The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 7.]

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TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXXI.

-	Da	te.		1st Lesson	2nd Lesso
	-	-			
	sep	t.21,	14 TH SUND. AFT. TRIN. 5 M	Jer.	, Matt. 22.
					1. 1 Cor. 6.
		22,		Zech. 8	, Matt. 23.
		23,	(E	" 9	, 1 Cor. 7.
		23,	······································	, " 10	Matt. 24.
	-	0.	(E,	" 11	
		24	····· { E, M E,	. " 12	Matt. 25
	4	25,	(E,	" 13	1, 1 Cor. 9
				" - 14	Matt. 26
	-	20	(E,	Mal. 1	.1 Cor. 10
		20,	······································	2	Matt. 27.
	11	27.	(E,	3	. 1 Cor. 11.
			Fast. {ME,	Tobit 1	Matt. 28
	16	28	15TH SUN. AFT. TRIN. & E,	Toolt 1	M-1- 1
į		-0,	St. Athanasius.	Jer. 35	Mark 1

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
1744 TROOM	Rev. II. J. Grasett. M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist. Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A. Incum Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A. Incumbent. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb. Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. Rev. W. Steunett, M.A., Assist.	11 66	7 "

The ty in the result of the re

The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday trings, month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at St. George's hurch. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight, A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE. For the week ending Monday, 22nd Sept., 1851. VISITORS :

THE PRINCIPAL. The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.

CENSOR: v. II. SCADDING, M.A., First Class'l. Master. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

Poetry.

RHYMES FOR THE PARISH. A HARVEST HYMN.

See Matt. xiii 24-30, 36-43; iii. 12; Luke iii. 17; 2 Or. ix. 10, 11; Rev. xiv. 14-16.)

Our harvest now is ended,
The reapers toil is o'er,
And we, by heaven befriended,
Have gathered in the store:
The Lord hath shed his blessins
On the labours of our hand;
And thousands are confessing And thousands are confessing
His bounty through the land.

Oh, shall we fail to ponder
His goodness and His love,
Or ever cease to wonder
At His mercy from above.
Who pours His gifts upon us,
As all around we see,
And still is leaking on us. And still is looking on us, Unworthy though they be!

But while our hearts would bless Him, For the bread He hath bestow'd,
Oh, let our prayers address Him
For supplies of other food;
Let us ask for grace to nourish,
And to strengthen us within,
Lest both soul and body perish,
A prey to death and sin A prey to death and sin.

Let us think what seed we're sowing Against the time to come,
On what our pains bestowing,
And where we place our home:
Lest, when the harvest's ready,
Which God himself prepares,
Arising from the dead, we Against the time to come, Arising from the dead, we

Be number'd with the "tares." Oh, when the trumpet sounding,
At the last awful day,
Shall call his reapers round Him,
His mandate to obey,—
May page 116

His mandate to obey,
May we to life awaken,
In joy to meet the lord,
And by His angels taken,
Be in His "GARNER" stored. Church Eaton. R. A. S.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

PREACHING RIGHTLY RECEIVED, ALWAYS PROFIT-

No man, who keeps Christ stedfastly in view as the "minister of the true tabernacle," will ever fail to derive profit from a sermon, and strength to derive profit from a sermon, and strong a communion. The grand evil is that men

and determine before-hand that they cannot be of advantage, unless the inferior be modelled exactly to their own rattern. They regard the speaker simply as a man, and not at all as a messenger. Yet the ordained preacher is a messenger, a messenger from the God of the whole earth. His mental capacity may be weak-that is nothing. His speech may be contemptible—that is nothing. His knowledge may be circumscribed—we say not, that is nothing But we say that, whatever the man's qualifications he should rest upon his office. And we hold it the business of a congregation, if they hope to find profit in the public duties of the Sunday, to cast away those present considerations which may have to do with the officiating individual, and to fix stedfastly their thoughts on the office itself. Whoever preached, a congregation would be profited, if they sat down in the temper of Cornelius and his friends,-" now therefore, we are all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God."-Rev. Henry Melville.

LOVING ADVICE.

Advice, like snow, the softer it falls, the longer it dwell upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind .- Coleridge.

THE FRUITS OF INFIDELITY.

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live the beasts. - South.

Ye are two kindred streams, Borrat the self-same fountain yet ye flow, One, though the fairy fields when gladness gleams, he other, thro' the dreary realms of woe.

There was a man of woes,
Withn whose heart ye had a fountain deep;
But i was o'er the sorrows of His foes,
and never for His own, that He did weep.

On, consecrated tears!

Since from the Saviour's holy eyes ye ran,
Ye have been tokens, telling all our fears,
That while He saves as God, He feels as man.

—Rev. W. S. Durling.

THE CHURCH HER OWN EXPONENT.

Truth does not depend on names. The doctrines of the Church are to be learned from the Articles and Homilies of the Church herself; not from the private opinions of some individuals who lay hold on the skirt of her garment, call themselves by her name, and live by her revenues .-Rev. A. M. Toplady.

NOCTURNAL MUSIC.

How sweetly doth this music sound in this dead season! In the day time, it would not, it could not, so much affect the ear. All harmonious sounds are advanced by a silent darkness. Thus it is with the tidings of salvation. The Gospel never sounds so sweet as in the night of preservation, or of our own private affliction; it is ever the same; the difference is in our disposition to receive it. Oh God, whose praise it is to give songs in the night, make my prosperity conscionable, and my crosses cheerful .- Bishop Hall.

BEGIN AT HOME.

One reason why the world is not reformed is, because every man would have others make a beginning, and never thinks of himself .- Adam.

A HINT TO "REFORMERS."

happy, by a strict performance of his duty to God tality, and prepare us for it, how would it affect and man, and the mighty work of reformation will me? Should I not think myself undone, as besoon be accomplished .- Dr. Samuel Johnson.

THE JEWS.

Poor nation whose sweet saps and juice
Our cyons have purloined and left you dry;
Whose streams we got by the Apostle's sluice,
And use in baptism, while ye pine and die;
Who by not keeping once, became a debtor;
And now by keeping lose the letter.

Oh that my prayers! mine alas!
Oh that some angel might a trumpet sound:
At which the Church falling upon her face, At which the Church falling upon her lace,
Should cry so loud, until the trump were drown'd,
And by that cry, of her dear Lord obtain
That your sweet sap might come again.

Herbe

THE LITURGY.

The repeated cries to each person of the everadorable Trinity for mercy, are not at all too frequent or too fervent for me; nor is the confession in the communion service too strong for me; nor the "Te Deum," nor the ascriptions of glory after the Lord's Supper, "Glory be to God on high, &c.," too exalted for me. The praise all through savours of adoration, and the adoration of humility.

strive to be. This makes the Liturgy as superior to all modern compositions, as the work of a philosopher on any deep subject is to that of a schoolboy, who understands scarcely anything about it .-Rev. C. Simeon.

MY MOTHER.

It has been truly said, "The being that rushes memory and affection in the midst of all the forgetfulness and hardihood of a roving life. The last message he leaves is for her; his last whisper breathes her name. The mother, as she instils the lessons of piety and filial obligation into the heart of her infant son, should always feel that her labour is not in vain. She may drop into the grave, but she has left behind her influences that will work for her. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped and will do its office."-Pearce.

STEADINESS OF PURPOSE.

One of the most important items of success in the world, consists in steadiness of purpose. Many a young man distinguished in his childhood, for quickness of intellect and vividness of imagination, has not taken that stand in after life which was expected from his talents and genius, simply from a want of this valuable trait. The world is so constituted at present-there are so many competitors in every employment-such a crowd of rivals that jostle each other in every path. that something more than mere brilliancy of talent or precocity of early intellect is necessary to obtain even a footing in the great thoroughfare of life. Young men of moderate powers who possess steadiness of purpose, are successful, while genius alone meets with difficulties too arduous to overcome. The power of overcoming difficulties, the faculty of concentration of purpose, the determination that no obstacle shall be sufficient to intimidate, is the character to succeed in life. It is more influential than talent or imagination or genius. It is genius itself. Without it, no difficulties will be overcome; no advances made in morality or right; no approbation of conscience reached; no good opinion or the world obtained; no benefit accomplished; no success grasped. We admire and honor that young man, who steady to his purpose of doing something for himself, and carving his own destiny in the world, presses firmly onward towards the great object before him. We know well that he will be successful. He may meet with difficulties; they lie in every man's path, but he has that within him that rises superior to such difficulties, and overcomes them. He may meet with unforseen losses, they are the common lot of man, but he never yields to their pressure. He still perseveres and obtains the object of life before him.-Morley.

PRIVATE THOUGHTS.

If God would give me all in heaven and earth, without himself, I should be extremely and for ever miscrable.

I am bound to thank God for my being; for the continuance and support of my life; and for innumerable benefits respecting this world; but most of all for making me capable of knowing, loving, and enjoying him; calling me to this happiness, and qualifying me for it.

If I was to be assured there is no God, or that he does not govern the world, nor regard what is. Let every man endeavour to make the world doing in it, nor hear prayer, nor promise immoring deprived of all my hope and comfort, my best

friend, and the dearest object of my heart? God is my end, Christ is my way, the Spirit is my guide.

God has the same knowledge, inspection, and care of every one, as if there was but one.

It is my duty to keep myself at an awful distance from God's natural attributes, and to approach as near as possible to his moral.

God gives his help, not by forcing, but secretly inclining and changing the will, and bringing it with freedom and full consent to a conformity with

NOTHING IS LOST.

The drop that mingles with the flood, the sand dropped on the sea shore, the word you have spoken, will not be lost. Each will have its influence, and be felt till time shall be no more. Have you ever thought of the effect that might be produced by a single word? Drop it pleasantly among a group, and it will make a dozen happy, savours of data and the adoration of humility. to return to their homes and produce the same her dioceses, it was not the law or the jealousy of the And this shows what men of God the framers of effect on a hundred, perhaps. A bad word may civil power that deprived her of those institutions. It

ordinarily lose the chief minister in the inferior, our Liturgy were, and what I pant, and long, and arouse the indignation of a whole neighbourhood; it may spread like wildfire, to produce disastrous effects. As no word is lost be careful how you speak; speak right, speak kindly. The influence you may exert by a life of kindness—by words dropped among the young and the old—is incalculable. It will not cease when your bodies lie in the grave, but will be felt, wider and still wider, as to the recollection of a soldier or sailor in his heart's difficulty, is his mother. She clings to his exert himself for the welfare of millions?—Bovell.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CONFIRMATION IN GALT.

The Bishop of Toronto arrived in Galt on Monday evening the 8th current, from Paris, where he had ad-ministered the rite of Confirmation to a considerable ministered the rite of Confirmation to a considerable number of persons the same afternoon. His Lordship was received by a number of his friends at the residence of the Rev. M. Boomer, where he dined; and next morning proceeded to Trinity Church to hold a Confirmation. The Morning Service was read by the Rev. H. J. Grasett and the Rev. Mr. Boomer, and a very edifying sermon preached by the former of these gentlemen. The candidates for Confirmation, to the number of twenty-gentlements are the salter. ber of twenty-eight, then stepped forward to the altar, and the Bishop laid his hands upon each. His Lordship afterwards addressed them in a most affectionate, enarterwards addressed them in a host anectionate, the couraging, and devout manner, expatiating on the solemnity of the apostolic right they had just undergone, and praying the Holy Spirit might guide them in the performance of those baptismal vows they had now taken upon themselves. He then pronounced the appointed blessing, and concluded the ceremony, which was unitnessed by a numerous body of people. was witnessed by a numerous body of people.

His Lordship proceeded the same evening to Guelph, where he held another Confirmation.—Galt Reporter.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Bishop of Quebec paid a visit last month to Murray Bay (otherwise called Mal Bay) on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and was the guest, during his stay, of Mr. and Mrs. Nairne, at the Manor House. On Sunday, the 24th, his Lordship held divine service in the house, and preached both morning and afternoon; the congregation, with the execution of Mr. and Mrs. the congregation, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Naime and the two other resident Protestants of the

Name and the two other resident Protestants of the place, consisting of summer visitors, drawn together for sea bathing or by other treations of the spot.

Mission of Pointe Levi.—The consecration of the lots of ground recently granted as a burial-place by her Majesty's Government took place on the 8th inst. The Bishop was met at the door of the Church by the Incumbent, (Rev. J. Torrance,) and parishioners, who presented the petition for Consecration. His Lordship having expressed his willingness to accede to the prayer of the petition, Divine Service was commenced by the Incumbent—the lessons being read by the Revds, R. R. Burrage and R. G. Plees. R. R. Burrage and R. G. Plees.

R. R. Burrage and R. G. Plees.

After the prayers, a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. C. H. Stewart, B.A., at the conclusion of which the Bishop Clergy and people, leaving the Church, proceeded round the ground, repeating alternately the 49th Psalm. The sentence of consecration was then read by the Rev. A. Mountain, Chaplain to the Bishop, and signed by his Lordship, who terminated the ceremony with the usual prayer and blessing.—Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette.

ENGLAND.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS .- Mr. Sidney Herbert has given the sum of £500 for a new church in the parish of Fisherton. Dr. Hook has stated that he has it in his ower to offer £400 for the endowment of St. Thomas Church Leeds, now in the course of erection, on condition that £1,000 additional be raised for the endowment fund before the expiration of six months; £1,000 for the erection of a church in new Wortley, on condition that, within twelve months, a sufficient sum for the completion of the church be raised; and, on the same condition, £100 to St. Jude's, Hunslet. The name of the donor has not transmired.

the donor has not transpired.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—A Parliamentary return has just been issued which was obtained by the Marquis of Blandford, respecting the property of the Ecclesiastical Commission. It appears that the property, consisting of land and houses, in possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whether by lapse of lease or by purchase, to the end of the year 1849, was 3284 acres 2 roods and 34 perches. The rent received by the Commissioners amounted to £7199 18s. 10d. Of property belonging to preferments, the interest on which has been commuted, and which on the expiration of certain leases will come into possession of the Ecclerian of certain leases will come into possession of the Ecclesiastical commissioners, the average is 16,787 acres and 2 roods. The estimated net annual value in land and houses is £23,520 11s. and in tithe rent charges £13,759 6s. 1d. A similar return is given in the same document of all property belonging to vacated preferments, and now transferred to the Commissioners, held on leases for lives or terms of years. The average is set forth at 40,246 acres 1 rood and 29 perches. The estimated net annual value in land and houses, £73,241 138. 3d., and the annual rent charges, £41,242, 139. £41,842 12s.

THE SYNODICAL QUESTION.

The Times begins to think it possible that Diocesan Synods might, after all, prove exceedingly serviceable to the Church:—" The Bishop of Exeter has rendered a practical service to the Church of England by demonstration. strating that if she had laid aside the synodical union of

rests with the Bishops themselves in their discretion, to convoke these meetings, and with the Clergy to attend them. They are, in fact, a very improved form of the diocesan visitations in common use; because, instead of a mere exhortation delivered by the Bishop to his Clergy, they are are appeals for counsel, support, and advice from the Bishop to the body of which he is the head. They are invested with a degree of solemnity worthy of such an occasion and they partake of that spirit of public discussion and representative govern-ment which pervades all that is most valuable in this country. On the other hand the action of a provincial or diocesan assembly is necessarily limited to questions within its competency. It cannot aspire without dan-ger of ridicule to assail the political relations of the Church with the State; it cannot affect to give laws to the nation; and its utility will probably be found to be exactly proportioned to the moderation and practical character of its intentions. Although the announcment that the Bishop of Exeter had convoked a Synod of his Diocese was not received by the public without some distrust of the result, we are bound to say that hardly anything took place in the Chapter house of the diocese on this occasion to which any objection whatever could be raised, and much of what was done there was of in-disputable advantage to the spiritual union and the public duties of the Church."

More Colonial Bishops.—It is stated that the arrangements for the establishment of a Bishopric in Borneo for the whole of the Eastern Archipelago are completed, and that the Rev. C. F. Childe, Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington, is to be the first Bishop. It is also rumoured that arrange-ments are in progress for erecting new Bishoprics in Western Australia, Sierra Leone, and the Island of Mauritius, one of which it is said will be offered to the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head-master of the City of London The latter statement seems to re-School, a Liberal. quire confirmation.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF TWENTY-SIX NEW BISHOPRICS.—A proposal has been made which will in all probability be embodied in the form of a bill and introduced into parliament early in the next session, for a large extension of the episcopate of the Church of England It is proposed that the following shall be the bishoprics of England and Wales under the new system, with the income attached to each see, and the districts comprised in each:—Canterbury (Archbishopric), £10,000, East Kent and Lambeth; Rochester, £3,500, West Kent; London, £5,000, City of London and East Middlesex; Winchester, £4,000, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; Southwark, £3,500 Suspense (1) archester, £4,000, Survey (1) archest expensed); Chichester, £3,500 Suspensed. Surrey (Lambeth excepted); Chichester, £3,500, Sussex; Oxford, £3,500, Oxfordshire and half of Buckinghamshire; Windsor, £3,500, Berkshire, and the other half of Buckinghamshire; Ely, £3,500, Cambridgeshire and Huntindonshire; St. Albans, £3,500, bridgeshire and Huntindonshire; St. Albans, £3,500, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire; Norwich, £3,000, Norfolk; Ipswich, £3,000, Suffolk; St. Edmunsbury, £3,000, portions of Norfolk and Suffolk; Chelmsford, £3,000, Essex; Exeter, £3,000, North Devon and part of Somersetshire; Plymouth, £3,000, South Devon; Bodmin, £3,000, Cornwall and Scilly Isles; Bath and Wells, £3,500, Somersetshire; Gloucester, £3,000, East Gloucestershire; Bristol, £3,000, City of Bristol East Gloucestershire; Bristol, £3,000, City of Bristol and West Gloucestershire; Salisbury, £3,000, Wiltshire; Sherbome, £3,000, Dorsetshire; Worcester, £3,000, Worcestershire; Coventry (or Birmingham) £3,000, Warwickshire; Hereford, £3,000, Herefordshire and part of Monmouthshire; Shrewsbury, £3,000, Shropshire; Lichfield, £3,500, Staffordsvire; Derby, £3,000, Derbyshire; Peterborough, £3,000, Northamptonshire and Rutland; Leicester, £3,000. Leicestershire: Lincola, £3,500, touth Lincolnshire; Boston, £3,000, South Lincolnshire; Southwell, £3,000, Northgram; York, (Archbishop), £7,000, North Riding 23,000, South Lincolnshire; Southwell, £3,000, Northingham; York, (Archbishop), £7,000, North Riding of York; Beverly, £3,000, East Riding; Ripon, £3,000, part of West Riding; Wallford, £3,000, part of West Riding; Chester, £3,000, Cheshire; Manchester, £4,000, East Lancashire; Liverpool. £3,500, West Lancashire; Lancashire; Lancashire; Durham, £4,000, Durham; Hexham, £3,000 Northumberland; Carlisle, £3,000, Cumberland; Kendal, £3,000, Westmoreland; Bangor, £3,000, Anglesea and Carnaryonshire; St. Asanh, £3,000, Dephighshire and £3,000, Westmoreland; Bangor, £3,000, Anglesea and Carnarvonshire; St. Asaph, £3,000, Denbighshire and Flintshire; Bala, £3,000, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; St. David's £3,5000, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, and Cardiganshire; Llandaff, £3,500, Glamorganshire and part of Monmouthshire; Brecon, £3,500, Brecknockshire and Radnorshire; Sodor and Man, £2,000, Isle of Man; St. Helier's £1,500, Channel Islands. This would give a total of 54 bishops; with an earned aggregate income of about £4,85,000 with an annual aggregate income of about £185,000.

HEALTH OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD .- We regret to state that the necessity of rest and change of air has been strongly urged upon the Bishop of Oxford by his medical advisers.

ST. PAUL'S AT ROME.—The Rev. R. Burgess con-St. Paul's at Rome.—The Rev. R. Burgess continues to urge forward his practical controversy against Rome. He announces that he will not rest till he is prepared with £5,000, to carry into effect his plan, of which he gives the following outline:—It is now proposed that the English residents, as soon as they get together, should petition for leave to buy a site, and erect a permanent building for the celebration of the services of our Church, to be invested in the names of three trustees (laymen), and put under the protection three trustees (laymen), and put under the protection of the British Consulate, or some other official authority. If any obstacle should be thrown in the way by the to the Secretary of State, and we shall see whether the apprehensions of my Lord Lansdowne, or the expectations of Viscount Palmerston are realized. But there is one thing more that must be added to our contemuthorities, then the British residents will apply plated privileges at Rome. There is a cemetery near the Pyramid of Cains Cestius, in a remote corner of the Pyramid of Catus Cestus, in a remote corner of the uninhabited part of Rome, in which it is permitted on certain condition of payment to inter the bodies of our Protestant friends who may die at Rome. It is called the burial of the acatholici; it is fenced round by a high wall and closed with iron gates, and it is committed to the keeping of a Roman castode appointed by the Roman authorities. Within this place so secure and guarded it is forbidden to the surviving relatives of the dead to inscribe any text of Scripture upon their tombstones. In cases where the divine upon their tombstones. In cases where the dying person has made a request that such a text should be engraven on his or her monument the most painful and harrassing efforts have had to be made to obtain a tardy permission. Several persons now in England can testify to this un-feeling Roman law. It was in vain that I urged upon the Cardinal Secretary of State in 1836, the unreasonableness of this prohibition; and up to this moment every time an inscription is to be put upon a Protestant tomb, it is a contest which lasts for several days with to no, it is a contest which lasts for several days which the padre maestro, and the issue depends upon the rank or influence of the appplicant. It will be well, therefore, to append to the application for permission to build, a petition to be allowed to use a text of Scripture

UNITED STATES.

LOW CHURCHISM AND ERASTIANISM. The struggle for freedom in the Church of England, which is at the present time in progress, presents many points for consideration. The clearest thinkers and most powerful minds see very plainly that at present the Church has been overborne by the State, and is in fact almost if not quite its slave. The legal maxim, at almost in not quite its slave. The legal maxim, that Parliament can do every thing except make a man a woman, or vice versa," has grown so familiar to the English mind, that the generality of the people apply it to the Church as well as the State. The Queen is the Head of the Church, because constituted such by Act of Parliament; her Bishops are "public officials," having their duties, dioceses and salaries prescribed in the same manner; her parish priests hold possession of their beneficies by the same tenure, and receive tithes, baptize infants, marry couples, and bury the dead, because the law enjoins it. The Articles are binding because the law enjoins it. The Articles are binding because the King in Council adopted them, and the Prayer Book because enjoined by the Acts of Uniformity. It is true, that there are many of the laity who have correct views on these various points, understand thoroughly the spiritual powers and perogatives of the Church, and do their utmost both in Parliament and without, to infuse into the popular mind sounder notions in ecclesiastial affairs. It might be supposed that here where the Church'enjoys a freedom from the control of the State, their efforts would be eagerly seconded by all parties. The History a freedom from the control of the State, their enorts would be eagerly seconded by all parties. The History and the Constitution of the Church, the Preface to the Prayer-Book, the letter and genius of our civil institutions, all point to the same doctrine, that the Church is a spiritual body and free to exercise its own powers at its own discretion, and in accordance with the law of

It is, however, very remarkable that we find the Low Church presses of this country echoing the Erastian and servile statements of certain secular and religious presses of England-of those which maintain the decision of of England—of those which maintain the decision of the Judical Committee because it would be a subversion of the Royal supremacy to resist it, and assert the sole authority of Parliament to amend the Prayer-Book, because the Church is established. They rejoiced in the confirmation of Bishop Hampden—contemptible farce that it was—though here several distinct checks are provided, in the nomination and election of Bishops. The foolish slang of the Church and State Gazette. dutifully copied, which terms every change from the English to the Scots Church a secession, because the latter is not established, though we receive clergymen from that Church, and give letters Dismissory to those who would go from us to it as a sister branch of the who would go from us to it as a sister branch of the one true vine. Because the same ignorant print assails the Scots Communion office, its objections are eagerly copied on this side of the Atlantic, while the sapient scribes who endorse them, have perhaps, as priests, to use substantially the very same forms when they next administer the Holy Eucharist. Time and space would fall the verious in stances in fail, were we to enumerate all the various instances in which the Erastian spirit, so prevalent on the other side, betrays itself in the lucubrations and statements of the conductors of certain of our soi-disant religious journals.

It is to be wished that before they endorse these state-ments of "Church and State" romancers, or the fictions pains to investigate the theory and constitution of the Church to which they profess to belong, and show some little regard for its discipline and worship. It will not do for them to blow hot and blow cold—in one breath to design the interest to the cold—in one breath to design the interest to the cold—in one breath to design their statement to the cold—in one breath to declare their attachment to our system of faith and practice, and in the next to ridicule and asperse those who would sain the same malicinable rights for the Church of England. That those rights may be obtained, the convocation restored and improved, the strength, efficiency, and vigor of the Church be vastly increased, and her power to resist Romanism and Dissent, be greatly enlarged by judicious measures for the development of her internal resources, should be the earnest wish of all who desire her prosperity. This can be done without depriving the Sovereign of any legitimate rights, or severing by viglent means the witces of the converse of the source of the converse of the conv or severing by violent means the union of the Church and State, which has been incorporated for centuries into the English Constitution. It is in the abuses arising from that connection, which need to be reformed, and for which reform her faithful children are now striving. -New York Churchman.

From our English Files.

THE PAPAL QUESTIONS.

A New Proof of Papal Jurisdiction in Eng-Land.—Under the title "The Papal Brief at the Re-cent Consecrations," the Tablet gives the following explanation of the omission of the Mandalum Apostolicum at the recent consecrations :-

Protestants have been triumphing because of the apparent mutilation of the Consecration Offices at Saltford and St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. The Saltford and St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. The Papal Brief was not read in public during the service according to the Rubric, but it was read privately beforehand. The Pope had dispensed with that routine, and it was solely in virtue of authority from Rome that the omission took place. So far is this from being that the omission took place. So far is this from being an act of schism, as it is pretended, that it really brings out more distinctly the supreme power of the Holy See, and makes the Bishops to be the ministers of the Pope's will even in a matter apparently so insignificant as a single Rubric. The Lord Chancellor may find it convenient to say that Ordinations and Consecrations are the effect of the power of order only; but, for all that the function itself was the manifestation of an act of jurisdiction, and it was done directly, in an unusual form, in accordance with directions previously sought

ASSUMPTION OF TERRITORIAL TITLES .- A document appears in the Tablet, dated July 28th, 1851, and headed, "Pastoral of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salford." The signature, however, is omitted.

DR. CAHILL'S ACCOUNT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL DR. CAHILL'S ACCOUNT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—The following extracts from a manifesto to the people of Ireland, issued by Dr. Cahill, may serve as a specimen of the atrocious misrepresentations regarding the Papal question, with which the ignorant Irish Papists are deluded:

"There are two points on which the Irish mind must be decided—firstly, that Russell has been the head of the ministry which, since 1846, has been labouring to overthrow Catholicity in Europe; and hence the far-famed Durham letter has been only the premature exponent of the anti-Catholic conspirator, the last five years; and secondly remarks the last five years; and secondly remarks the last five years. premature exponent of the anti-Catholic conspirator during the last five years; and secondly, we must be convinced that our gracious Monarch, notwithstanding our distinguished allegiance, has carried us back forcibly to the days of Elizabeth; and we must be thocibly to the days of Entagoeth; and we must be thoroughly persuaded that we have no safety for our liberties or our lives but in our firm, universal, and constitutional combination. The Catholic Priests are

now as illegal a society as the Ribbonmea of Clare.— The Bishops are watched as a band of consecrated smugglers—as having illicit religion on board their craft. An eccclesiastical excise establishment is appointed round the coast, to see that the Vatican send no religion above English proof into this country.—
Lord John Russell has appointed a festival to be held every year on the 5th of November, to burn the blessard Vivin and to sed Virgin and to spit on the cross; and the British Commons (long life to them) and the British Lords (glory to them), and the illustrious Queen of England (may God bless her), have with one voice, decided that all the Catholic ladies of Great Britain and Ireland are PROSTITUTES (this is the word), and that their children's children's children are BASTARDS by the laws of England! Some one, perhaps the Editor of a paper, may reply to me and say—'no;' but I say—'yes, yes.' He may still persist and say—'The Lord Chancellor of England, oh! has said from the Woolsack, oh! that THE LAW will not be so interpreted; but I repeat again that the Lord Chancellor may be a but I repeat again that the Lord Change on any point of law relating to Catholicity; and, moreover, that any Irish lady, or any Irish child who would or could believe any one word uttered by the same party deserves. to be branded with the opprobrious epithet which has been changed from a filthy idea to a British legality by the chaste signature of our royal mstress. But so help me God! I would refer any punishment contained in the penal code of the infamous statute book of the infamous Elizabeth sooner than submit (as far as the Constitution would permit) to an active or passive consent to that law, in thought, or work, or deed. I should wish to learn by what designation Lord and Lady Beaumont, with the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and others, will be received at Court in their future attendance on the Queen. Being illegitimate by law, surely the ladies cannot be called 'Maids of Honour,' nor can the gentlemen be entitled to the lineal daim of 'lords,' being bastards by the law; and then, if any Catholic turneout, except Beaumout and Norfolk, can be found mean enough to accept an office (branded with illegitimacy) from the hand that affixed the signature of their dishonour to their names, they are just worthy of the place they hold!"

THE AGGREGATE MEETING .- Dr. Cullen has con-THE AGGREGATE MEETING.—Dr. Cullen his consented to preside at the meeting of the 19th inst. at which the Catholic Defence Association is to be inaugurated. A letter inviting him to take the chair was left unanswered, "his Grace" probably leeming that too free and easy a mode, of soliciting afavour; but on the honorary secretary being sent to convey the wishes of the Committee in part to convey the wishes of the Committee in person, the "Irimate" graciously acceded to them. The "Lord lishop of graciously acceded to them. The "Lord Ishop of Beverly" has likewise joined the ranks of the Defenders." "His Lordship" thinks it is high time for the Roman Catholics of the three kingdoms "to ree as one man," in vindication of their religious rights. He wishes to show to their opponents and would-b-oppressors that they form, both in England, Ireland and Scotland, but one, "and that a compact and a firm halanx."

FRESH DEFIANCE OF THE LAW BY THE POPISH PSEUDO PRIMATE. - Dr. Cullen, not contentwith having undertaken to preside at the Aggregate meting, has taken care to parade beforehand, his open definee of the law, by the publication in the Freeman's Jarrnal of a correspondence between himself and Mr. J.Reynold's M.P., in which he signs himself "Archbishop, Primate of all Ireland." The following is "his Graces" letter:—

Drogheds, Aug. 9. "My dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., in-viting me, on the part of the Catholic Committee, to preside at the aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, to be held on Tuesday, 19th inst., at

"I beg to state in reply, that in common with every true Catholic in the empire I feel deeply the indignities that have been recently heaped upon us, the unjust as well as unexpected attempts that have been made to de-prive us of our rights which as Bishops it is impossi-ble we can surrender, and the revival of a code of pains ble we can surrender, and the revival of a code of pains and penalties which every just and liberal mind had hoped was buried in oblivion. Approving, as I do, of the objects of the proposed Association, and hoping that it shall be the means of procuring the redress of every religious grievance under which we labour, ensure for us entire freedom in the avarage. us entire freedom in the exercise of our religion, vindicate the right of our people to a Catholic education, and place us on a perfect equality with all our fellow citizens, however reluctant to take a part in proceedings which must necessarily be so public, I cannot hesitate to accept the honour which the Committee would kindly

"I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,
"PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop, Primate of all Ireland.
"Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., &c."

PROPOSED ORANGE OPPOSITION TO THE AGGRE-GATE MEETING.—A densely crowded meeting of the "Dublin Protestant Association" was held on Wednesday night at the Rotunda, pursuant to an advertisement addressed to the Protestants under the title of "Catho lies protesting against the Church of Rome," for the purpose of adopting "an address to the Romanists of the united kingdom, touching the audacious calling of a meeting of Catholics for the 19th inst.; and also to address the authorities on the subject, and to agree on steps to be taken to prevent the asurpation of the Catholics agree the company of the catholic agree to the catholic agreement the c steps to be taken to prevent the asurpation of the Catholic name on that occasion by the Romanist sect." Major Crawford presided, and the principal speaker was the Rev. T. Gregg, who recommended his brethren to attend at the Rotunda at the proposed Roman Catholic meeting on the 19th inst. In the course of his speech the Rev. gentleman said:—

He thought the meeting should take some steps relative to the proposed meeting on the 19th instant of persons audaciously calling themselves the Catholics of persons audaciously calling themselves the Catholics of Ireland. Let the authorities be informed of the fact, and let a safe conduct be given to him and as many of that meeting as were determined to attend there on the 19th. He was a Catholic: as such he was invited to attend. (Hear, hear.) He did not want a fight—(laughter)—but if a fight took place he did not care for it. (Repeated rounds of the Kentish fire.) Let the Government give him a brigade of policement to protect Government give him a brigade of policemen to protect him while he was doing what would effectually put an end to the miscalling of men by sounding names.—
(Kentish fire.) If any individual became disorderly and troublesome, he believed the meeting knew how to deal with him. and that was to hand him out both body deal with him, and that was to hand him out both body and bones. (Kentish fire.) If the Government did not give him the aid he required, they would only be provoking civil dissension and general discord. (Significant cries of "Hear, hear.") Would the Government by refusing to protect them on the 19th, compel them to placard the city with the statement that Paul Cullen was an intruder and a pretender? Would the Government he ireative while read. was an intruder and a pretender? Would the Government be inactive while perhaps they would be dri-

ven to blows, and while the streets would be perhaps flowing with blood? There were two courses open to that meeting—first, to appeal to the anthorities—to the Lord Mayor—for proper protection while going to the proposed meeting. If he refused, they would go to the Police Commissioners: if refused there, they would go to the Lords Justices; and if necessary, they would appeal to the authorities in London for redress. (Cheers.) But it was their (the meeting's) duty, "come what might," to enforce the rights and to prevent the perpetration of a wrong. (Kentish fire.) One party would propose a protest, a second an appeal to the authorities, but a third might propose to go into the lion's den and seize him by the beard. (Kentish fire.)—in whatever manner was best calculated to them to assert their principles. (Kentish fire.)

The following document lay for signature in the passage, and is to be presented to the Chief Magistrate of United Theorems of the control of the Chief Magistrate of "To The Street Chief Ch

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

"My Lord,—We feel ourselves called upon to ad-"My Lord,—We feel ourselves called upon to address your Lordship, as the highest civil authority in the metropolis, to inform your Lordship that a requisition, which we beg to inclose, signed by a considerable number of noblemen, gentry, Members of Parliament Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace, persons in stations known to the law, has convened the Catholics of Ireland to a public meeting at the Rotunda on the 19th inst.; that it is known to your Lordship that the members of the Church of Ireland, as by law established, are members of the Catholic Church, and as such are included in the number of those who are convened to the meeting as before mentioned; that as members of the Catholic Church, and being apprehensive that on the occassion referred to our rights, liberties, and privileges as British subjects may be compromised, we may consider ourselves in duty bound to attend, and by every peaceable and legitimate interference stand up for our rights, and for the respect that is due to the law. But the law, the law was the convened to the method to the respect that is due to the law. stand up for our rights, and for the respect that is due stand up for our rights, and for the respect that is due to the law. But as we have some reason to apprehend that on that occasion we may be met by an opposition that is factious and disorderly, we do therefore most repectfully state the whole case to your Lordship, and humbly pray that your Lordship may be pleased to take such steps as shall be calculated to keep the peace on the 19th, and to secure to the members of the Catholic Church (vice Apostle's, Nicene, and Athanasian creeds) as by law established who may attend the meeting in compliance with the requisition, such treatment as does by reason, the custom of the country, and the laws of the land belong to all free citizens when asserting the rights of citizenship." rights of citizenship." THE EPISCOPAL "OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE". The Morning Post draws the following graphic picture of Episcopal existence:—"There is not a Bishop on the Bench who is not over-loaded with work, nor a diocese in the country that is not over-loaded with work, nor a want of

in the country that is not suffering from the want of more effective episcopal supervision. How can the clergy have that personal intercourse with their Bishop which is so desirable when one half the year he is in London, and the other holding confirmations, ing candidates, or consequence abundles. Bishop, ing candidates, or consecrating churches: A Bishop, like the rector of an over-populated parish, is so occupied with rantice work. pied with routine work, correspondence, societies, accounts, legal questions, and theological controversy that the higher spiritual works of his mission are thrust out to the great loss of his clergy, and injury to himself. It chanced to us to spend a might at an episcopal palace. The post brought in some 40 or 50 letters. Little indeed could the unipitiated gross the amount of Little indeed could the uninitiated guess the amount of business involved in such a correspondence. One letter came from a curate, requesting to be licensed; another from a churchwarden complaining of his rector; a third enclosed a long correspondence between a clergyman and his Squire, and the Bishop was asked to read it all over and say who was right. Others were in the same strain; an incumbent had differed with his man and his Squire, and the Bishop was asked to teat it all over and say who was right. Others were in his same strain; an incumbent had differed with his curate; a subscription was wanted for a church; adcurate; a subscription was wanted for a church; adcurate; a subscription was wanted for a church; adcurate; a subscription was wanted for a church; adqueted his patronage; a deputation wished to wait upon him; a public meeting hoped for his presidency; a chuich was announced ready for consecration the Bishop was asked to fix a day, and to preach; the Curates' Aid Society wanted a sermon; so did the county hospital; the Archbishop of Canterbury transmitted some official documents; advice was asked about baths and wash-houses: a heavy packet of papers relating to a suit in the Court of Arches, and some letters from private frierds completed the list. And this is from private frierds completed the list. And this is at one and the same moment to join a conference at Lambeth, and to consecrate a church in his diocese; to read lengthy documents, and to forward quick replies; it or to forth, more featurelly to hold confirmation. Lambeth, and to consecrate a church in his diocese; to read lengthy documents, and to forward quick replies; to go forth more frequently to hold confirmations, and to be more at home to see his clergy. In short, there are no imaginable impossibilities which a Bishop is not, every day of his life, asked to perform; and all this is external to his spiritual work, and by its importunity gets precedence of it. Thus the real benefits of Episcopacy are in a measure lost to the Church, nefits of Episcopacy are in a measure lost to the Church, and the spiritual father of the diocese is sunk in the expert man of business?

A BISHOP'S HOUSEHOLD IN THE FOURTEENTH A BISHOP'S HOUSEHOLD IN THE FOURTES.

CENTURY.—At the meeting of the British Archæological Institute, at Bristol, the Rev. W. Gunner, chaplain and tutor of Winchester College, presented a valuable and interesting paper upon a roll of household expenses kept in the establishment of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, asymptotic list April, 1394, Rept in the establishment of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, commencing Ist April, 1394, and ending on the 30th September, in the same year. The original parchment roll, which was in satin, and a great many yards in length, was exhibited. Gunner extracted from the roll the expenses of days, a festival, a fast, and two days of a Royal visit, which were singulatly interesting, as shewing the days, a festival, a fast, and two days of a Royal visit, which were singulatly interesting, as shewing the relative value of money and provisions in those days, as compared with our own. The whole of the daily expenses were put down with remarkable accuracy and minuteness; for instance on the 29th of September, there were at dinner:—gentlemen, 32; officials, 28; at supper—gentlemen, 12; officials, the officials, 28; at supper—gentlemen, 12; officials, 32; in the whole, 97. On many occasions the names of the guests of note were specified. On that day, the value of the provision of the provisi of the provisions taken from the store, was 37s. 4d.; other money expended in the various depaatments, was 20s. 31d. other money expended in the various department was 20s. 3½d., of which one item was paid Thomas Roppel, 3s. 3d. for carrying beer from Waltham to Morwell and Winchester. On the festival of out. Lord's Ascension there were at dinner 47 gentlemen, 26 officials; at supper, 27 gentlemen, 21 officials, in all 134. The account of the day's consumption was as follows:—Thursday, May 15, the breadman expended 200 loaves. Price 4s from the store; the butler, 30 200 loaves, price 4s. from the store; the butler, 30 gallons of wine, 15s.; 115 gallons of beer, 9s. 4d. from the store; and also in the purchase of 6½ gallons of wine, of a better sort, 4s. 4d. The better sort of wine was always purchased. The cook expended a quarter of beef 4s. a bacon and a half, 5s.; two carcases and a half of mutton, 3s. from the store; 12 capons, 4s; 4 hens, 10d.; 3 pullets, 6d.; 2 calves, 3s; 3 dozen of chickens, 4s.; 26 rabbits, 4s. 8d.; 500 eggs, 2s. 11d.; five small pigs, 3s. In the stable there were consumed by 48 hours and the control of the property of the control by 48 horses, 20, bundles of hay, price 3s.; 3 quarters 3 bushels cats, 6s. from the store. In the wages of Thomas Baffeli, Thomas Somer, 14 grooms, and 5 pages of the bishop, 11 grooms of the household, and one helper, 4s. 11d. The expense of two carriages coming from London to Esher and back, was 2s. The whole grown of the contestionment was £4 18s. 7d., whole expense of the entertainment was £4 18s. 7d., which multiplied by 15, which was allowing for the diminution in the value of money, gave £73 8s. 8d. of the present day. We thus learn the price of many articles in the 14th century:—A gallon of wine cost 6d. ; better sort, 9d.; the same measure of beer, 1d.; a bacon, 2s.; a sheep, 1s. 6d.; a capon, 4d.; a ham 2dd; a goose, 3d.; 12 young chickens, 4d.; a couple of rabbits, 4d; eggs. about 7d. a hundred. In order to compare them with prices of the same article of the present. present day, they must be multiplied by 15. The following is an instance of the bishop's notion of a feast: On the 1st of May (Ember week), there were entertained 34 gentlemen and 34 officials, monks of the cathedral, and the breadman expended 171 loaves, price 48. price 4s; the butler 18 gallons of wine, 9s.; the cook expended 7 salt fish, price 4s.; 12 stock fish, 3s.; 1 salted salmon, 10d. from the store. In the purchase of barbel, 1s. 6d.; of roach, flounders, gudgeons, and minnows. minnows, 4s. 8d.; of roach, flounders, guageous, minnows, 4s. 8d.; of eels, 6s.; and of two trout, 2s. 8d. The large sum paid for trout was remarkable; and there was to be observed throughout the roll the Reatest infrequency of fish at the bishop's table that lived in closure article was owing probably, to ived in clear waters, which was owing probably, to the unskilfulness of persons in catching them. At the time of the first visit of King Richard II, men were table. Here is a royal feast; Tuesday, the 18th Sept. the King and Queen again visited the bishop, and dined with him. the following provisions were consumed:—500 loaves brice 10s.; 150 gallons of wine, 200 gallons of beer (about a gallon each). The cook expended a carcass and a half school and carcas and a half school as a carcas as a carcas and a half of beef, 18s; one bacon, 2s.; 18 sheep, 18s.; 2 rabbits, 10s.; 6 swans (which it then seems were deer, 7 bream, and 8 fishes. The following articles 13 hens. 2s. 8½d.; 2 pullets, 6d; 4 dozen chickens, 4d.; 9 dozen pigeons, 4s. 6d; 436 eggs, 2s. 3d.; 1s. cakes 2s. 4d.; 2 pullets, 6d; 4 dozen chickens, 1s.; cakes 2s.; garlick 3d.; onions, 6d; herbs, hilk, 1s; eakes, 2s.; garlick, 3d.; onions, 6d.; herbs, 6d.; grapes, 6d.; 12 small pigs, 6½d.; 4 calves, 12s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.; for trout taken at Twyford by one Marry, 20d.; 2 gallons of minnows, 3s. 4d.; for 10 sticks of hire of a man to catch trout at Twyford, for six nights, 1s. 6d., besides some other items. The expense of 18, 6d., besides some other items. The expense of this royal entertainment amounted to £10 4s. 10d.; according to £153 12s. according to the present value of money, to £153 12s.

THE THREE ESTATES OF THE REALM.—Some, even educated persons of this day, if asked which are the three estates of the realm, will reply, the Queen, Lords, and Commons. That the three estates do not include the Queen, and are therefore the Lords, the Clergy in Convocation, and the Commons, is obvious from the title of the "Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving to be used yearly upon the 5th day of November, for the happy deliverance of King James I. and the Three Estates of England from the most Traitorous," &c.; and also from the following passage of the Communion Collect for Gunpowder Treason:—"Eternal God and our humbly present ourselves before Thy Majesty, acknowledging Thy power, wisdom, and goodness in preserving the Traitory of Page 1995. THE THREE ESTATES OF THE REALM.—Some, ledging Thy power, wisdom, and goodness in preserving the King and the three estates of the realm of Engage day intended against them.—Notes and Queries.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

VISITORS AND RECEIPTS.—There was a crowded Sathering at the Exhibition on Monday, although the lindux of visitors was not quite so great as it was on the On Monday, although the the shilling day of the week immediately preceding. On Monday, the 4th inst., the total number of visitors Monday, the 4th inst., the total number of visitors Monday last the number of visitors was 58,631, and the total receipts, £3,028. 18s. On Receipts £2,835. 9s., including £5. 10s. for season

The visitors on Tuesday were about equal in number to those of the preceeding day, the total being 58,554.

Were £2,833.19s.

The number of persons on Wednesday was only 47 The amount received was—For season tickets, at the doors, £2,264. 10s.; making the total re-

teiplis, £2,265. 10s.

The number of visitors on Thursday showed an integral number of the previous day, the total being the sum of £1. the aumber of visitors on Thursday showed being 49,45e over those of the previous day, the total being 19,5c. The amount received, including the sum of £1. The from the sale of season tickets, was £2,390. 10s. The total amount received by the Commissioners up to the total amount received by the Commissioners up to the commissioners up to the commissioners up to the commissioners up to the commissioners and refresh-The total amount received by the Commissioners up to hursday including subscriptions, catalogue and refreshment contracts, season tickets, admissions, retiring Bull, umbrellas, &c.—was £389,582. 3s. 10d.—John

and a man the United States are a ruling pen lifter and a paging machine, which are considered to surpass retrictions of machine, which are considered to surpassing yiting else of the kind now extant. The pen lifter is a simple contrivance for raising the pens used in ruot six journeyman. The paging machine prints on both in 20 the sheet simultaneously, and is capable of paging the sheet simultaneously, and is capable of paging the sheet simultaneously. ing 20 reams per day; whereas the machine at present and accomplishes but two reams per day.—John Bull.

The Doctor of the sheet simultaneously, and is capable of the paper at one time, and accomplishes but two reams per day.—John Bull.

The River St. Lawrence.—On the whole, therefore, it appears certain that the River St. Lawrence is of intercept to become a most important medium intercepts. intercourse between the different sections of the New World, as well as between the Old World and the New, and to give to the Provinces of Canada a far more extend more extensive and commanding influence over the commercial operations of North America than any onlier state east of Louisiana can ever spire to. The outlet which it affords to the produce of Ohio, and the other north other north-western districts of the Union, will become come of incalculable importance in case of any rupture between the free and slave states, as the mouth and the latter. Such services the not only inevitable but present appears close at hand; and as the free des of the North, and Government, intended to op bose any secession from the Union by force of arms, it cannot see the North and Government, the North arms, it cannot be seen to be of the Mississippi would be resorted to by the southern states. But by cultivating the route of the St. Lawtence a bostile measure of this kind would fall less

heavily upon the states of the interior; and most assuredly it would greatly benefit our British provinces. Already, however, and independent of such contingencies, the future greatness of the line of the St. Lawrence is sectred; and all that is required of our brethren in Canada is to be patient and bide their time. -Dublin University Magazine.

To preach in a black gown may not improperly be called a Pepish custom. It is said to have originated in the Black or rather the Grey Friars, otherwise denominated the Preaching Friars. As the latter name indicates, they devoted themselves entirely to preaching; and as they never took part in what was strictly sacredatal duty, they did not take the trouble to put on priestly robes, but went into the pulpit and to put on priestly robes, but went into the pulpit and preached in the ordinary dress of their order. The custom was followed in England, after the Reformation from a somewhat similiar cause. As all parish priests were not then qualified to preach, the learned graduates of the Universities were wont to go into the different parishes to take this duty, and as, like the preaching Friers, they rarely took part in the service, they went up into the pulpit in their college gown, which they always wore in those days wherever they went. This is the origin of the modern and absurd custom of the priest leaving the Church and congrega-tion, to invest himself in a black gown before going into the pulpit—a practice more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Dr. Achilii.—A Brimingham paper, in a report of one of a course of lectures delivered by Father Newman at the Corn Exchange, Birmingham, ascribes to the Superior of the Oratorians the following attack on Dr. Achilli:—"In the midst of outrages such as these, my brother of the Oratory, wiping its mouth, and clasping its hands, and turning up its eyes, it (the Protestant world) trudges to the Town Hall to hear Dr. Achilli expose the Inquisition. Ah! Dr. Achilli, I might have spoken of him last week had time admitted of it. The Protestant world flocks to hear him, because he has something to tell of the Catholic Church. He has a something to tell it is true; he has a scandal to reveal, he has an argument to exhibit. It is a simple one, and a powerful one, as far as it goes—and it is one. That one argument is himself; it is his presence which Achilli :- "In the midst of outrages such as these, my That one argument is himself; it is his presence which is the triumph of Protestants; it is the sight of him which is a Catholic's confusion. It is indeed our great confusion that our Holy Mother could have had a priest like him. He feels the force of the argument, and he shows himself to the multitude that is gazing on him. 'Mothers of families,' he seems to say, 'gentle maidens, innocent children, look at me, for I am worth looking at You do not see such a sight every day. Can any

Church live over the imputation of such a production as I am? I have been a Catholic and an infidel; I have as I am? I have been a Catholic and an infidel; I have been a Roman priest and an hypocrite; I have been a profligate under a cowl. I am that Father Achilli who, as early as 1826 was deprived of my faculty to lecture for an offence which my superiors did their best to conceal; and who, in 1827, had already earned the reputation of a scandalous friar. I am that Achilli who, at Viterbo, in February, 1831, robbed of her honour a young woman of eighteen; who, in September, 1833, was found guilty of a second such crime, in the case of a person of twenty-eight, and who perpetrated 1833, was found guilty of a second such crime, in the case of a person of twenty-eight, and who perpetrated a third in July, 1834, in the case of another aged twenty four. I am he who afterwards was found guilty of sins, similar or worse, in other towns of the neighbourhood. I am that son of St. Dominick who is known to have repeated the offence at Capua, in 1834; and at Naples again, in 1840, in the case of a child of fifteen. I am he who chose the sacristy of the Church for one of these crimes, and Good Friday for another Look on me ye, mothers of England, a confessor against Popery, for ye 'ne'er may look upon my like again.' I am that veritable priest who, after all this, began to speak against, not only the Catholic faith, but the speak against, not only the Catholic faith, but the moral law and perverted others by my teaching. I am the Cavaliere Achilli, who then went to Corfu, made the wife of a tailor faithless to her hushand, and lived publicly and travelled about with the wife of a chorus singer. I am that professor in the Protestant College at Malta, who with two others, was dismissed from his post for offences which the authorities cannot get the procedure to describe. And now attend to me such themselves to describe. And now attend to me, such as I am, and you shall see what you shall see about the barbarity and profligacy of the Inquisition of Rome.'—You speak truly, O Achilli, and we cannot answer you a word. You are a priest; you have been a friar; you are, it is undeniable, the scandal of Catholicism, and the palmary argument of Protestants, by your extraordinary depravity, &c.

AN ALLEGORY.—A humming bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me, and called me a crawling dolt." "Impossible," exclaimed the humming bird; "I always entersible, birdest repret from the heartiful greature. tained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the other, "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar. So let me give you a piece of advice—Never insult the humble, as they may some day become your superiors.'

SPACE MEASURING .- Imagine a railway from here to the Sun. How many hours is the Sun from us? Why if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly at an hundred miles an hour, without ng any stoppages the baby would grow to be a boy boy would grow to be a man—the man would —the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared with Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by our railway at the Creation, to go from Neptune to the sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet, for Neptune is the research than six thousand years from the centre of our hour, they would not have got there yet, for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system. But we are getting into too large numbers again: we must have some swifter servant than a railway to measure space for us. Light will answer our purpose—for light travels from the sun to the earth in eight migntes. Eight migntes they counting hy light eight minutes. Light minutes, then, counting by light, are equivalent to a hundred years of railway expresspeed! It would take about four hours to go from the sun to Neptune. Among the stars, we shall find that the nearest is three years off, counting by light.—Household Words

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND .- We under-HER MAJEST STATE TO SCOTLAND.—We understand that her Majesty, who will leave Osborne on Wednesday, has expressed her intention to arrive at the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty will take luncheon at the station, and depart thence at two o'clock. At Lincoln her Majesty will, without leaving her carriage, receive an address from the corfital city. leaving her carriage, receive an address from the corporation of that city. The Royal train will reach Doncaster station at about half-past six. Here Her Majesty will leave the Royal carriage, and proceed to the Angel Hotel, which has been engaged for her accommodation, and where she will remain during the night. At nine o'clock on the following morning her

Majesty will journey on to Holyrood, between which place and Doncaster the Royal train will stop only for place and Doneaster the Koyai train will stop only for the engine to take in water. A temporary station is to be provided at Holyrood, to enable her Majesty to cross over to Holyrood House, without going through the city. Her Majesty will sleep at Holyrood, and on the following morning, return to the railway through the temporary station, and proceed to Stonehaven, which has this year been selected in preference to Cupar Angus, as the terminal point of Her Majesty's railway journey, in consequence of the route from Stonehaven to Balmoral being better than that from Cupar Angus to the latter place. The Royal carriage of the Great Northern Railway will run through to

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR,-I am one of those old-fashioned folk Mr. Editor,—I am one of those old-fashioned folk, who always call things by their christian names, and who, abhoring all mincing of terms and phrases, sometimes unfortunately give offence, when I intend only good, to ears over sensitive to anything like plainness of speech. But, Mr. Editor, if I am not mistaken, I have heard it laid down as an axiom, that "the Sacred Scriptures are the best standard of the English language." Now, if this be so, and few perhaps will question it, I certainly have the best standard of the English language, yes, and the best rule of our practice too, on my side; for no where is there the slightest appearance, in the word of God, of a mincing of words and phrases, in order not to offend ears polite.

With this preface, I would state for your information

order not to offend ears polite.

With this preface, I would state for your information, and as one reason for presuming to address you, at this time, that my business calling me into various parts of the country, and throwing me amongst a great many different characters, I have noticed many things, which I think would be profitable to your readers, If placed before them, even in my humble way; for some might profit by the good examples I have seen, and others might take warning by the evil ones I have witnessed. And if any one thinks that I am personal in any remarks, I would advise him not to mention his thoughts to his neighbours, for they will be sure to see "how well the cap fits"—therefore the less he says about it the better; and the wisest plan he can adopt is to "sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon him." Now, though I shall probably in these letters have cause to introduce to your readers characters which may be introduce to your readers characters which may introduce to your readers characters which may be taken as warnings; for unfortunately the evil is mixed in the largest portions with the good; yet, as I have a great deal of the milk of human kindness about me, and always love the good better than the evil, the first person to whom I will introduce your gentle readers shall be of the former class.

person to whom I will introduce your gentle readers shall be of the former class.

My business calling me frequently into his part of the country, I often stop over night with Squire A., not one of your modern Squires, made for electioneering purposes, and of all sorts of stuff, but a real genuine Squire of the old sort, straight, and upright, and honest; and though without much learning, yet guided by good sound common sense, and steered by sound christian principles.

If I can reach the hospitable roof of this worthy man on Saturday evening, I am always glad to do so; for then I am sure of a quiet profitable Sabbath. Squire A is the father of a large family of sons and daughters, and though several of them are growing up to be tall young men and women, still the cradle is not put out of the way; for God is still blessing this worthy couple with more "olive branches around their table." Now, though they number sixteen in family, all is orderly, free from noise and confusion; each one has his place, his duties, and thus things go on, "like clock-work."
The old gentleman is not severe with his children or dependants; on the contrary he is remarkably kind; but then his word is law with all. They have been taught the 5th commandment, both in the letter and in the spirit, and they keep it. Another thing which makes things work so well is, that they have also been sayiour gave his disciples, viz., that they should love one another. Keeping this commandment, there is no jarring or contention, but each one esteeming others better than himself, they abound in acts of kindness and love towards each other. I often envy the old gentle-man the pleasure of presiding over such a family. I think it must be as pleasant a thing as to drive a splen-did well-broken team of horses, when each is obedient did well-broken team of horses, when each is obedient to the slightest touch of the finger on the reins, and always keeps his traces "taut"—when no whip is to restrain them from going a little too fast. I have often thought about the means, by which this happy state of things has been secured. My kind old friend has no particular abilities above his neighbours; but there is one remarkable thing about him, he is always there is one remarkable thing about him, he is always CONSISTENT.

There are no fits and starts about his way of doing things. He is not one day up at "boiling heat," and the next day down at "zero." He is not excessively strict with his children to-day, and just as lax to-mor-He does not disgust them with attendance for religious meetings and reading word of God and prayer, whilst the fit is on him, and afterwards give them so much to do in the worldly business that they can find no time for their religious duties. His course is steady and consistent, not fifful like the wind, on some little hill-bound lake; but like some noble river, winding its way through extensive plains to join the waters of the great ocean, ever pressing on. He is regular in family worship; and he strives, through God's grace, to live as well as to pray, like a christian. He is punctual in his attendance at the parish church, though it is at some distance from his house; and he always takes all his children and friends with him, when Sunday arrives, except those who are obliged to stay at home, which they do as far as they can in the as they can in turn.

In his house Sunday is not shortened of its best hours His family do not lie in bed till the sun is away up in the heavens, and they are obliged to hurry on their clothes and get their horses ready, and then after all their bustle, only reach church time enough to disturb people, whilst earnestly engaged in the solemn strains

of our inimitable litany.

But they are all up at the usual hour; and when the old gentleman comes down for family worship, they are all ready in the breakfast-room, ready to greet him with their morning salutation, for they have all been reading, except the youngest, who has been sitting on his little bench, wondering when his father would

Family prayer being over, they partake with grateful hearts of the bounties of Providence; and then, those of the young people who can be spared from the

necessary duties of the house, set off for the Sunday School, where either as teachers or as scholars, they take their parts in the profitable exercises of that extake their parts in the profitable exercises of that ex-cellent institution. And, when the hour for divine ser-vice arrives, all, some from the Sunday Schools, and the others from their happy dwelling, repair, with their prayer-books in their hands, thoughtful and devout, to the house of God. Whilst there, they are so attentive to the word of God read and explained, so engaged in the prayers offered up, and so happy to have that op-portunity of pouring out their praises before God's throne, that they feel refreshed and strengthened by the holy exercises, and have cause to say with St. Peter, "it was good for us to be there." When there is a second service at the church, they esteem it a great reter, The was good to dist to be these. Which there is a second service at the church, they esteem it a great privilege, and all repair there a second time, only those who were not there in the morning, if well, go in place of some others, who take their duties at home; when there is not, they spend the time in reading, or profit-able conversation, the old gentleman sometimes catechising the younger ones, and sometimes setting one of the older ones to read a sermon or some good book aloud, on which he makes judicious and useful com-ments. There is no Sunday running or driving about the country amongst the members of that family, nor do they receive any visitors that day.

They do not visit themselves, and they do not expect others to visit them. The Sabbath is a day sacred to others to visit them. The Sabbath is a day sacred to that family for the purposes for which God ordained it. Nor does it seem long to them, for their manner of spending it is delightful to them, and they hail with such joy each return of that day of sacred rest, that it is with them, not only the best, but the happiest day of the whole seven. They close its hallowed hours by all meeting around the family table, parents and children, and dependants, and no day is more acceptable to them than that on which another little one is allowed to stand by his beloved father's side, and read out of the to stand by his beloved father's side, and read out of the great family bible with him.

The Sabbath being thus well spent, the week days, as might be expected, are not days of mere idleness. "Early to bed and early to rise," has been one of the old gentleman's favourite ruling mottoes through life. old gentleman's lavourite ruling mottoes through life. They are all up before, in winter, and with the sun in summer, and after reading of the scriptures, meditation and prayer, in their own rooms, commence the duties of the day, some assisting their mother with the business of the house, some instructing the younger ones in reading and sewing, who cannot go the school, which is two miles distant; some assisting their father in the measurement of the attantive money. in the management of the extensive property, accumulated by honesty, sobriety, industry and good management, and one of them keeping the garden and doing odd jobs about the house. The old gentleman is no advocate for placing his sons out in shops, thinking rightly, that there is no business more ennobling, and none more free from temptation than that of the farmer. He, therefore keeps them all about him, hoping when they are old enough and desire to leave his beloved roof to establish them on farms. None of his children have as yet left home, but I shall be greatly mistaken, if as yet left home, but I shall be greatly mistaken, if they prove anything but good husbands or wives, good subjects, good neighbours, and above all, because more important than all, good christians. Whenever his children are confirmed by the Bishop, my good friend presses upon them the duty and the privilege of com-ing to the Lord's table; and though nothing would shock him more than that of any of them should approach that holy feast in a careless, thoughtless manner yet he rests not contented till they are brought penitent and full of faith and thankfulness, of good resolutions and christian charity, to what he looks upon as each of his children's birth-right and highest earthly privilege. his children's birth-right and highest earthly privilege. Some of his neighbours think my old friend rather rigid in his principles, and somewhat bigoted in his opinions, and they think it very hard in him to bring up his children so very strictly in his own ways. But ask them if he is not a good man, a good neighbour, a good subject, a good christian—they declare that there is no better. Ask them if his children do not appear as happy as those, who, having no bringing up, are allowed to do just as they please, if they are not in every respect patterns of children, and they are compelled to acknowledge that, strange to say, it is so; and that though his children are kept very much under and that though his children are kept very much under restraint, yet they do appear far more happy than other people's children seem.

I say, I always like to reach the house of this good

I say, I always like to reach the house of this good man of a Saturday night; and I think you will say that I do well to do so. It does one's heari good to see the conduct of such a family on the day of sacred rest; and I think that I learn more good from witnessing it, than I can learn from the best sermon. Some how or other sermons get jolted out of my mind, but the example I have witnessed in that family, sticks to me through the rough roads, and often pulls me back from evil, and sets me to doing well.

me to doing well.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I have heard a good many people say that a long piece in a newspaper is quite out of place, and that all articles for a paper should be done up in little bundles, I will not make this one any longer; but, in hopes of sending you some more, if you think well to print this,

I am, &c., &c., A SPECTATOR.

Diocese of Toronto, September, 1851.

Colonial.

It is but too common a case in the polical world, that professions of attachment to any certain class of opinions are made merely for convenience, and to be broken like a reed when the profession has served its ignoble purpose, or failed in its impure object. Men of unsteady principle begin by taking that side which will best suit their private interests, without regard to predilection or honesty of purpose; and when they find their hollow professions of attachment suspected, or justly despised, or when they are unable from want of ability, or an utter absence of honest re-solve, to fulfil their boastful promises, they become lukewarm in their professions, and at last appear in their true colors, by treacherously going over to the ranks of the enemy, who are ready to cannonize them for the change, when they ought to be cannonized for the change, when they ought to be cannonized for their treachery and imbecility. Of this we have had more than one burning and shining light in the late Legislative Assembly. These men have no right to enjoy the smallest particle of the confidence of the country, and ought never again to be allowed to represent any constituency whatever. They are not legislators watching over the well-being of the community and the interests of the Crown, but truculent unblushing, self-seekers, hunters after place, striving only to betray, and coveting only to devour; who would rather gain a miserable notoriety by taking re-fuge amid the scaly folds of a contemptible faction, than stand up in defence of ligitimate interest and

social order. We would most earnestly and emphati-cally warn the people from being led a vay, by any such trimming politicians. Men who, from selfish or such trimming politicians. Men who, from selfish or personal motives, desert or betray the trust reposed in them by their constituents in one Parliament, can never be trusted with any confidence in another.—We say to the people, then, listen not to mob orators or rash innovators, truts not to spurious professions of attachment. You appland mock-patriots at the hustings—you vote for them—you read the tunid effusions of the hirelings of their party — but you have none of their confidence; you only see them through a glass darkly—their "fronts of brass and feet of clay" are concealed in their gala dresses—they are pinked up for show before your eyes; but could you only get a peep at the puppets when divested of their tinsel draperies, when they are hung up on pegs behind the door, you would wonder at your own infatuation. You cannot fathom the secret motives of these men—you cannot measure their selfishness these men-you cannot measure their selfishness you cannot span their greediness—you cannot imagine the height and depth, or length and breadth, of their paltry ambition. They have already in former Parliaments by your means gained several steps downward towards the ignoble goal of democracy, and they fondly hope in time, with your farther help, to reach the miry, impure bottom of this slough of despond, where, instead of giving you the liberty you fondly hope you are contending for—instead of affording you the protection you naturally think you deserve at their hope you are contending for—instead of affording you the protection you naturally think you deserve at their hands—you will find yourself at the last bowed down by a yoke such as no free man should ever bear—you will find yourselves linked in the iron fetters of their measureless cupidity and natural tyranny—fetters which will not hang the lighter upon your galled limbs because they have been forged by your own hands.—Believe what we say, when we tell you, that your trusting simplicity is no match for their cunning dishonesty of purpose. Why, what have you gained, either at home or abroad, by the measures they have already carried by your assistance? Are you by their means richer, happier, or better clothed, since the British Reform Bill passed? Are you wiser, more religious, or better Christiaus, since the Romish Emanmeans richer, happier, or better clothed, since the British Reform Bill passed? Are you wiser, more religious, or better Christiaus, since the Romish Emancipation Bill passed? Are you better fed, or less laboured, since the Corn Bill passed? We fear the very reverse is the true state of the case. That you are neither richer nor happier we know; because instead of being industrious, quiet subjects of the Crown, stead of being industrious, quietsurjects of the crown, as your fathers were, you are now bustling, wrangling politicians, spouters at clubs, admirers of democratic principles—if that can be called a principle which involves the absence of all principle—and having the affairs of the nation to attend, you have no longer any leisure for your own private interest. That you are better clothed is not true, neither is it true that you are better fed, as any one who walks the struct of any. are better fed, as any one who walks the streets of any city, either in the Mother Country or in any of her Dependencies, may assure himself to his entire satisfaction. That agitation and whiggery has not fed and clubbed Ireland, let the same proposed were clubbed. clothed Ireland, let the swarms of miserable wretches that at times crowd our wharves, and the depopulation of that unfortunate country, bear witness. That political jubbers and Anti-Corn Law Leaguers have not fed and clothed England and Scotland, let the Poor Houses and Union Work Houses declare.—Neither will a handful of discontented English and French renegades feed and clothe you when the time comes for your to receive the Corner of the comes for your terrest. comes for you to require it. That you are better Christians is the wildest fiction of all; instead of being at Church with your families as your fathers were, you are found idling and lounging about discussing and settling the measures of government, condemning the conduct of this Conservative and praising the measures of that Radical, while your children are all the time imbibing notions and sucking in sentiments which may at some future period cost the lives of thousands, and set the whole nation in a blaze. Instead of reverently perusing your Bibles on Sunday or other evenings, as was the saintly custom of your gray-haired British sires, your whole leisure time is occupied in the perusal of some incendiary print, whose only object is to teach you insubordination to your rulers and blasphery enginer.

object is to teach you insubordination to your rulers and blasphemy against Heaven.

This was not the way in which your venerable sires worshipped upon the mountain sides, and in the fragrant valleys, of that far off Father Land in the bosom of which their bones are now peacefully reposing. Could they rise from under the green turf that covers them—but peace to their ashes, better that they should never hear the impiery and rebellious language of their offspring—happier they, never to behold the degeneracy of their descendants—Montreal Courier.

A woman was on Monday precipitated over the Falls, under the following circumstances, as narrated to us from remembrance of the depositions narrated to us from remembrance of the depositions taken before a magistrate. Two sailors from Chippawa had passed the previous night at a house near the Pavillion, and on Monday morning went down to Table Rock, to have a look at the Falls. On arriving there they saw a woman in the water just at the brink of the precipice, washing herself; one of the sailors Collowed har into the water, laid his hand upon her followed her iuto the water, laid his hand upon her and asked her to come out and take something to drink. The sailors say that she did come out of the water, but immediately went in again, fell and was carried over the precipice. But Mr. Saul Davis, who witnessed the whole transaction from his balcony, witnessed the whole transaction from his outcoy, says that he distinctly saw one of the sail rs push her into the water. The body has not been found, and Mr. Davis did not recognize her. It is believed, however, that the deceased was the wife of Patrick Main (c.t. P.). of the Falls, from the circumstance that she is missing and that the night before she told her husband it was her intention to go down to the Falls early in the morning to bathe. The sailor has been committed to morning to bathe. The s gaol.—Niagara Chronicle.

We are informed that a lad of fourteen years of age was destroyed by a bear, in Stoneham, last week, and that the father was severely injured by the animal, in going to the rescue of his son. The townships to the north of our city, seem to be infested with bears this summer; and we are told, they have caused great damage to the fields of the inhabitants, and have destroyed a great number of domestic animals.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Monday last, in the Parish of Soulanges, a party of farmers started in pursuit of some bears, said to be in the neighbour-hood, Vital Lariviere and Joseph Lerouz were of the party. The latter fired his gun at what he doubtless believed to be a bear, when it was discovered that he had shot his friend Lariviere—the whole contents of the gun (a ball and buckshot) passing through his neck and causing immediate death .- Montreal Courier.

It is stated by some of the Provincial propers that the Hon. D. Daly has been appointed Governor of Tobago, with a salary of £1,200 per annum.

UNNATURAL BARBARITY .- A few days ago some boys who were shooting at Whalleys Corners Township of Toronto, discovered the body of an infant stuck in the hollow trunk of a tree. An alarm being given, the helpless creature was extricated alive, and though it had been placed in an inverted position, it promises to do well. The Streetsville Review says that a respectably connected married woman has been apprehended and committed to the county jail for trial on the charge of being the perpetrator of this horrid offence.

Torch Light Procession .- On Tuesday night the Orangemen of Toronto celebrated the re-peal of the "Party Procession Act," by parading through the leading streets. As torches were carried by the persons walking, the effect was lively and striking. A band of music headed the procession, and every thing sed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

The Deputation appointed by the Corporation of Montreal to wait on his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, to beg that if he visited Boston he would go via Montreal, presented themselves before his Excellency at his residence, Niagara Falls, a few days ago. His Excellency received them graciously, and said it afforded him a very high degree of satisfaction to receive such a mark of respect from the Corporation of Montreal. His Excellency continued by saying, that he had not positively pledged himself to the Boston delegates to visit Boston, but that the action of the Corporation of Montreal had awakened in him a the Corporation of Montreal had awakened in him a the Corporation of Montreal had awakened in him a very great desire to be present. His Excellency suggested that it would be out of his power to absent himself during the whole of the Jubilee, upon which the deputation recommended, should his Excellency visit Boston towards the close, that it might please his Excellency to promise that he would return via Montreal with the Corporation. His Excellency cordially said, that should he visit Boston, it would afford him great pleasure to comply with the request of the deputatation. What wont time do?—Colonist.

The United Service Gazette says :- We hear that it is in contemplation to dishand the Royal Canadian Rifle Corps." This is news in Canada

Mr. Douglass, of the British American Woodstock, has made the amende honourable to Dr. Naphegyi, by retracting the slanders published against

t gentleman in his paper, a few weeks since.

ACCIDENT FROM EATING WILD CARROT. On Tuesday evening last three little boys wandered into a field in the neighbourhood of Berthier, and having found some roots resembling Carrots began to regale themselves on them. In about half an hour after, they were seized with vertigo and nausea. When the they were seized with vertigo and nausea. When the cause was discovered by their parents, Drs. Moll and J. G. Bethune, were immediately sent for, and with some difficulty were enabled to excite vomiting in the little sufferers. Two of the boys had ejected a portion of the vegetable soon after reaching home; but the eldest under the charge of Doctor Bethune was seized with convulsions, and suffered severely before medical aid reached him, and great difficulty was experienced in exciting vomiting in his case by even the most powerful emetics. Eventually the children recovered. Parents ought to take warning and keep a watch on the wanderings of their little ones.—Transcript.

We congratulate the inhabitants of St. Thomas, in the County of Middlesex, on their being set apart as an Incorporated Village; and also the inhabitants of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, on a similar event. The proclamations appeared in the Gazette of Saturday, each bearing teste at Toronto on 12th September. The incorporation takes effect, in each case, on 1st. January next.

The corner stone of the new Town Hall in Port Hope was laid yesterday by the Deputy Pro-vincial Grand Master of Freemasons, Canada West Vincial Grand Master of Freemasons, Canada West, T.G. Ridout, Esq., assisted by the members of St. Andrew's, Ionic, and King Solomon's Lodges of Toronto, Ontario Lodge, Port Hope, St. John's Lodge, Coburg, and the Lodges of Peterboro' and Bellville. There was an immense cone urse of spectators present, and everything passed off in good style. In the evening a grand dinner was given by the inhabitants of Port Hope at Hastings' Hotel, to a numerous company.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron has had a requisition presented to him by the electors of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, calling upon him to stand as a candidate in those counties for Parliamentary honours. Mr. Cameron has accepted the invitation. We wish the electors joy of their choice he has been perfectly useless to us.—Chatham Planet.

A Mr. John McGillivray in the town-A IMF. John McGillivray in the town-ship of Lochiel, had a cow which became sick a short time ago, and on the application of some milk, a snake about three feet and a half was disgorged from the stomach. The cow, however, ultimately died, and on opening her another old snake, about two feet and a half, and three young ones were found in her gullet.—

Cornwall Constitutional.

The Peterborough Weekly Despatch says Special Pleading of the anti-reserve that since the hot weather commenced, several deaths from cholera in Kingston.

The St. John, N. B., Courier says:-We have authority for stating, that the reports which have been circulated of late, that our Government is pledged support the Railway scheme, as proposed by Mr. Howe, or any other scheme, are entirely without foundation. If the British Government is disposed to lend dation. If the British Government is disposed to lend assistance to the Colonies on terms with which they can honourably comply with a due regard to the other important interests of the Country, our Government will be ready to accept it, but no such terms as are proposed in Mr. How's letter have any chance of the carried to here. being agreed to here.

A monster Omnibus has been started in Hamilton by Mr. Davidson of the City Hotel. It is capable of accommodating forty six persons, accordthe Spectator.

We notice in the Saint John Courier a comparative statement of the Revenue of New Brunswick for six months, from the 1st January to the 30th Note that the same period in 1850.—The gross Revenue for the above period in 1850, was £40,046 8 2; for 1851, the returns show a gross Revenue for the six months of £52,029 19s. 6d.; a total increase in 1851, £12,110 128 9d. There is an increase of every speci-£12,110 128 9d. There is an increase of every specified item in the table, with the exception of "Incidental Revenue." which has fallen iff £130 1s. 3d. Although a flourishing revenue is not always a correct index to the general prosperity of a country, yet we cannot discover in the above result any very alarming symptoms of "rain and decay."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DERRIANA."-In our review of this interesting work, we omitted to mention that it is published by Mr. Thomas Maclear, Yonge Street.

In our notice of the North British Review last week, for "Dr. Quincy" read "De Quincy."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1851.— fr Patton, Barrie, vol. 15; R. Wigmore, Norval, LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1851.—Mr Patton, Barrie, vol. 15; R. Wigmore, Norval, vols. 13, 14, and 15; Rev. J. A. Mulock, Fredericksburg, vol. 15; A. Phillips, Montreal, rem.; N. Palmer, Kingston, rem.; Rev. J. Buttler, Lemoxville, rem; Rev. F. G. Elliott, Colchester, rem; F. Wright, Esq., Colchester, vols. 13 and 14; H. J. Greenstreet, Esq., Paris, rem.; Rev. J. Bousfield, Picton rem.; Rev. J. Flood, Richmond, rem.; Rev. J. Grier, Belleville, vol. 15; E. Holden, Esq., Belleville, vol. 15; Dr. Ridley, Belleville, vol. 15; Rev. A. Townley, Port Maitland, vol. 15.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY SEPT. 18, 1851.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

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

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

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We are happy to observe that the building operations connected with the new University are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Already the architectural features of the structure are sufficiently developed, to demonstrate that when completed it will prove one of the greatest ornaments of our city. There is every reason to believe that the College will be ready for occupation before the expiry of the present year, and the curriculum of studies entered upon.

The progress and prospects of this vitally important undertaking continue to engage the interest of Churchmen in the mother country. Our London contemporary, the Guardian, has an article last month on the subject of " Education in Canada,' in which, after alluding to the secularization of King's College, he proceeds to observe:

"It will be seen at once that the decision of the Canadian Government involves the assertion of the important principle, that the establishment of a secular system is irreconcileable with the co-existence of institutions on a religious basis. By refusing a charter such as would confer the power of granting degrees, the State virtually condemns the Church University to perpetual inferiority, if it does not absolutely prevent its creation. In other words, it prohibits a large and intelligent portion of the community from conducting their own education in their own way. The State, of course, may do this; but in justification of such a course it is bound to show, not merely that a rival faction has required it, nor even that a bare majority of the legislative body has sanctioned it, but that it is calculated to produce real harmony in the country, and that it is indispensably required for the moral well-being of the whole community. That some advantages might result at present from the unchallenged supremacy of one central University is possible; that these advantages compensate for an injury done to the feelings and wishes of the members of the Church of England in Upper Canada remains to be proved: the proof is more difficult perhaps than Lord Elgin supposes."

CANDIDATES

We have received a very pleasing communication from a Subscriber, dated from "Dummer, Saturday, September 7th," in which he thus speaks of our publication :-

"Your paper is all the Church I have to go to here, although I have been here twenty-one years, we have no place of worship yet; and I fear it will be long until we shall have one if the Clergy Reserves are allowed to be destroyed. There are a great number of Church people in this place going like sheep without a shepherd. Dr. Bethune was out here on the 24th of last month with regard to sending us a Missionary in a short time."

It is very gratifying to find that our labours are appreciated and valued. We do not fear, that as our excellent Arch-Deacon has interested himself in this portion of the "scattered sheep," our correspondent and his friends will speedily realize the comfort of having the services of the Church properly performed among them.

He also encloses us a portion of Mr. Langton's electoral address, directed to the constituency of Peterborough. As this is the first address of this description which has come under our attention, we Mr. Langton in a desire to subvert the settlement of 1840, then indeed we have much to apprehend, but in reality little to fear, for the doctrine of expediency is here clearly stated as the ruling guide of his action, and this avowedly in opposition to his conviction as to the justice of interfering with a permanent settlement.

"The last question I shall allude to, and the one which at present perhaps excites the warmest feelings on both sides is that of the Clergy Reserves. I have ever held it to be the only sound and just doctrine on this subject, that no body of men should suffer any disability, or enjoy any advantage at the expense of others, on account of their religious opinions. Tested by this rule, the present distribution of Clergy Reserves must be acknowledged to be unjust, and I have always regretted it. The settlement however was intended to be, and was accepted as, a permanent one, and as such I have always felt a disinclination to disturb it. But the opinion has been gaining ground for years, both with me, and I believe with a very great proportion of the population, that the settlement cannot be permanent and that the whole question must be reconsidered. "The last question I shall allude to, and the one and that the whole question must be reconsidered, have admitted this conviction, reluctantly I confess, but I have followed the conviction of the confess of and that the whole question must be reconsidered, but have admitted this conviction, reluctantly I confess, but I have fully admitted it; and not reluctantly because I happen to be a member of that Church, which receives the greatest proportion of the fund, (for I conscientiously believe, that no greater misfortune ever happened to the Church of England in this Province, than its connexion with the Clergy Reserves,) but solely because it is a dangerous precedent to be opening up again questions, which have once been definitely settled and acted upon as such. This does however appear to me to be an extraordinary case where greater evils would follow from abiding by the decision, than from reconsidering it; and having once consented to re-open the subject, see no way of completely removing this bone of contention from amongst us, than applying the funds to the purposes of general education, as being the most holy object after that, to which they were originally devoted. Still I would not sacrifice existing interests. From the different Churches as bodies I would withdraw all further aid from the public fund, and all future proceeds, and the balance of all present appropriations I would devote to education, provided that no individual, now enjoying any advantages under the old law, suffered any loss by the change."

The special pleading and jesuitry of this provicular

The special pleading and jesuitry of this production are too palpable to require any particular effort of exposure from us. We rejoice to find from our correspondent's letter, that they are equally apparent in the quarter where they might possibly be calculated to do harm under other circumstances, as he assures us, that he (Mr. Lang. ton) will not " find as many friends as he expects.

With reference to the interrogatory put to us by our correspondent, we can certainly assure him that no person, circumstanced as he describes, would be justified in voting for such a backslider and traitorous opponent of his Church.

OLD NONCONFORMITY v. MODERN DISSENT.

The anti-establishment brawlers of the present day, are very fond of quoting the names of the elder Nonconformists, but display a most dishonest reserve so far as regards their opinions on the great question of State support to religion. Small fellowship would the learned and devout, though deeply mistaken seceders from the Church, who flourished about a century and a half ago, have with the shallow, vituperative platform men, who

Rave, recite, and madden round the land.

Men, who would rejoice to behold every provision which the piety of a nation had made for the nonrishment of christianity, devoted to any use bowever base or mercenary than that of spreading the knowledge of "Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

For the especial benefit of such poor deluded artizans, we subjoin a quotation from Matthew Henry, one of the most crudite and single-hearted wanderers, who ever abandoned the fold of the Anglican Church :-

"Let us give God praise for the national establishment of our religion, with that of our peace and civil liberty; that our Canaan is not a land flowing with milk and honey, but (which is of much greater advantage) that it is Immanuel's land; that the Christian religion,—that choice and noble vine, which was so early planted in our land, is still growing and flourishing in it, in despite of all the attempts of the powers of darkness to root it out; that it is refined from the errors and corruptions the Church of Rome had with the help of ignorance and tyranny, introduced." To what follows we bespeak the thoughtful attention of the Anti-Clergy Reserve agitators: " That the Reformation was in our land a national act; and that Christianity, thus purified, is supported by good and wholesome laws, and is twisted in with the very constitution of our Government!"

Believing, as we honestly do, that the solemn and well-digested opinions of the fathers of Nonconformity, on the subject of Church and State, are studiously withheld by our modern dissenting teachers from their adherents, it is our intention, occasionally, to make extracts similar to the above. May God accompany them with His blessing, and make them the means of bringing many to a sound and scriptural train of thinking and action!

DISCORD IN "THE UNION." The Examiner of yesterday contains an epistory advertises lary advertisement of the great radico political magnet of the present day, "Dr. John Rolph," being an add being an address from the third riding to Doctor, nominating him as the candidate, and the ests of the Church. If we are to regard it as a specimen of the arguments used by those who agree with of the third riding are not "quite unanimous" as to their selection of a man, having proceeded to ballot on the respective merits of "the Doctor," and and a Mr. Farewell, the result being 20 to 16 in favour of the former. The Doctor very magnanimously declines to accede to the wishes of a convention so divided; particularly "in a matter," to use his own words, "upon which I have no personal interests or ambition to gratify." "Oh! I am not what I was!"

MEETING OF BISHOPS.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto leaves town today for Quebec, in order to take part in a meeting of certain of his brother Prelates, to be held there next week. The following Bishops are expected to be present on this occasion: Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Newfoundland, and Fredericton. Their Lordships convene for the purpose of deliberating on matters connected with the interests of the Church, in their respective Dioceses.

"LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT."

Two articles in our present issue, well deserve a thoughtful perusal. The first is the communication of the present issue, with graphic tion of "A Spectator," describing with graphic fidelity the happy results produced in a family, by a judicious system of moral and religious training. As a contrast to this picture—which Herbert would have loved to contemplate—we refer our teaders to an extract from the Montreal Courier to be found under the Colonial head. Vividly does the writer bring before us the demoralizing working of that feverish spirit of insubordination in that feverish spirit of insuces, the reference both to God and man, now unhappily so tife; a spirit, which, if unchecked, must be productive of the most dismal consequences to us as a people. It is to be feared that there are but too many at the present day to whom the following words of our contemporary might be pointedly addressed: "Instead of reverently perusing your Bibles on Sunday and other evenings, as was the saintly custom of your gray-haired British sires, Jour whole leisure time is occupied in the perusal of some incendiary print, whose only object is to teach you insubordination to your rulers, and blasphemy against heaven." May God nerve His Church to stem the foul terrent, which threatens to aweep away every holy and time honoured land mark which we possess. Never, perhaps, at any former period of her history had she greater occasion to sion to put forth her energies, and earnestly implore from the Great Shepherd, strength and wisdom for her contest with the creedless anti-Christ, Demo-

First Telegraphic despatch ever received at Toronto direct from Halifax, via New Brunswick:—

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

Halifax, 16th September, 10 a. m. The Europa arrived at 9 p. m. yesterday, with Boston at 10½ taking from Halifax several passengers to be present taking from Halifax several passengers. to be present at the great Railroad demonstration.

The Cotton Market had a downward tendency. The demand in grain has been brisk; good city business was done in wheat and flour at prices fully up to Tuesday's quotations. Ashes in fair request at 27s 6d 28s for new, and 26s 6d for old pots; pearls, old brisk and without change. Money market less stringent a 96 for money and account. a 963 for money and account.

The English papers contain scarcely any political

The discovery of a gold mine in Australia has afforded abundant matter for speculation. This field is said to be for miles from Sydney, and to extend over a very large labeled of country. The denizens of Bathurst, and the crowds to the mines trowds to the mines.

The new purchaser of the yacht America is about to The a voyage in her up the Mediterranean.

The exports of British and Irish manufactures for the Seven months ending 5th August, exceeded in amount the same period last year £3,700,984.

Sixty-five persons had been arrested in Paris in con-Government. They belong to the Ledru Rolin party. Subsequent arrests continue to be made, among them that the Prince de Joinville will be a candidate for the Prince de Joinville will be a candidate for the That.

The kingdom of Naples and the whole of Italy is becoming more uneasy.—Patriot

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The great "Aggregate Meeting" of Roman Bishops humerously attended by Clargy and Laity. There and Piests, was held at Dublin on Tuesday, and was interconsty attended by Clergy and Laity. There was no disturbance in the room, as the ticket presented by the Protestant champion, the Rev. Tresham Gregg, count, "from our own reporter," who, by the bye, out he was refused! The Morning Chronicle gives a long acgives the Roman Prelates their full illegal titles, without he sitation or modification; and we have often observed this feature in the reports of that journal, the bserved this feature in the reports of that journal, the word "Catholic" being frequently applied to Romanists and the the Resolutions was one that declared the Ecclesiastical in the Roman Catholic Emparicipation of the Compact Contained in the Roman Catholic Emparcipation Act. This is Roman Catholic Emancipation Act. pretty Well from and highly characteristic of, Romanists who have her and highly characteristic of the exwho have been for years notoriously violating the ex-press enactment of that Act which forbids their assu-ming the title. thing the titles of the Irish Sees,—English Churchman

VISIT OF IRIQUOIS INDIANS TO THE GREAT EX-Wisit of Iriquois Indians to the Great Extra that Ton. - On Friday, Mr. Catlin, the Indian traveler to the Crystal Palace, showing and explaining to them the many wonderful works it contains, which excited

their highest admiration and surprise, and repeatedly elicited the war-whoop, attracting impassable crowds around them. In the midst of their excitement and pleasure they were conducted to the statue of "The Dying Indian," in the American division, which seemed to produce an evident dejection, leading their minds back most probably to the painful legends of their forefathers. They then were led by Mr. Catlin to view the statues of two of their own countrymen, which he had promised to show them, and which he had constructed, with great labour, the size of life, and elevated upon the end of the bridge standing in the American department. On approaching the spot, he found them missing, and the crumbled fragments of the chief and his wife gathered and shrouded in a curtain, and lying on the floor, under the bridge on which they had stood, and from which they had been hurled down by a drunken woman the day before, as was soon explained, their highest admiration and surprise, and repeatedly ken woman the day before, as was soon explained, and dashed completely to pieces. Nothing could exceed the sudden dejection of the spirits of those poor superstitious people on seeing the only two representa-tions of their own race in the "World's Fair" lying thus demolished. In a conversation which ensued amongst them the words "rum" and "whiskey" were amongst them the words "rum" and "whiskey" were repeatedly pronounced; and the old chief, addressing Mr. Catlin, said, "This thing, my friend, makes us very sad. We have been long used to see rum and whiskey throwing down our red brethren, and our hearts have been grieved at it; but we never before knew that the images of the red men were to be destroyed also by firewater."

A ROYAL HOUSEKEEPER.—Some years ago, it appears, that the Empress of all the Russias took it into her head to look into the state of her housekeeping. She ordered the daily reports of expenditure to be brought to her, and found in the first she took up, the following rather, singular, item—"A bottle of rum for brought to her, and found in the first she took up, the following rather singular item—"A bottle of rum for the naslednik" (heir to the crown). This struck her as strange, and excited her curiosity to look further back; but what was her astonishment, when, for years past, the found as her the found as to the but what was her astonishment, when, for years past, she found a bottle of rum set down every day to the account of the naslednik. Shocked to find her son such a confirmed drinker, she continued her investigations, and found that even in his infancy, he made the same enormous consumption of spirits; that in his cradle, and on the very day of his birth, he was still charged with the daily bottle. And on referring back to before his birth, the bottle was still put down. This was inexplicable. Continuing her researches, however, the Empress at last got to the first bottle. It was set down in some year of the last century, and the following note was on the margin:—"On account of violent toothache, a teaspoonful with sugar to be given, by order of the physician of the Imperial Court." So, because the Emperor Alexander, when heir apparent, had taken a teaspoonful of rum for a tooth-ache, a bottle had ever Emperor Alexander, when heir apparent, had taken a teaspoonful of rum for a tooth-ache, a bottle had ever since been daily drawn from the imperial cellar, and nominally consumed by him and his successors. This was rather too strong, and led to further investigations, and the Empress informed her husband of the discoveries she had made. He read, and calculated, and cyphered, and at last exclaimed, "If this goes on, I shall have to pledge my lands in order to pay for my table. An end must be put to this. I will put myself out to board." And no sooner said than done. Next day the imperial kitchen existed no longer. A liberal contract was entered into for the board of the whole imperial household, a great economy was effected, everybody was better fed, and all were content save cooks and butler.—Bluckwood's Magazine.

Austral Acase of considerable hardship has just

AUSTRIA —A case of considerable hardship has just occurred to an American citizen, named, Brace, that may be useful as a warning to future travellers. Mr. Brace, it appears, is a young gentleman of literary pursuits, having spent the last two years in the University of Berlin; and in June last was travelling in Hungary for the purpose of studying its political institutions on the spot. Several exiles had requested him to see their relations, that he might bring some news from their home; and amongst his luggage he had a from their home; and amongst his luggage he had a card conveying the briefest possible introduction from General Czecz to a friend, a letter from Eugenius Boethy to his brother, Dr. Shutte's book, and Madame Pulsky's. At Grosswardein, openly, in reply to an open question at a table d'hote, he expressed some admiration of the colony founded by General Ujhazy, whom personally he did not know. At Pesth he was arrested, twenty-six hours after his arrival, the order arrested, twenty-six hours after his arrival, the order for his arrest having been given five hours after he crossed the frontier. He was examined by the police. His very candour excited suspicion; his knowledge of persons opposed to the Patriot party was pronounced to be "a screen;" the brevity of General Crecz's introduction disguised "a complot;" and carrying out this spirit to the full, the Commissary of Police continually gave to Mr. Brace's answers an interpretation the exact opposite to that which the affirmed. He thularly gave to Mr. Brace's answers an interpretation the exact opposite to that which they affirmed. He was lodged in prison. Through an Englishman, however, he managed to convey a knowledge of his situation to Mr. M'Curdy, the American Minister, who situation to Mr. M'Curdy, the American Minister, who immediately demanded his release. Prince Shwarzenberg hesitated, and tried to get off with excuses; but Mr. M'Curdy insisted, and threatened to demand his own passports. The prisoner was then given up, after he had been imprisoned thirty days, and treated like a felon. He writes to Mr. M'Curdy—

"I have been treated, till within a few days, like a

st the Government. days I was closely shut up in a miserable quarter, where my tody was so eaten with fleas, that it looks as if I had a frightful disorder. After that I was For three allowed to associate with other criminals, and to walk with them an hour a-day, between two lines of soldiers. No books or writing have been permitted me. After sixteen days of this I was allowed a rather better quarter, though still closely confined."

ton. It consists of a gentleman named Chung-Attai, his wife Ahap, her two sisters, and a female demestic. The Queen has desired that they should visit Osborne and be presented to her. A Chinese family has arrived in London from Can-

A new planet has been discovered by the celebrated Neapolitan astronomer, Signor de Gasparis. The fifth we owe to his successful exertions. present the planet has the appearance of a star of the ninth or tenth magnitude. It has not yet received a

The various foreigners who are registered as visitors Woolwich Arsenal may enable us to form some approximation of the comparative number of foreigners from different countries now in London. Last week they were in the following proportions: - French, 357; Prussians, 199; Belgians, 100; Anstrians, 41; Bavaian Prussians, 133, Nortaus, 100; Anstrians, 41; Bavanan 26; Dutch, 21; Saxon, 22; Americans, 18; Hanove-rians, 18; Swiss, 14; Wurtembergers, 12; Sardinians, 15.

The Waterloo model, executed by the late Captain Siborne now adorns the United Service Institution, where a gallery has been erected for its reception.—

The old House of Commons is about to be pulled down The old House of Commons is about to be pulled down and the materials disposed of. The furniture and fittings are in the course of being removed, and when the house is fairly gutted out the shell is to be disposed of in lots by public auction. The chamber was at first, and for a long period of time, used as the House of Lords, and after the chapel of St. Stephen was destroyed by fire, the Lords removed to what was called the Painted Chamber, and the Commons took possession. For sixteen or seventeen years the deliberations of the people were carried on in a condemned building, which exteriwere carried on in a condemned building, which exteri-ourly looks more like a large stable or riding school than

The Leeds Mercury reports an evil accompanying the cheap railway excursions to London. Many people at York and other places have pawned articles to pay for the coveted visit to the metropolis.

Excursion and return tickets are now issued by which persons can visit Madeira, or any of the places included in the West India Mail Packet scheme, in the company's packets, and if they embark on board any of the homeward packets within six months from the date of issue of their massage tickets a considerable saving is of issue of their passage tickets a considerable saving is ef-

The following entry from the prison Carceri Nuove The following entry from the prison Carceri Nuove of Rome is given by an Italian paper:—"Committed by the gaoler Neri to the General Inspector of Prisons, M. Ferrani, the following: Francis, son of the late Ladaceo John Papatelli and Lucatelli, of Sezze or Rome aged twenty-eight years, mason or shoemaker, condemned by the Most Eminent Council, Inquisitors of the Holy Office, the 14th of July, 1850, for unknown crime, to five years at the galleys."

The letter of Mr. Ennis, the chairman of the Midland.

The letter of Mr. Ennis, the chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, offering £500 to any ship that will make the voyage from New York to Galway within nine days, and £10 for every hour inside the nine days, has been published, and it is said that the offer has been accepted in America, and that a person has arrived in this country to make arrangements for the reception of the steamer without further delay.

In consequence of the manifestation of a pulmonary affection among the horned cattle of the Valais, the Provincial Council of Domodossola, recollecting the accidents occasioned last year by the contagion of that evil, has decided that no horned cattle of the bovine race shall enter the territory without clean bills of health, delivered by the municipal authorities of the Valais.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that—
"M. Gross-Filay, mayor of Nonancourt, has been sentenced to a fine of twenty-five francs, by the civil tribunal of Evreux, for having drawn up baptismal certificates, in which two boys presented to the municipality were called, the one Raspail, and the other Louis Blanc, the law of the 11th Germinal, year XI., forbidding municipal officers to insert in those acts any other names than those inscribed in the almanacks, or those of personages known in ancient, history."

names than those inscribed in the almanacks, or those of personages known in ancient, history."

The "Bloomer" Costume in Belfast.—Three ladies, apparently a mother and her daughters, made their appearance on Sunday on the Carrickfergus road between Castleton and Parkmouth, in full "Bloomer" costume. The "Bloomer," in each case, consisted of a satin visite of cerelune shade, an inner tunic of the same material, but of a different tint and loose muslin trowsers, fastened considerably above the ankle-some what after the manner of those worn by Turkish belles. It was said that the ladies were the wife and daughters of the captain of a merchantman, at present on a voyage The parties got into a railway carriage at Greencastle

VACANT SEATS OF UNPUNCTUAL WORSHIPPERS AND PEW-RENTERS.—In a recent debate, the Solicitor General (Sir W. Page Wood) said:—"With regard to keeping the seats empty after Service had begun, no person had a right to do so, whether they were paid for or not. He knew a case in which a person holding a pew in a Church objected to having any person admitted into his pew, and used to put a padlock upon the door, and come himself after the service had begun. The Clergyman however, had the padlock taken off, and put persons into the pew when it was empty at the commencement of Service, and he was upheld by the Course in that course. Courts in that course.

George Thompson, the abolitionist, as soon as he reached England, made his appearance in the House of Commons—after some six months desertion of his post and abandonment of the interests of his constituents. During the debate on the admission of Mr. Solomons, the Jewish member, without taking the usual oath, Thompson opposed a motion of Lord John Russell on the subject, saying, "If the noble Lord is sincere, he the subject, saying, "If the noble Lord is sincere, he should have made it a cabinet question, and staked upon it the existence of his government. The retort of Lord John was keen, and the reproof well deserved. A London paper says—"Lord John Russell commented strongly on the observations of G. Thompson, who, while he, (Lord John) was endeavoring to remove Jewish disabilities, was travelling in America instead of looking after the interests of his Hebrew constituents at home?"

United States.

The Cuban revolt, or rather invasion has proved a failure, Lopez the ringleader having been This mode of captured and executed by the garotte. This mode of execution is thus performed:—The culprit is seated in a high backed chair, having a hole at that part just behind the neck A looped handkerchief, or other similar texture, is then placed round the prisoner's neck, A stick being then inserted and through the hole through that part of the loop coming through the back of the chair, the pressure on the neek is increased, by the action of twisting, till suffocation is produced.

WALKING ON A CEILING, -Some interest has been excited in Pittsburg by the performance of Mr. John McCormick, who walks head downwards, on (or rather under) a slab of polished marble, to which his feet attach themselves, as he asserts, by atmospheric pressure. He made some six or seven steps, the slab being only nine feet long. This experiment is said to be the result of many years of research and labour, and involving philosophical principles, though shoes are used, it is stated, with mechanical contrivance in imitation of the feet of flies, which insects have heretofore been the sole performers of this kind of gymnastics. A large number of prominent citizens witnessed this ther experiments of Mr. McCormick, as well as improvements of his upon discoveries of others. They resolved that Mr. McCormick be requested to deliver public course of lectures in Pittsburgh, and that the meeting pledge themselves to assist him in the prosecution of his scientific researches. We recollect seeing it stated s metime since that Mr. McCormick had per-We recollect seeing formed his feat of walking head downwards at Harris-

TORONTO MARKETS TORONTO, September 17, 1851.

	5.	d.		5.	d.	
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	0	a	3	6	
Spring do. do	3	0	a	3	0	
Oats, per 34lbs	1	0	a	1	3	
Barley	11	01	d	2	0	
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	3	a	00	0	
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	9	a	20	0	
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	a	19	9	
Do. (in Bags)	15	0	a	17	6	
Oatmeal, per barrel	18	9	a	20	0	
Beet per lb	0	2	a	0	4	
Do. per 100 lbs	20	0	a		6	
Bacon	30	0	a	35	0	
Hams, per cwt	35	0	a	45	0	
Hay per ton	35	0	a	52	6	
Straw per ton	90	0	a	32	6	
Bread	0	4	a	0	5	
Eggs per dozen	0	6	a	0	6	
Cheese, per lb	0	3	a	0	6	
Turkeys, each	4	0	a	4	5	
Geese, do	1	8	a	2	6	
Fowls	-1	3	a	2	6	
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	13	0	
Coals per ton	25	0	a	40	V	

New Advertisements.

PRIVATE TUITION.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

N English lady, wife of a Medical Practitioner, is desirous of receiving into her family six young ladies, o will be educated in all the usual branches af a finished glish Education. The accomplishments taught by persons

thighly competent.

The extreme salubrity of the Western part of the Province would render the above advantageous for young ladies in delicate

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, Toronto. September, 1851.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

A T a Meeting of the Directors, named in 8th clause of the Act incorporating "THE WESTERN ASSU-RANCE COMPANY," held at Toronto on 12th Septem-

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

By Order of the Directors. ROBERT STANTON,

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1851. Secretary.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of "The Western Assurance Company" will be opened on the 22nd September, inst., by the persons

named at the following places, viz:—

Montreal—D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,

Cornwall—P. Vankoughnet, Esq.

Kingston—Thomas Wilson, Esq.

Cobourg—Henry J. Ruttan, Esq. Port Hope—David Smart, Esq.
Picton—Walter Ross, Esq.
Belleville—Henry Murney, Esq.
Peterboro'—F. Ferguson, Esq.
Toronto—Robert Stanton, Esq. Hamilton-James Mathieson, Esq. Niagara-Thomas McCormick, Esq. St. Catherines-George Rykert, Esq. Brantford-J. Cockshut, Esq. Chippawa—James Cummings, Esq. London—Thomas Dixon, Esq. Woodstock—T. S. Shenstone, Esq. Fergus - James Webster, Esq.
Sandwich-Charles Baby, Esq.
By Order of the Directors,
ROBERT STANTON,

Toronto, September 13, 1851.

The Churchman's Almanac, FOR 1852.

HIS ALMANAC, containing besides the Ca-India, entire corrected lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotla, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Prince Ruperts' Land Lists of Bishops of the Church in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and the United States. Lists of the Lay Delegates who attended the Convention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the secular state of the Church in those Dioceses. The Church Temporalities Act of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, General Statistics of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto; a list of Agents for issuing Marriage Liceuses; a list of Crown and County Officers; a list of Cotwa hashing and either Institutions. will be published in a few entry; Banking and other Institutions, will be published in a few

The trade are requested to send in their orders as early as possible to ensure a supply.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

TERM FOR ADVERTISING: Per Page - - - - - £1 0 0

A. F. PLEES, Publisher. Toronto, September 10th, 1851.

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

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

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JOHN CRAIG, GLASS STAINER,

Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter, HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c. No. 7, Waterloo Buildinge, Toronto. September 4th, 1851.

Reviews.

A HISTORY OF ROME, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE DEATH OF COMMODUS, A. D. 192. By DR. LEONHARD SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E. New York: Harper and Brothers. Toronto: A. H. Armour & Co. 1851.

This volume is a most desirable companion to the work by the same author reviewed by us recently, and like it is destined, we predict, to enjoy a long career of usefulness, as a medium of instructie. For upwards of three quarters of a century, Goldsmith's abstract has been the source from which the youth of Great Britain have mainly derived their elementary knowledge of Roman story. That production, though entertaining as Robinson Crusoe, cannot aspire to a much higher degree of authority, as far as facts are concerned, than the inimitable romance of De Foe. The Doctor, "for shortness called Noll," (to quote Hannah More's kindly familiar line) retails with all the earnestness of unquestioning faith, Livy's head to enquire whether truth was not enshrouded under allegory. Schmitz, on the other hand, whilst not neglectful of the dramatic points of his theme, digs much deeper beneath the surface, and presents us with the philosophy, as well as the poetry, of the annals of the most famous confederation of robbers and pirates which our world ever witnessed. He has not hesitated to avail himself largely of the labours of Niebuhr, who rendered the same service to the ancient records of Rome that Layard has to the architectural and artistic remains of Ninevah. The result is a history instead of a compendium of fables, and as such we cordially recommend it to the attention of our readers. We may add, that the very moderate price of the volume, five shillings, renders it one of the cheapest, as it assuredly is one of the most satisfactory manuals, which can be put into the hands of the

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL, UNION, 1851. New-York: Daniel Dana Jun.

With the current year will have passed away the fourth of a century since the origin of the excellent institution, whose annual report is now before us. That document is ably compiled, and embraces a history of the rise and progress of the Union which we have perused with much interest and pleasure. With sincere gratification we learn that the financial condition of the Society is sound, and that its means for publication have been greatly enlarged. As we have frequently had occasion to notice the books and tracts issued by the Union, it is almost unnecessary for us to state that their general character is such as to secure the confidence of every sound and sincere Churchman. Large supplies of them have been circulated in our Diocese, and have proved valuable additions to Sunday-school and Parochial libraries. To the report is prefixed a sermon by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Maryland, eloquently advocating the claims of the Union upon the Church; and appended is a list, respectable in extent, of works in the press, and to be ready before the close of the present month.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH. NO. VII. BLIND SARAH.

Concluded from our last.

At last, after an illness, it was thought reasonable to make her some allowance from the parish, and for some time no objection was made. But then we had a new overseer, a "little industrious man," as he calls himself, very energetic and always busy, who came into office with full purpose of rectifying all abuses, and full confidence in his powers to do so. He resolved that Sarah should have no more "parish pay," as it is called in these days, until she gave up her houses. I do not blame him as much as he is generally blamed,-right, I doubt not, was on his side : but for noor part with the houses which her husband had thanked God that he had to leave her-O! it went near to break her heart. For a long time she would not yield, and during the many weeks in which no allowance was made her, she was reduced to great distress. At last want of bread made it necessary for her to give way. She sold her houses, and has been living on the price of them now nearly two years; but now the money is waxing very low, and when it is all gone, I suppose she must apply again to the parish, but they can give her very little, and her working days are over. I cannot tell how she will contrive to keep out of the workhouse, and to go in there would be a very great sorrow; for now she can receive her visitors, and smile when they admire the order of her little establishment; she can pack up her tea, sugar, &c. in her "ridicule,' as she calls her old covered basket, and go to spend every afternoon with her crippled neighbour, the sailor's widow, and she can listen with pleased attention to the tracts which on such occasions, Mary reads to her; and she can take a turn in the fresh air or the sunshine, whenever she pleases. O what a charm there is in that !- to go out or

Not that I have a word to say against the keeper | feeling of interest-of hope that England has many of our poor-house. But a poor-house is only one such. These are but a few outward signs, indeed, remove from a prison-so the poor think at least, such as might deceive; but hope is a blessed thing, and so they hate it. O! I hope poor Sarah will not be obliged to go there. But why should I trouble myself shout it? she is not so anxious.-"I will surely do thee good," is the promise of God to his faithful servants, and "good will be the word of the Lord." I am sure none ever trusted in him and was confounded. The God of the gospel dispensation is the God of nature also, and that sweet Sunday evening's walk declared his truth to me, for according to his unfailing promise the spring time was coming back again.

The moon which he set for certain seasons hung like a dim silver lamp in the eastern heaven before me, and the sun, which he taught to know his going down, cast the lengthening shadows across the ancient hills as he did six thousand years ago. I stopped at an open gate, and looked toward the long line of southern downs, and could plainly distinguish the outline of the grey Cairn on the summost preposterous legends, never troubling his mit. Man passes away, I thought, and his monument remains only to bid us ask, "who lies here?" But God says, "I am the same, I change not,"and in whom is it that the Christian thus puts trust? In the Great Spirit of the American woods or the Being that Socinianism proposes to itself as an object of worship? O no, we feel whose "Spirit rules universal nature." "His who wore the platted thorns with bleeding brows." And O thou God and man! it is because thou, Jesus Christ art the same yesterday, to day, and forever, that we feel as David did, that we shall never see the righteous forsaken.

> So it was with pleasant thoughts that I came quietly through the lanes and up the silent homefields, and my remembrancesof my friend Sarah further arranged themselves in the following verses which, by way of variety, I here offer to you :-

THE BLIND COMMUNICANT.

The mother led her sightless child Forth, in the fields to play; And cheer'd with voice of kindness mild, Along her shadow'd way; And gave her flowers of varied hue, Which the blind child might never view.

But she grew up, and loved the song
Of the glad birds to hear;
And roam'd the scented heath along,
In spring time of the year,
But knew not how those flowers were fair,
Nor how the bright moths flutter there.

To childhood's voice, as still she grew, That woman's heart would swell Yet the bright face she might not view, Nor the young features tell; But to her heart the form would strain, And love the clasp, that press'd again.

But most she lov'd the one kind voice That bade her glad heart bound; One step, that made her soul rejoice With its so well known sound. She fancied what that form might be, And loved the smile she could not see.

She never saw—nor sparkling ray,
Rainbow, nor morning's grace,
Nor brighter than Eve's brightest ray,
Affection's beaming face.
But yet to her one gleam was given
In earth's dim walk, a glance at Heaven.

For when the noon-day's glory bright,
Shone on the chalice fair,
On priestly vestment pure and white,
And she was kneeling there;
One moment on the quivering eye,
The holy light shone tremblingly.

O! blest through this dim world of ours.
To follow calmly still,
The star that shines on Zion's towers,
And lights up Judah's hill.
Undazzled by earth's meteor gleams,
Or bursting flowers, or sparkling streams.

O blest! with faith's unchanging gaze And so, through this life's varied maze, Press forward stedfastly; Until, upon the strengthen'd sight, Bursts forth in Heaven, the Lamb! the Light!

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DESCRIB-ING A COUNTRY FUNERAL.

The day drags through, though storms keep out the sun; And thus the heart will break, yet brokenly live on.

" You recollect John Rider at the mill. You cannot forget him, for many Sundays you and I used to watch him, walking up and down the green, waiting to catch the first glimpse of his old vicar, as the quiet couple, the grey haired priest and the slow paced steed, entered the distant avenue. We used to feel pleased at the respect and readiness with which John's services were tendered. Cannot you recall now the manner in which he so carefully assisted the infirm old gentleman to dismount, and then quietly took the bridle, and led the sober steed to his father's stable? You said he gave you exactly the idea of what a young English yeoman ought to be; and since that day I never looked on his tall and well-made figure, his handsome sunburnt face—I never observed the buoyancy of his step, the simple good-humour of his expression, without a feeling of pleasure at the thought, that he was my countryman; and I remarked his constancy in his place at Church, his

and we have need of all the comfort hope can give now. Poor John is dead! his illness was raging fever, brought on by over exerting himself in the anxious time of a stormy hay harvest. I had known of his illness only two or three days, when on Wednesday I called to ask for him. I shall never forget the terror of his little sister's look, or her sudden burst of grief, when she heard her mother answer my question with an unnatural composure more affecting still-'God help us!' said she 'the doctor can do no more for him!'

" As I turned to leave the house, and past the projecting angle of the barn, my eye rested on a face that showed more despair than his mother's, more agony than his sister's. There stood poor Amy Miles; she had evidently heard the news which had been told me-had been lingering about, I suppose, for the purpose of hearing it.

"She did not speak but hid her face in her apron and passed me like lightning. It struck me at the moment, that the last time I had seen poor Amy was one fair moonlight evening, standing in the little copse, that leads to her father's cottage : that the moment after, I met John in the lane, I remember, too, that I had been puzzled at the occurrence. You know these sort of matters always had a great charm for me; for I knew that the miller and the cottager were at law at the time; and beside, John Rider was a person of much more consequence in our little world than poor Amy Miles. Well! I was awakened on Thursday morning by the bell tolling muffled for John. It would exceed the bounds of my letter were I to attempt to describe to you the sad feelings of the survivors of our little circle, on this melancholy occasion. In so small a village as ours, you know, we feel something like one large family; and for poor Rider in particular-every one had known him from a child—every one could remember some good of him; and then he was his father's only son-and the grey stone under which he was laid yesterday, bears a long list, the names of his respectable ancestors from the date 1583; but when John's name and his father's-how sadly out of place after that of his healthy son-shall be engraved, there is not one left to continue the race. Tis all well!' said the old man, as he turned from the grave yesterday, 'there's never been any stain on the credit of my family, the last,' he looked toward the open vault, but could not bring himself to name his last child-' the last has carried a fair name to his grave with him-there can be none to

dishonour us now.' " It was the most affecting of the many affecting funerals that I have witnessed. Our little schoolgirls, generally careless enough on such occasions, stood now linked hand in hand, gazing on the flowers that were scattered about the pall, as seriously as if they felt the similarity between those withering beauties, and him who had come up and been so suddenly cut down. The poor father and mother were objects of deep pity to the whole congregation. The father never shed a tear, but stood with his eyes immovably fixed on the letters of his poor son's name on the coffin-plate, as if he felt it necessary to read the melancholy inscription over and over again, in order to convince himself of its truth. The mother, the poor mother! her behaviour was quite a contrast to what it had been on Wednesday. The flood gates seemed to be opened and the full tide of sorrow flowed forth. Her very heart seemed bursting. The maidens who, according to our country custom, attended as pallbearers in white hoods and scarfs, were much affected, as well by the mother's intense distress as by the melancholy cause of their assembling: and as I looked at the young and graceful forms so bowed down with unaccustomed grief, the bright eyes so strangely dimmed with tears, a thought crossed my mind, silly enough, that perhaps he had left, as Cowper says, 'a heart ache to one of them for a legacy.' But at that moment, when that most touching part of the service preparatory to the rpse being laid in the grave was read, just as the old clergyman's voice, trembling with emotion and yet so deep and solemn, that every word touched the hearer's heart, said, 'Man that is born of a woman, hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery'-Full of misery! O what true words! At that moment there was a sudden movement amongst the attentive throng. The little children shrunk back in fright, as a pale girl, not drest in mourning-the world recognized no right that she had to mourn-but O, custom cannot bind heartfelt sorrow-rushed up the churchyard through the aisle; her dark hair loosened from the haste of her motion, the tears streaming down the pale cheeks, the whole dress disordered. She passed the mourners; the old clergyman paused in pity and astonishment, as with a wild and passionate cry which has sounded in my ears ever since, she sunk upon the coffin. Poor, poor Amy! God comfort her!'

SMYRNA.

Smyrna, the second of the Seven Churches of Asia, is mentioned next after Ephesus, probably come in when one will, no man making one afraid. orderly behaviour, his attention, with a yet deeper city, situated on the east coast of Lydia, at the and I will give thee a crown of life. because it was nearest to it. It is a very ancient

extremity of a gulf called the gulf of Smyrna, and near the mouth of the river Meles. At a very early period of its history it was destroyed by the Lydians, and lay waste until the time of Alexander the Great. It was rebuilt about two miles north of the old city, and in the time of the first Roman Emperors was one of the finest cities of Asia, and was the court of justice for all the district of Æolis. Smyrna was in this prosperous condition when a Christian Church was founded here, the members of which, though poor in this world's goods, were rich in faith. It was foretold to them that they should suffer for the name of Christ, and have tribulation for ten days, 2 that is, prophetic years; a prophecy that was fulfilled dur the persecution of Diocletian, which lasted for that time, and fell very heavily on this as on others of the Eastern Churches. But together with these tidings of coming adversity was coupled the comforting promise, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

In the year 170 the Church of Smyrna afforded an example of devotion to the faith which agrees nobly with the character given to it in the Sacred Volume. A persecution was raised by order of the Roman Emperor, and the chief magistrate of Smyrna was ordered to expose to wild beasts of to burn at the stake all those who professed the Christian religion. A number of persons accused of the crime of belonging to the hated sect were called on to deny their faith, and on their refusal they were cruelly tortured by scourging and being pierced with nails or thorns; but still continuing steadfast, they were thrown to wild beasts. Last of all, the aged Polycarp was brought forward, who, it is said, was a disciplo of St. John, and had been appointed Bishop of Smyrna by the beloved Apostle. The Roman magistrate, moved at the affecting sight, and anxious to save the cours geous old man, advised him to conceal his name, and offered to release him if he would but swear by the Emperor's good fortune, and dely Christ. Polycarp answered, "Fourscore and five years have I been His servant, yet in all this time hath He not so much as once hurt me; how, then, may I speak evil of my King and Sovereign Lord who hath brought me salvation?" The magistrate replied, "I have wild beasts to which I will throw thee, unless thou take a better way. threat serving only to strengthen him in the way that he had chosen, the magistrate added, "I will tame thee with fire if thou heed not the wild beasts," Then said Polycarp, "You threaten me with fire, which shall burn for the space of an hour and shall be within a little while after put out and extinguished; but you know not the fire of the judgment to come, and of everlasting punishment, which is reserved for the wicked and ungodly. But why make all these delays? Give me what death soever you list." While standing at the stake, to which he was soon after bound, he uttered the following prayer. "O Father of Thy Well-Beloved and Blessed Son Jesus Christ, by Whom we have attained the knowledge of Thee, the God of angels and powers, and of every creature, and of all just men which live before Thee, I give Thee thanks that Thou hast vouchsafed to grant me this day that I may have my part among the number of martyrs in the cup of Christ, unto the resurrece tion of eternal life, both of body and soul, through the operation of the Holy Spirit, among whom I shall this day be received into Thy sight for an acceptable sacrifice: and as Thou hast prepared and revealed the same before this time, so Thou hast accomplished the same, O Thou most true God, Which canst not lie. Wherefore, I in like case for all things praise Thee, and glorify Thee by our everlasting Bishop Jesus Christ, to Whom be glory evermore. Amen." Thus was this holy man faithful unto death; and who can doubt that there has been given to him a crown of life?

Smyrna was destroyed by an earthquake seven years after this event, but the Emperor Aurelius caused it to be rebuilt in more than its former splendour. It afterwards, however, repeatedly suffered from earthquakes. There are few places in the Turkish description in the Turkish dominions which have, in proportion to their size, so great a population as Smyrna, and it is the most thriving town in the Levant, with respect both to export and import trade. It is a better built town than Constantinople, and is still improving, substantial stone houses being now generally erected instead of wooden buildings. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 130,000, among whom there is there is so large population of Christians as to render the town unclean in the eyes of strict Mahometans, who call it Infidel Izmir, the latter name being a corruption of of Smyrna. It stands at the foot of a range of mountains which enclose it on three sides.

only ancient ruins are upon the mountains behind the town and to the south. Upon the highest summit stand the ruins of an old castle, which are supposed to mark the site of the second city.

1 Rev. ii. 9. I know thy works, and tribulation, and poverty. (but thou art rich.) and I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan.

2 Rev. ii. 10. Factor of Satan.

² Rev. ii. 10. Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried; and ye shall have tribulation ten days; be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a grown of tife.

There are at present very few other remains of antiquity, though they were formerly very abundant. The great resort of foreigners to Smyrna, and the facility of removing articles of all kinds, have helped to strip the old city of all interesting remains. In the way down from the old castle just mentioned, the site of the Amphitheatre is pointed out, where St. Polycarp gained his crown; and the tomb of the same martyr, in a chapel at no great distance, is annually visited in procession by the Christians, who, with good reason, hold the memory of this venerable man in high bonour.

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Advertisements.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET-WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto. November 13th, 1850.

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

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eve, in rear of the same.

41-11y Toronto, May 7, 1851.

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OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILD RS FROM LONDON,

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Back Bindery on the premises, having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, but that department will be promptly attended to.

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New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his busiheis, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

Thos. MACLEAR.

50-tf Toronto; July 9, 1851.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS 4t 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street.

AKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishwarranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a JOHN J. EVANS,

hare of patronage. Toronto, December 11th, 1850.



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON. CAPTAIN HARRISON.

HIS Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORON TO every morning (Suntexcepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate weather permitting. her permitting.
TORONTO for HAMILTON every afterned days,) at fifteen minutes past Two precisely.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1851.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commenclay morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, a, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (wea-

the above Ports, at the above Ports, at the permitting permitting pevery Monday, Wednesday and Friday morn-This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious

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VILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Il a Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon. I leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the diate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Thuesday and aday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for To-Royal Manual Company and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Toronto, March 31, 1851.

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No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS. MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,

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No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist. Charges Moderate: References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A., Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion,

Esq. Toronto January 22nd, 1851.

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

CITY OF TOROXTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street;
17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the
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North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of
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City of Toronto-Water Lot in front of the West haif of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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

Township of Uxbridge-Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200

Township of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th con-

cession, 80 Acres.

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse-Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200

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

8th concession, 300 Acres.
COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil-North half 13, in 10th concession

100 Acres.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts B and A,

Township of Murray-Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A.

600 Acres,
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.
Township of Thereou-Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200

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

Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850.



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ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in dininished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the would respect their opinions.

you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LLD.,
President of Amherst College.

(From the London Lancet.)

"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuble preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for cough and lung complaints." DIRECT EVIDENCE.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: —Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health. I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made us of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up husiness, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a buttle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the flith bottle, am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE A. M.

E. S. STONE, A. M., Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Fulls, From Dr. Bryans, Degree and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass:—
Dr. J. C. Ayer-Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects.

Truly yours

Truly yours, Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the July 23rd, 1851. PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

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Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable

&c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects.

Toronto, March 27th, 1850.

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Two Stop Organ, suitable for a small A Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete.

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and Wells.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester.
The Right Hou. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.

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for whatever casualties may arise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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less cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the would respect their opinions.

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If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

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

	One year		ear.	Ser	ven	yrs.		One year. Seven yrs.								One year.			Seven yrs.				One year.			Seven yrs.			
Age. Premium	ım.		emi	um.	Age.	Pre	mi	ım.	Annual Premium.		3603447	Age.		E	Premium.		Annual Premium.		Age.	Premium.		Annual Premium.							
16 20	£ 0 1	s. 19	d. 3	£ 1 1	s. 0 1	D 6 9	25 30	£ 1 1	s. 2 3	D 3	£ 1 1	s. 2 3	D. 9	4000	35 40	1	1 1	s. 4 6	D 1	£ 1 1	s. 5 8	D. 2 2	45 50	£ 1 1	s. 10 16	D. 0	£ 1 2	s. 13 3	p. 9

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

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

Age.	A	nnu	al m.	HI Pro	f.yer	arly	Qu Pre	arte	rly	Age.	A Pr	nnu	aal am.	HI Pr	f.yez	irly	Qu	arte	rly	Age.	A	nnu	an.	HI	yea miu	irly	Qu. Pre	arte	erly am
16 20 25	1	11 13	3	0	15 17	2	£ 0 0 0	s. 8 8	D 0 8 8	30 35 40	£ 2 2 2 2	s. 2 9 17	D. 7 1 8	£ 1 1 1	s. 1 4 9	D. 7 11 4	£ 0 0 0 0	s. 10 12 14	D. 11 6 9	45 50 55	£ 3 4 5	s. 9 4 5	D. 4 11 10	£ 1 2 2 2	s. 15 3 14	D. 3	£ 0 1 1	s. 17 1	D. 9 10 3

April 30th, 1851.

E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, the Lady of C. S. Ruttan, Esq., of Port Hope, of a son.

On the 13th instant, at the Rectory, Goderich, the lady of the Rev. E. L. Elwood, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. H. Mulkins, Mr. William McCracken, Merchant, Princess Street, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Wm. Shaw, Esq., late of County Wicklow, Ireland.

On the 2nd instant, by the Rev. John A. Mullock, Rector, Lewis Platt, Esq., to Sarah A. Casey, both of the Township of Adolphustown.

At Christ's Church Hamilton, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Daniel Stuart Bustead, Esq., Merchant, Montreal, to Georgiana, daughter of the late William Hall, Esq., of Sorel.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. E. L. Elwood, Mr. Charles Walmesley, of the Township of Stanley, to Miss Jane Sharp of same place.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. E. L. Elwood, Mr. Thomas Hawkins, of the Township of Hay, to Miss Allice Finlay, of the Township of Ashfield.

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

Hospitals.

In this city, on the 13th inst., at her residence, Richmond, Street, in the 90th year of her age, Jane, relict of the late Daniel Brooke, Esq., of the 5th R. V. B.

At Marysburgh, on the 7th instant, Lester, infant son of E. W. Wright, Esq., aged 2 years and 7 days.

At her residence in Dublin, Ireland, on or about the 1st August last, aged 85 years, Mrs. Pennefather, relict of the late Rev. John Pennefather, Rector of Newport, County Tipperary, and grandmother of John G. and Henry Vansittart, Esqrs.

At the residence of Henry Vansittart, Esq., Eastwood, near Woodstock, August, 1851, Colonel Arnold Burrowes, of Strathmore, near Brantford. Deceased was the son of Colonel Burrowes, of Dangan Castle,

was the son of Colonel Burrowes, of Dangan Castle, County Cavan, Ireland.

On the 11th ult., at Bowling, near Bradford, Yorks, England, Mrs. Butler, aged 58, mother of the Rev. John Butler, Master of the Grammar School, Lennoxville, Canada East,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffered into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty year's standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

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

cident to this season of the year,

The genuine is signed I. BUITS.

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

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

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

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

Sale at Twelve o'clock, noon, upon the premises

R. C. McMULLEN, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, 19th August 1851.

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

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Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

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SESSION 1851-52.

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

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Toronto, August 21st, 1851.

Toronto, 23rd July, 1851.

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tion, on Wednesday the 10th of September,
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21 · t

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Henry Charles Niagara.
Francis Evatt Port Hope
W. P. Vidal Sandwich.
Mr. Cawthra, jun Neumarke.
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