," and that the benefits of Baptism described by St. Peter, "remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost," are granted to all penitent and believing Jews and Gentiles, being baptized, and to all Gentile Infants, "as many as are afar off," rightly baptized.

I conclude, therefore, with the Homily of Salvation, especially referred to in our 11th Article, as containing the true doctrines of Justification, "that we trust in God's mercy, and the sacrifice which Christ offered for us upon the Cross, to obtain God's grace and remission as well of our original sin in Baptism, as of all actual sin committed by us after Baptism, if we truly repent, &c., and that we ought not to live unfruitfully after that we are baptized or justified."

With the 30th Canon of 1603, "that the Infant baptized is, by virtue of Baptism, received into the congregation of Christ's flock, as a perfect member thereof."

With Archbishop Cranmer, Catechism, 1548, that "the treasures and benefits whereof God maketh us partakers, when we are baptized, are these.—The first is, that in Baptism our sins be forgiven us, as St. Peter witnesseth. The second is, that the Holy Ghost is given us." "Again, without the word of God, water is water, and not Baptism. But when the word of the living God is joined unto the water, then it is the bath of Regeneration and Baptism-water, and the living Spring of Eternal Salvation, and a water that washeth our souls by the Holy Ghost, as St. Paul calleth it" p. 296. 300 (Richmond's edition).

With Bishop N. Ridley, that "the water of Baptism is changed unto the fountain of Regeneration (yet) the substance remaineth all one as before." (Ed. Parker Soc. p. 12.)

With Dr. L. Ridley, that "God useth a means by which he cleanseth men from sin, which is by Baptism in water by the word of God, and so in Baptism our sins are taken away, and we from sins purged, cleansed, and regenerated in a new man." p. 135. Tracts, (Richmond's edition.)

With Bishop Jewel, Defence of Apology, p. 219, "As for that Mr. Harding here teacheth as an error defended by certain, I know not by whom, that *Baptism giveth not full remission of sins*, he may commend it home again to Louvaine amongst his fellows, and join it with other of his and their vanities. *We confess, and have evermore taught*, that in the Sacrament of Baptism, by the death and blood of Christ, is given Remission of all manner of sins; and that not in half, or in part, or by way of imagination, or by fantasy; but full, whole, and perfect of all to-

gether, so that now, as St. Paul saith, there is no damnation unto them that be in Christ Jesus."

With Hooker, Lib. v., Appendix, 702, that "in children, God exacteth but Baptism unto remission of sins." With regard to the passage lately quoted in favour of the denial of Regeneration from Hooker, Lib. v., to read the passage entire, is to confute it.

With Bishop Taylor, Life of Christ, vol. 2, p. 275, "Baptism takes off the evil of original sin; whatsoever is imputed to us by Adam's prevarication, is washed off by the death of the second Adam, into which we are baptized. The next great effect of Baptism which children can have, is the Spirit of Sanctification, and if they can be baptized with water and the Holy Spirit, it will be sacrilege to rob them of so holy treasures." (p. 208.) "That which is certain is, that the Spirit is the principle of a new life, or a new birth, that Baptism is the laver of this new birth."

With Archbishop Usher, Answer to a Jesuit, p. 119, "which" (the Sacraments) "being the proper seals of the promises of the Gospel, must necessarily also have reference to the remission of sins. And so we see that the ancient fathers hold that the commission, John xx. 23, "whose sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them," &c., is executed by the ministers of Christ, as well in the conferring of Baptism, as in reconciling penitents." And in Sermon preached before Commons House of Parliament, p. 663, "We acknowledge Sacraments to be signs; but bare signs we deny them to be; seals they are as well as signs. He that hath in his chamber the picture of the French King, hath but a bare sign. It is otherwise with him who hath the King's Great Seal for the confirmation of the title he hath unto all the lands he doth enjoy." Neither are they (the Sacraments) to be accounted as barely significative, they are truly exhibitiva also of these heavenly things to which they have relation, as being appointed by God to be a means of conveying the same unto us, and putting us in actual possession thereof.

With Pearson and the Bishops at the Savoy, "Baptism is our spiritual Regeneration, and by this is received remission of sins," Acts ii. 3. "It (the Confirmation Service) supposeth that all children were at their Baptism regenerate by water and the Holy Ghost, and had given unto them forgiveness of all their sins, and it is charitably presumed that, notwithstanding the slips and frailties of their youth, they have not totally lost what was in Baptism conferred upon them." (Cardwell's Conf.) p. 358.\*

With Bishop Davenant, Ep. to Coloss. v. 1, p. 21, "Saints, that is, sanctified by the laver of Baptism. He is in Baptism cleansed from original corruption. Titus iii. Neither does this purification consist alone in the washing away of sins, but in the infusion of spiritual graces." Acts ii. 38.

With Bishop Andrews, "We mean not, I trust, to renounce our Baptism. By it we are that we are. Besides the water, we are then to be born of the Holy Ghost. By Him we are regenerate at the first in our Baptism. By Him, after, confirmed in the imposition of hands. There is in Baptism, besides the hand seen that casts on the water: the virtue of the Holy Ghost is there, working without hands what here was wrought. Heaven's gate doth ever open at Baptism." Sermon. v. and viii. in vol. 3. of Works.

With Bishop Ward, Parr's Life of Usher, p. 441, "If all ablution of sin in Infants is only conditional and expectative; 1. Infants, dying in infancy, have no benefit by Baptism. 2. Non-elect Infants have no benefit at all; so to both these they are made *nuda et prorsus inefficacia signa*; and 3. What necessity can there be of baptizing infants, if it produce no effect, until they come to years of discretion?"

Lastly, with his Grace, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, in the ninth and last edition of his work on Apostolic Preaching, that, "on the authority of this example (that of St. Paul) and of the undeniable practice of the first ages of christianity, our Church considers Baptism as conveying Regeneration, instructing us to pray, before Baptism, that the Infant may be born again, and made an heir of everlasting salvation, and to return thanks, after Baptism, that it hath pleased God to regenerate this Infant with His Holy Spirit." And (p. 183), "that it is of the positive doctrine of our Church, that such renewal and such extent of power belongs to all who are baptized in the name of Christ."

With such written and pregnant testimonies before me, and with my own thanksgiving to God for the Regeneration of my own baptized children, and the children of all my former Parishioners still sounding in my ears, as a warning against tampering with our professions of faith before God, I earnestly protest against the doctrine avowed in a late decision, that our Church speaks with "the stammering lips" of ambiguous and uncertain formularies. I desire, as I shall give account hereafter, to receive the words of our Liturgy throughout, in their plain, literal, natural sense; and to believe, in its fulness, the great Gospel-truth, that there is "one Baptism for the remission of sins;" and I pray, that in this matter we may all stand fast "in the same mind and in the same judgment."—Amen.

\* That Pearson was the principal person who wrote at the Savoy, is proved by Baxter, Life, (p. 374). Dr. Pearson and Dr. Gunning did all their work. Dr. Pearson was their true logician and disputant."

## A TRAP TO CATCH A SUNBEAM.

It was a cold, sharp, biting wind, which blew into the cold and miserable room inhabited by old David Coombe the cobbler, and sharp and biting he found it, as he now and then, in the pauses of his work, stopped to chafe his hands and warm them by the few embers, which were in the little grate.

Cold and cheerless enough it was to be sure, indoors and out; the people in the streets were hurrying along bowing their heads, as if to induce the wind to attack the crowns of their hats and bonnets, instead of their poor blue noses. Men in rough coats had their hands snugly lodged in their pockets, otly drawing them out, when at the corner of the street, the wind seemed to be disposed to blow off their hats, and they were obliged to make an effort to save them and a remark at the same time, not altogether complimentary to the said wind, and poor women were shivering along, wanting infinitely more than two hands to keep on the shawl, bonnet and boa, and keep down the petticoats, so impeding their progress.

And on each side of the street shoeless beggars are half running, half walking along the passersby, beseeching charity,—*"I'm so very cold and hungry,"* the wretched, whining voice sounding more dismal still, as it mingles with the whistling of the wind.—And seated on the pavement is some horrid object with a board on his chest, and *"Starving,"* in great letters, exhibited on it,—but it is useless to day,—it is much too cold to stop and get out the purse, too cold to remove the hands from the comfortable muff or the warm pockets; so towards the middle of the day the starving man is tired out, and goes home to dinner.

But poor old David Coombe has no dinner to go home to, nor no home but the little dark room in which he works; he has never told the pitying public he is starving, because, as he says, *"Why, I ain't a-starving while I can have some bread and some cheese, and now's and then's some outsidess of bacon, but still I think it's a hard case, as continually a-working don't bring nothing; and this here dismal hole as I live in,—why it ain't living 'pon my soul it ain't,—oh lor!"*

Poor David, he always finished with *"oh lor,"* and as he said it, it certainly was the acmé of despair, it seemed to come from the depths of that brawny chest with a kind of groan.

David had always been a poor man, and it seemed that he always would be, he had no idea of improving his condition, no idea that he can be better off by his own exertions, but thought it was the duty of the rich to make him comfortable, and fully expected that one day some wealthy man would remove him from his wretched home and place him in independence; so he went on mending his neighbours' shoes, receiving the miserable payment which kept him from day to day, but never made him richer: he was matter of fact to the letter and never told an untruth, but grumbled at his hard lot whenever any one went near him, until at length no one tried to comfort him, but left him to himself.

Towards the evening of that same cold and windy day David finished his work, lighted his pipe, and prepared to spend the evening as was his wont, in smoking and ruminating.—He stretched out his legs, put his head on the back of his rickety chair, and puffed away, occasionally removing his pipe from his mouth, and ejaculating *"oh lor!"* in answer to his thoughts,—for of a melancholy nature, David's thoughts always were.

*"Darkest hole as ever I see, certainly and darkness is uncommon lonesome,—never a bit of sun comes in this place, Winter nor Summer."*—Whether it seemed to him at the moment that there was no place for the sun to come in at, it is hard to say, but he looked round the room, and his eye rested on a small window crusted with dust and dirt, and continued, *"why there's a winder,—mayhap it's a dark street, yet when I takes home the work at t'other houses, the sun shines, and it looks light and cheerful, but my place! oh lor!"*—and it grew darker and darker. "Well," he said, *"this pipe's out, and now I have a drop of tea: yes, I likes tea very well,"*—and he lighted his candle, and out of a piece of whitey brown paper he took some tea, and warning some water in a tin kettle, he proceeded to make it, and to drink it from a pewter mug without milk or sugar; this was soon despatched, and he relighted his pipe.

It grew darker and darker.—David again looked round his room, and again ejaculated,—*"oh lor!"* when suddenly a brilliant light streamed into the room, so dazzling that David started to his feet in terror; it faded as suddenly, and its place was a minute female form of exquisite beauty. Its gauze-like robes of a pale straw colour were covered with beautiful little insects, its long hair seemed like a cloak of gold, hanging over its shoulders, and was ornamented with flowers sparkling with dew. Its face was so bright, so very bright, that the bewildered and terrified David, could not look on it, and he covered his face with his hands.

At length in a voice like the sweetest toned music, the Spirit spoke, "Mortal, why are you so terrified, I will not harm you: you wished for me but now, to lighten your gloomy dwelling, and in consideration of the good qualities you possess, I

am come to tell you how you may secure me always, if you will,  
 "I and my brilliant sisters are many in number, and a bright and joyous life we lead, for there is nothing on this large Earth that does not love us, and welcome our approach,—the little insects flutter lovingly about us, the flowers look brighter and more glad when we rest upon them; the water dances and sparkles with glee in the light of our smile; the animals love us, and sleep the sounder when we watch over them;—everywhere we are welcome, we make ourselves bright pathways through the foliage of the trees, and in the silent woods lie and sleep upon the fragrant violets: and here in the busy streets we are welcome too, and though we love the flowers and the open fields the best, still we come to the dark, close streets and gladden them.  
 "In the gloomy prison we can enter, no heavy bolts can keep us out, and do we but know some poor being is there immured, who repents him of his crime, we enter there, to cheer and comfort him. The dark hold of the mighty ship tossed on the cold waters, we visit too, bringing back sweet thoughts of their own land, to the exiles from their home.—By the sick and the sorrowing we take our place, we are with all who seek us, who try to find us;—with all who will lift up their eyes from the earth, from the world and its grovelling cares, and seek us where alone we are to be found, in our own bright sky.—Though clouds may obscure us for a while, we are still there and shine the brighter for the passing gloom.  
 "But 'tis true in this world we are hard to catch, David Coombe, harder to some than others, you are one who find it hard, you say neither Winter or Summer is your dwelling gladdened by our light; do you invite us, David Coombe? we love bright places and clean, and brave hearts, David, and above all, true and grateful hearts, who love, and worship, the Being who made us, and them. In these hearts, David, there is always a Sunbeam; no place is dark and joyless, however poor and wretched, to such hearts as these.  
 "Do you, then, endeavour to catch one of us, to gladden your heart and your dwelling,—I will tell you how to set the Trap.  
 "It must be bright and pure, and baited with Energy, Perseverance, Industry, Charity, Faith, Hope and Content. Do thus, David Coombe, and you will never say again, no Sunbeam gilds your dwelling, nor gladdens your declining days;—till then, Farewell."  
 The voice ceased,—David uncovered his eyes,—nothing was to be seen but a small streak of light, which gradually faded quite away,—and David was alone in the darkness.  
 "Why I've been dreaming sorely, and that ere grinding organ is the musical voice as I thought I heard, querish dream too,—lay a trap for the Sun, eh? Querish, why, who can have energy in this world, when everything's done by steam, it's gone out,—it ain't no use.—Perseverance, well don't I persevere; mending boots and shoes for twenty years is Perseverance I should think and Industry too. Charity, well, I don't exactly know what that is, giving of money I s'pose,—well, I never had any to give, never. Faith, ah! I used to know what that meant once, my mother used to tell me something about that, in a big Bible with pictures, but it's long, long ago: Mother, poor mother, I've forgot all you taught me.  
 "I had a Bible though,—now I wonder what's gone with it, that would tell me about faith, I'll have a look to-morrow. Hope,—I always have hoped, but it's never been no use, as I could see; and Content, content with what? this old dark place,—oh lor!" and poor David more puzzled and bewildered than he had ever been before, lay down on his straw mattress and tried to sleep, but his thoughts were full of his strange vision, and he could not sleep, the musical voice still rung in his ears, the bright being still glittered in his eyes.  
 (To be continued.)

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

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

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

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

**T. BILTON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
 No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King 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, Fountains, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms.  
 N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects.  
 Toronto, March 27th, 1850 35-ly

**DR. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST,**  
 40, King Street West, Toronto.  
**SUPPLIES Artificial Teeth,** recommended for their natural appearance, durability and usefulness.  
 Decayed Teeth filled with Gold or the new Admantine Cement so justly celebrated in England.—It is admirably adapted for large cavities and tender teeth requiring no pressure—does not oxidize or discolour the tooth, and gets as hard as the name implies in a few seconds.  
 Fees moderate, and unless perfect success attends his operations, Dr. FOWLER makes no charge. Teeth extracted without pain while under the influence of Chloroform.  
 Toronto, August 14th, 1850. 3-3m

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

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

**UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.**  
 Resident School House.  
 MINUTE OF COUNCIL, (No. 4.)  
**ORDERED,** that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 2nd inst., on the following terms:—for Board, &c., £30 per annum payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included—Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the Resident School House, will be pleased to notify the Principal, E. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors. To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either Parents, Relatives or Guardians.  
 F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal.  
 Toronto, October 1st, 1850 9-3m

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

**BRITANNIA METAL GOODS.**  
**THE Subscriber having purchased DIXON AND**  
 Sons Samples of Britannia Ware at a considerable reduced price, begs to offer them extremely low for cash.  
 They consist of Tea and Coffee Pots, Perculators, Coffee Urns, Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Steak Dishes, Turkeys, Communion Service, Collection Plates, Childrens Mugs, Sugars, Creams, Salts, Egg Cups, &c., &c.  
 Families requiring any of the above articles, will find this a favourable opportunity.  
 THOMAS HAWORTH.  
 Toronto, September 3rd, 1850. 6-tf

**FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH;**  
 OR  
**EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM,**  
 situate in the County of York.  
**THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Property** near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 276 feet on Parliament Street. The House contains twelve Rooms, &c.; there is a good Brick Stable for five horses and carriage, on the rear end of the lot; two good Wells of Water on the Premises, and the Garden in good cultivation.  
 Apply to  
**JAMES FRANCIS,**  
 Corner of King and Parliament Streets.  
 Toronto, July 3rd, 1850. 51-tf

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

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

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

**BRITISH AMERICA**  
**FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant  
**Inland Marine Assurances.**  
**Capital—£100,000.**  
**ASSURANCES effected by this Company on**  
 all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.  
 T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.  
 Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-tf

**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament,  
 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110.  
**CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.**  
**GOVERNOR:**  
 The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
 Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.  
**HEAD OFFICES:**  
 EDINBURGH, ..... 1, George Street.  
 LONDON, ..... 4, A. Lothbury.  
 GLASGOW, ..... 35, St. Vincent Place.  
 MONTREAL, ..... 49, Great St. James Street.

**THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance**  
 Company being desirous to afford all those advantages to their Policy-holders in this country, which are commanded by Assurers in Great Britain, have invested the Board in Montreal with full powers to examine into and accept proposals, putting the Company on the risk, at once, without communicating with the Parent Board.  
 A party has it thus in his power to effect an Assurance on his Life immediately, without incurring the delay to which Life Assurers in this country have hitherto been subjected. The sanction of the Head Board being required to complete the transaction; the deliberance of the Board at Montreal being final and irrevocable.  
 This arrangement gives to the COLONIAL all the facilities of a Company essentially local; and, combined with the additional advantage of a large Guaranteed Capital, affords the most perfect security in all Assurance transactions.  
**The Colonial Life Assurance Company**  
 Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another. The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly such an Institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated.

**IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**  
 The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfactory and welcome manner, and the number who have connected themselves with it by Assurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required.  
**THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY**  
 Gives complete security for all its transactions, and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance.  
**THE RATES**  
 Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted a moderate scale as can be held, compatible with safety.  
**PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.**  
 The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained. The Company have granted Assurance, during the last two years alone, to the extent of £300,000 sterling.  
**DIVISION OF PROFITS.**  
 The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits in 1854, and persons assuring before 25th of May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' claim for bonus.  
 Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Offices, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

**Board of Management:**  
**HONOURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman.**  
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**JAMES BROWN, ESQ., T. D. HARRIS, ESQ.,**  
**HON. W. B. ROBINSON.**  
**Legal Advisers:**  
**MESSRS. WILSON & SMITH, BARRISTERS**  
**Medical Advisers:**  
**ED. HODDER, ESQ., M. D. | F. PRIMROSE, ESQ., M. D.**  
**JOHN MAULSON,**  
 Agent and Secretary.  
 Toronto, June 18, 1850. 47-3m.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.  
**CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.**  
 Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium.  
**THE great and decided success which has attended**  
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 The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada.  
 The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land.  
 Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to  
**F. H. HEWARD,**  
 Agent for Toronto.  
 Office—New Market Buildings,  
 Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-tf

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

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

**MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers.  
**INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings**  
 in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.  
**DIRECTORS:**  
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**Joseph Sheard, | Thomas Clarkson,**  
**Franklin Jackes, | John B. Warren,**  
**A. McMaster, | B. W. Smith,**  
**J. RAINS, Secretary.**  
 All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.  
 Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21 tf

**AYER'S**  
**CHERRY PECTORAL**  
 For the Cure of  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
**HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,**  
**WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,**  
**ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION**  
 The annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of many medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."  
**DR. PERKINS, President Vermont Medical College,**  
 one of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption." Norwich, April 26, 1846.  
 Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Agreeable to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what we have known of the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL and they have been astonishing indeed. Mrs. Betsey Streeter had been afflicted with a severe and relentless cough, which reduced her very low; so low that little hopes could be entertained of her recovery. Numerous remedies had been tried without effect, before the CHERRY PECTORAL. And that has cured her. George Watkinson Esq., had to our knowledge been afflicted with Asthma, for eleven years, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has now removed the disease and he is as free from any of its symptoms as we are. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as to disable him from the duties, and nothing had afforded his relief until I (Mr. Thorne) carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL, which cured him at once, and he now officiates as usual in his place.  
 These are three of the cases in which we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected sir, your humble servants,  
**REV. DAVID THORNING,**  
**HON. JOSEPH BATTLES.**  
 Among the distinguished authorities who have given their names to recommend CHERRY PECTORAL, as the best remedy that is known for the Affections of the Lungs are "The London Lancet," "Canadian Journal of Medical Science," "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," "Charleston (S. C.) Medical Review," "New Jersey Medical Reporter," Prof. Bartlett, Transylvania University of Medicine, President Perkins Vermont Medical College, Dr. Valentine Mott, New York City Parker Cleaveland, Bow doin College, Prof. Butterfield Willoughby College, Ohio, Prof. Braithwaite, Leeds (Eng.) Medical School, Sir Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ireland, Prof. Rosenbaum, Leipsic.  
 The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL" in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers whenever this remedy can be obtained.  
**PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.**  
 Sold by Iyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.

**Advertisements.**  
**FRANCIS H. HEWARD,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
 CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.  
 OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS  
 TORONTO. 52-tf.  
 July 25th, 1849.  
**DONALD BETHUNE, JR.**  
**BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
 Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,  
**CONVEYANCER, &c.**  
 DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,  
 CANADA WEST.  
 Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.  
**MR. ALEX. KEEFER,**  
**BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
 No. 98, (Chewett Buildings,) King-street West.  
 Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-tf  
**MR. ROBERT COOPER,**  
**BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,**  
 Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.  
 Toronto, Jan. 24th, 1849. 26-ly

BIRTHS.

At the Rectory, Port Burwell, on the 27th September, the lady of the Rev. T. B. Read, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, at St. George's Church, Grafton, by the Rev. J. Wilson, James Bird, Esq., of the Town of Peterboro, to Agnes Sarah, youngest daughter of Colonel Caddy, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Christ Church, Port Stanley, on Monday the 14th instant, by the Rev. G. C. Street, Washington Boulbee, Esq., of Thornvale, near Ancaster, to Eliza Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Bourne, Esq., of Nanticoke, County of Norfolk.

On Wednesday, October 16, 1850, at St. George's Church, Georgina, by the Rev. J. Gibson, William Bourchier, Esquire, to Emily Amanda, only surviving daughter of Charles T. Sikes, Esquire, of Gloucester, England.

DIED.

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of his son Clements Bradley, Esq., Gloucester, Colonel William B. Bradley, of March, aged 78.

The deceased commenced his military services as Ensign in the New Brunswick Regiment on the 6th October, 1793. The Regiment being disbanded in August, 1802, he was placed upon half-pay; he was again commissioned in Nova Scotia Regiment in August, 1803, in which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in July, 1805, and to the rank of Captain in the same regiment, 16th April, 1812, and in the Winter of 1813 he with the last named Regiment marched on snow-shoes from St. John's, New Brunswick, to re-inforce the army in Canada, who were threatened by the American Army with invasion, by an overwhelming force. This march through the forest by a whole regiment, in the midst of a very severe Canadian winter, has no precedent, and the attempt was only afterwards made by the 8th or King's Own, and a party of sailors, who suffered most severely. The deceased's regiment took an active part with the handful of British troops at the time in the country to repel invasion by an overwhelming army. He was present at the attack on Sackets Harbour, and at the surrender of Col. Butler at the Beaver Dams, now the Township of Thorold; previous to which, he, with his party, captured two six-pounder guns; and was present at several skirmishes which it is well known took place with a mere handful of British in many instances against ten times their number.

New Advertisements.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

[From the Watch Tower, Newburyport, Mass.]

Anything that will cure colds, which are so very prevalent at the present time, must be considered invaluable. The only medicine (of which we have any knowledge), which is sure to remove lung complaints, is Wistar's Balsam, of which Seth Fowler, of Boston, is agent. We have repeatedly seen the good effects of this Balsam, and are satisfied that it is no humbug.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

COURSES of Lectures on the various branches of Medical Science, will be delivered in this Institution, during the ensuing Academic Session, by the following gentlemen—

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by Ed. Hodder, M. C. and Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg. England.

Anatomy and Physiology, Norman Bethune, B. A., M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg. England.

Principles and Practice of Medicine, Jas. Bovell, M. D., Licentiate Roy. Coll. Phys. London.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wm. Halliwell, M.D. Mem. Roy. Coll. Sur., Edinburgh.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, R. Melville, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence, Francis Badgley, M.D., late Lect. on Med. Jurisp. in the University McGill College.

Practical Anatomy, under the superintendance of the Lecturer on Anatomy.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered to, and obstetrical cases provided for those Students who avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Toronto Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital.

The Lecturers will illustrate their respective subjects by suitable Preparations, Diagrams, and Plates.

Ample materials will be provided for the Anatomical department. A choice and extensive Library will be at the disposal of the Students, under certain regulations.

Further information may be obtained, on application to any of the Lecturers.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D., Secretary.

17, Bay-street, Toronto, October 22nd, 1850.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

ANY Member of the Medical Profession wishing to obtain a favourable opening on easy and moderate terms, may hear of an opportunity on application, by letter, to Dr. Hodder, Toronto.

Toronto, October 10, 1850. 13-1f

A LADY will be happy to engage in a family as RESIDENT GOVERNESS where the advantage of a Solid English Education would be required. Address X. Y. Z., Office of this paper.

Toronto, October 23rd, 1850. 13-3in

WANTED, by an English Lady, who has been accustomed to Teaching for a number of years, a Situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Address Y. Z., at the Office of this paper.

Toronto, October 3rd, 1850. 13-1in

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Young Man, only two days in Toronto, who has most unexceptionable Testimonials, is desirous of an engagement in respectable employment, where by energy, assiduity, and attention to business, he is confident of giving complete satisfaction. He has a thorough knowledge of Farming and the management of Cattle.

Reference to the Rev. Dr. Mc Caul. Address J. G. J., Office of this paper.

Toronto, October 24, 1850. 13-2in

BETLEY & KAY

MOST respectfully announce to the Ladies of Toronto and Canada West, that their Millinery and Cloak Room, will be opened on Thursday, the 31st inst., with the latest productions of the season.

Toronto, October 24, 1850. 13-2in

CORPORATION SALE.

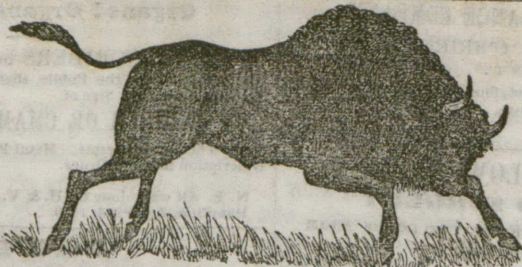
ON MONDAY the 4th day of November next, will be leased by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the Shops on each side of the Arcade, under the St. Lawrence Hall.

— ALSO —

The Cellars and underneath the two Shops with storage attached; situated on the North East, and North West ends of the St. Lawrence Market, adjoining the Butchers' Stalls.

Conditions of Sale will be hereafter made known

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1850



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

THE Subscriber has got for Sale his usual large Importations of EXTRA PRIME, PRIME, and MIDDLING BUFFALO ROBES, which he warrants all this year's catch, an excellent article, Cheap for Cash or approved Credit; by the original Bales, or Dozen, or single Robe,

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

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

Parties wishing to send presents to their friends in England, will do well to call while the selection is good.

JOHN SALT,

Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row.

Toronto, October 21, 1850.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services in Morocco, Vellum and Velvet, just received at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

12-1f

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENCELY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boats BELLS. An experience of more than twenty-five years has given the manufacturer an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of strength, and the best requisite for securing the greatest solidity, and most melodious tones.

The principal Bells in all the cities of the United States (as well as in this City) have been supplied from this manufactory. These Bells are warranted for one year. The following sizes on hand, with hangings, &c., complete—397, 255, 138, 126, 100, 50. The Subscriber is also prepared to furnish Tower and Gallery CLOCKS. Any information required can be had on application to

T. D. HARRIS,

4, St. James's Buildings, King Street.

12-2in

LOST.

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

October 14th, 1850. 12-1f

The Colonist, Patriot, Globe and Examiner, to copy once a week for a month, and send their accounts to the Office of this Paper.

STRAYED

ON the 19th ultimo, from the premises of the subscriber, a White Dun Coloured Milk Cow, with some spots about the horns. Any one giving information where it may be found, will be rewarded by

LEWIS MOFFATT.

Peter-Street, Toronto, 16th Oct., 1850. 12-3in

GOVERNESS.

EMPLOYMENT is desired in a Church of England family, for a daughter of a Clergyman, who is capable of giving instructions in the rudiments of Religion, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, and in the Piano Forte, Singing, French, Italian and German.

Apply to B Box 284, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, October 9th, 1850. 11-4in

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBURG.

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

TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum.

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing. Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. Including all the various branches in English, French, Music, Drawing &c. £60 0 0 per annum. Pupils under 12 years of age 50 0 0 " Day Pupils, six pounds per quarter. (Drawing not included) 24 0 0 " German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms. Quarterly Payments required.

REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector. The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson. The Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay. The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Colonel Cartwright. The Rev. Dr. Lundy.

AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale. Toronto, April 17th, 1850. 36-1f

TUITION.

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

He is likewise desirous of taking, as Boarders, Young Men pursuing a University course, whose studies he would direct and assist. They must be members of the Church of England, disposed to study, and willing to submit to strict and regular habits. Terms—£70 per annum. Toronto, September 16, 1850. 8-1f

The Patriot, Colonist and Globe, to copy weekly, six weeks.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining the services of a Governess immediately, who is capable of teaching Music, French and Drawing, with the usual branches of an English education, none need apply who is not a member of the Church of England. Address to Box 95, Brockville Post Office. September 10th, 1850. 7-in

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, Victoria Row, Toronto. September 5th, 1850. 9-1f

FOR SALE. CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT, A Horse and Buggy. Apply at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, September 17th, 1850. 8-1f

STATIONERY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Clergy and Members of the Church of England and the Public generally, that he has just received a well selected assortment of Stationery, at the Office of THE CHURCH NEWSPAPER, No. 7, King Street, Toronto, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Toronto, October 14th, 1850. A. F. PLEES. 12-1f

Just Published at this Office, A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH, by one of Three Hundred. Price 1s. 10d. each; bound in Cloth 2s. 6d., liberal discount to the trade. Church Office, 7, King Street West, Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1850. 12-1f

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society. Incorporated February 23, 1850. Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance.

Monthly Subscriptions..... 1s. 3d. per Share. Management Fee..... 0s. 1d. " Transfer Fee..... 0s. 6d. " JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq. The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq. P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

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

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—or the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security. Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850. 41-1f



THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario; and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN, CAPTAIN WILKINSON.

WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock. Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past Eight, and Niagara at Nine o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon.

Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar). Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting).

Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. HARRISON.

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

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

Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St., West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July, 1850. 0-1m

To the Clergy.

A WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robt Maker, Ed., 109 Fleet Street, London.

All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849.

Liberal patronage has received for the past year, begs to acquaint the Gentry and Citizens of Toronto generally, that he has now commenced his fall and winter receipts of Oysters and Fresh Cod Fish; having just received a supply of fine FRESH OYSTERS in Kegs, Cans and Shell, and will as soon as weather permits, receive his usual supply of Fresh Cod Fish, &c. 110, King Street, Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1850.



L. LEWIS,

returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received for the past year, begs to acquaint the Gentry and Citizens of Toronto generally, that he has now commenced his fall and winter receipts of Oysters and Fresh Cod Fish; having just received a supply of fine FRESH OYSTERS in Kegs, Cans and Shell, and will as soon as weather permits, receive his usual supply of Fresh Cod Fish, &c. 110, King Street, Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1850.

"The Church" Newspaper

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:— M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evans, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Smithwick. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerly, Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. F. B. Beddome, Simcoe, Port Dover, Vittoria, &c. London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napumee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

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