

# The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 7.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCLXXXVIII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Sept. 15, 16th SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. Ezekiel 2. 1 E. " 13. Rom. 16.	Matt. 17.
M	" 16, .....	M. Zeph. 1. 1 E. " 2. 1 Cor. 1.	Matt. 17.
T	" 17, .....	M. " 3. 1 E. " 3. Matt. 18.	1 Cor. 2.
W	" 18, .....	M. " 4. 1 E. " 4. Matt. 19.	1 Cor. 2.
T	" 19, .....	M. " 5. 1 E. " 5. Matt. 20.	1 Cor. 4.
F	" 20, .....	M. " 6. 1 E. " 6. Matt. 21.	1 Cor. 5.
S	" 21, St. MATTHEW, AP.	M. Eccles. 35. 1 E. " 38. 1 Cor. 6.	Matt. 22.
F	" 22, 17th SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. Ezek. 14. 1 E. " 18. 1 Cor. 7.	Matt. 23.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rector, } { Rev. F. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	11 o'clock	3 1/2 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incumbent.	11 " "	4 " "
Trinity	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " "	6 " "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent.	11 " "	7 " "
Holy Trinity	Rev. H. Seadling, M.A., Incumbent. } { Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " "	6 1/2 " "

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

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page.	Second Page.	Third Page.	Fourth Page.	Fifth Page.	Sixth Page.
Poetry.	Ecclesiastical Intelligence—Colonial; England.	Ecclesiastical Intelligence—United States.	From our English Files.	Colonial Intelligence.	Editorial:—The Visitation; Metho-
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Editorial:—Sympathy from the Old Country; Religious Indifference; Caution; To Subscribers.	Review.	The British Empire.	Editorial:—The Visitation; Metho-	Editorial:—The Visitation; Metho-

## Poetry.

### THE RAINBOW.

BY HENRY VAUGHAN.

Still young and fine! but what is still in view  
We slight as old and soiled, though fresh and new;  
How bright wert thou when Shem's admiring eye  
Thy burning flaming arch did first descry;  
When Zarah, Nahor, Haran, Abram, Lot,  
The youthful world's grey fathers, in one knot  
Did with attentive looks watch every hour  
For thy new light, and trembled at each shower.  
When thou dost shine, darkness looks white and fair,  
Forms turn to music, clouds to smiles and air;  
Rain gently spreads his honey-drops, and pours  
Balm on the cleft earth, milk on grass and flowers.  
Bright pledge of peace and sunshine! the sure tie  
Of thy Lord's hand, the object of His eye!  
When I behold thee, though my light be dim,  
Distant and low, I can in thine see Him  
Who looks upon thee from His glorious throne,  
And minds the covenant betwixt all and one.

### SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1850.

THE EPISTLE (Ephesians iii. 13—21).—The incorporation of all nations into the Christian Church the admission of the Hebrew and of the alien from the commonwealth of Israel, the declaration of peace and reconciliation both to Jew and Gentile through the Lord Jesus Christ, and access for both through his sacrifice by the same Spirit to the Father, with the lessons of holiness enforced upon the Gentiles, by their participation in these privileges, form the subject of the Epistle to the Ephesians. Strength from the Holy Spirit in the inner man, faith dwelling in the heart as an energizing, abiding principle; love constraining to obedience, and leading to a conformity to the example of Christ, are among the best blessings of the new covenant, into which the Gentiles were now admitted. The Apostle in these verses, as every Christian minister may do for every Christian congregation, prays in behalf of the new converts, that God would grant to them grace, that they may walk worthy of their high vocation; and be partakers not only of all the outward privileges of the new dispensation, but that they may know that union of knowledge, holiness, and happiness, which man possessed at his creation, to constitute the image of God; and which may be justly called the fulness of God.—Where this fulness of God exists in the soul, the heart will not be fettered to the world, neither will it be contented even with the prayer for its own happiness or the consciousness of inward peace. It will break forth into the glowing aspirations of praise, with which this Epistle concludes, and will ascribe glory to God in the Church, by Christ the Saviour, throughout all ages, for ever.

THE GOSPEL.—(St. Luke vii. 11—17).—The miracle of raising the widow's son, unites an example of our blessed Lord's sympathy for human sorrow with the display of the mightiest exercise of his superhuman power. The loud lamentations of the attendant crowd, the tears of the widowed mother, the sight of the obsequies of one cut off in the midst of youth, opulence, and enjoyment, would excite the kindest emotions of the human nature. The sad procession of mourners passes at the entry of the city by Him who is known as the prophet in Israel. By speaking comfort to the parent, by touching the lier, by bidding the bearers to stand still, Jesus proves Himself man, to compassionate human weakness, and to sympathize with human sorrow. By commanding the dead to live, by summoning the dismissed spirit to animate the so lately resigned tenement of clay, by restoring the young man in health, activity, and speech to his wondering mother, Jesus proves himself to be invested with the attributes of deity, and to hold dominion over the spirits and bodies of mankind.—Our Lord, during the period of his tabernacled among men manifested his power over all the gradations of corruption. Jairus's daughter, was restored, when only just dead. The widow's son was raised the second day after death, for the interment in Eastern countries rapidly followed the decease. Lazarus was called forth from the silence of the grave after corruption had begun. Many bodies of the saints arose at the moment when Christ raised up his own body, endued with powers and properties more than human, from the sepulchre in which it had been entombed. Lord of life and of death, Jesus, by all these conquests over the grave, demonstrates the certainty of "a resurrection and a life," and proves the truth of his own declaration, that all those who "believe in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." We may learn also from the narration of this miracle, that it is not unlawful to express inward grief by outward tokens of sorrow. The Christian will not weep and lament as a man without hope; neither will he wifle all sentiments of natural affection by the force of excitement, or under the mask of indifference founded upon religion. Abraham, the father of the faithful, bewailed his dead wife Sarah. Joseph mourned many days for his father Jacob. All the people wept for Moses and for Josiah.—"Jesus wept" for Lazarus. "Nature by grace is not abolished, but perfected; is not deadened nor repressed, but quickened, soothed, and purified. Her impressions are not quite raised, but suited to the colours of faith and virtue."

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIocese of Toronto

#### MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries. *Trinity Sunday, 1850.*

Previously announced in No. 5, amount £227 14 11	
Trinity Church, Streetsville ..	£0 16 3
Stone Chapel, Sydenham .....	0 15 3
Huronian Church .....	0 8 0
Churchville .....	0 9 2
—per Churchwardens .....	2 8 8

157 Collections amounting to ..... £230 3 7 1/2  
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

### DIocesan THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBURG.

COURSE OF STUDIES for the term, commencing Tuesday, October 8, and ending Thursday, December 19, 1850:—

TUESDAYS.—Greek Gospels,—from Matt. viii. 18; Mark, iv. 26; Luke, viii. 22; John, vi. 1. Evidences of Christianity (Paley) Auxiliary Evidences and Undesigned Coincidences.

WEDNESDAYS.—Greek Testament,—Romans chap. xii. to the end; Galatians. Thirty-Nine Articles.—Article xi. to xviii. inclusive.

THURSDAYS.—Clemens Romanus, Epist. 1. ad Corinth. Liturgy.—Catechism to end of Occasional Office.

FRIDAYS.—Tertulian.—Liber Apologeticus. Church Government, Part I. Scriptural Testimony.

SATURDAYS.—Composition of Sermons, Pastoral Theology, &c.

#### CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### First Division.

Sophocles, *Edipus Tyrannus*.  
Plato, *Apologia Socratis*.  
Horace, *Epist. Book I*.  
Cicero, *De Officiis, Lib. I*.

##### Second Division.

Homer, *Odyssey, Book Book I*.  
Herodotus, *Selections in Græca Majora*.  
Horace, *Odes, Book II*.  
Livy, *Book III*.

## LOUTH.

To the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of Louth.

REV'D AND VERY DEAR SIR,—As the time is at hand when we shall be separated from you as the Pastor of our Church, we cannot permit your departure without an expression of our sorrow that you are called upon to leave us, and how deeply and sensibly we feel the loss we are about to sustain.

When you commenced your ministry in this part of the Parish about ten years since, (much to the regret of what few members of the Church were now,) we were bereft of the services of our church, or any place to assemble for Public Worship, according to the ordinances of our holy religion, but by the blessing of God through your zeal and perseverance in furthering the cause of your Divine Master, with the light assistance that it may have been in the power of your congregation to render, we have now in this part of the Parish a good substantial well furnished building of stone for Public Worship, and also the congregation at Port Dalhousie have a church finished in a neat and pleasing style, which was much to have been accomplished in the short time you have been amongst us, and is a proof of the respect and christian love with which your people have been inclined to assist in accomplishing what you have begun. But Rev'd Sir, it is not only in the building of the churches we acknowledge your usefulness, but in every other manner as a Minister of the Christian Religion, and much to your personal inconvenience and often times we feared to the injury of your health.

At all times the parting of friends is painful, but when we look back to your sojourn amongst us, and your many privations on our account, as well as the fervency of your devotions on our behalf, the separation proves doubly so, which we can only reconcile by your being called to a higher and more useful sphere of duty.

In parting with you Rev'd Sir, we beg your acceptance of our sincere and fervent wishes for the happiness of yourself and Mrs. Armstrong, as well as your aged and much respected Mother and your Sister, praying that the blessing of Providence may rest upon you, and we shall ever retain in our hearts a grateful recollection of your devotedness to our spiritual welfare.

W. O. CLARK,  
GEORGE P. M. BALL, } Church Wardens.

Signed for and on behalf of the congregation of St. John's Church, Jordan.

REPLY, to James W. O. Clark and George P. M. Ball, Esquires, Churchwardens, and to the congregations, of St. John's Church, Jordan.

MY DEAR FRIENDS, I thank you most sincerely for the very kind address you presented to me, on the eve of my departure from your midst, amongst whom God has most graciously permitted me to go in and out so acceptably for nearly ten years. The kind mention you made of my services only increases the regret which I feel that I have done so much less than I ought to have done to promote your eternal interests. The building of Churches or Houses of Worship was necessary in order, decently and orderly to carry on the services of our holy religion, and I am thankful with you that we were enabled to meet them, and I earnestly hope that their doors may never be closed, but that on every Lord's Day, and whenever opportunities may afford, the truth as it is in Jesus may be faithfully declared in your midst, and allow me to express the confidence I entertain that you will not be backward to do all that in you lies to promote this object so momentarily important for your own and your children's sake.

With regard to the privations I may have endured on your account, assure my friends that all will be far, far more recompensed if I have been made useful to you in any way to your everlasting salvation. To be made instrumental in saving the life of a fellow creature, his fellowman will do much, how much more then should a redeemed sinner and one appointed to a Minister's office do to endeavour to rescue a soul from perishing eternally, but when we think how much it has cost God to save us, and of the love and sufferings of his Dear Son, we can only regret that our warmest services are still so cold and lukewarm.

That the salvation of each of you may be begun when it is not, and accomplished when it is not, will believe me, still be among my earnest prayers at the throne of grace, when we may daily meet to intercede for each other, as I pray you also to do in my behalf.

I beg to acknowledge also, your kind wishes in behalf of Mrs. Armstrong, and my beloved Mother and Sister, and in their name return you most sincere thanks.

From your affectionate and former Pastor.

G. M. ARMSTRONG.

Christianville East Canada, July 1850.

### DIocese of MONTREAL.

The Bishop of Montreal was expected to arrive at his Episcopal City on Saturday evening. The Clergy and Laity were preparing to meet his Lordship at the wharf. The following sketch of the Bishop's life is from the *Illustrated News* of the 24th August, and is accompanied by a likeness.

"The Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, first Bishop of Montreal in Canada, the second Son of the late Col. Fulford, near Exeter, Devon, was born in 1803, and educated at Tiverton Grammar School, from which he received Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A., at the Easter term of 1824, and of which in the following year he was elected a Fellow.

In 1832 he was presented by the Duke of Rutland, to the living of Trowbridge, in the Diocese of Salisbury; in 1842 removed to Crofton in Cambridgeshire; in 1845 was nominated by Earl Howe, Minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—where he continued until his recent appointment to the newly erected See of Montreal.

Dr. Fulford is known not only as an esteemed and

laborious minister, but as an able writer. In 1838 he published a volume of plain Sermons on the Ministry, Doctrine, and Services of the Church; in 1840 a second volume under the same general title on the Church and her Gifts, and in 1841 an Essay on the progress of the Reformation in England, and a reprint of two Sermons by Bishop Sanderson.

At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday week, the Bishop was presented to Her Majesty. His Lordship did not arrive on Saturday, as he purposes to remain a few days in Boston. The Bishop of Quebec was in Montreal waiting to give him welcome.

## IRELAND.

REPRESENTATIVE BISHOPS.—The Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Ferns, Cloyne, and Killaloe, are, according to rotation, the representative Bishops in the next session of Parliament.

## ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Ely has been engaged in his triennial visitation during the last few days, having commenced on the 6th instant, at his Cathedral. Yesterday and on the previous days he visited Cambridge, a large body of the clergy meeting him at Trinity Church. The charge which his lordship delivered consisted of little more than practical directions to the clergy in the discharge of their duties. He expressed his deep regret that the cause of Education should have been in any degree retarded by the lengthened discussions which had of late taken place between the National Society and the Committee of Council on Education. He thought there was no desire on the part of the Government to interfere with the clergyman in the religious instruction of the people, nor to impose conditions with which they would find it hard to comply. The Bishop then turned to the question which has been so great an extent before the public. He remarked that on the subject of baptism disputes had existed more or less for ages, and he did not see that the differences which had sprung up in regard to that sacrament were ever likely to be satisfactorily settled. Many years ago, when he was engaged in theological studies in the University of Cambridge, a great controversy raged on the subject of infant baptism, and he read all that was put forward touching it. In his opinion, the subject was one of extreme difficulty, sacraments being, by means of their mixed nature, always more warmly disputed than any other part of religion. It appeared to spread the discussion, might have been cleared away by a proper explanation of terms; for if people went on applying the same term to different things, and using it in different senses, there was but little chance of ever coming to an agreement upon the question at issue. A great outcry had been raised, against the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It seemed to him (the Bishop) that some parts of the statements made by Mr. Gorham, in his published works, were controlled and modified by others, and that as toleration of various views on the subject of infant baptism had been shown in the Church, he was entitled to institution to his benefice. He did not see, therefore, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council could have come to any other decision than that announced. There was nothing in the decision which impugned the doctrine of the Church; on the contrary, he believed the Church remained as unshaken as the rock on which she was built. A desire had been expressed in some quarters, for the revival of a Court of Appeal for unsoundness of doctrine. There were many practical difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of such an object; and with regard to that question, therefore, he thought true wisdom consisted of patience and forbearance. The Bishop concluded with an earnest appeal to his clergy to assist in maintaining a spirit of unity and peace.

The thirteenth annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches states that, in addition to 449 churches, with accommodation for 483,273 persons, including 281,076 free seats, formerly reported twenty-one additional churches have, by the aid of grants from their funds, been completed.  
Sir William and Lady Cockburn have presented to the parish church of New Radnor, Herefordshire, "the new casting of the church bells," as a monument to their deceased son. In a letter to the churchwardens Sir William says:—  
"Will you kindly ask permission of the parish of New Radnor that I may present the casting of the church bells as a useful monument to my beloved eldest son, born in your parish, and whose twenty-first and last birthday was celebrated, as he himself wished, last year, at Downton. I make no stipulation as to my wish that those bells, when completed, should, by a muffled peal, record the 3d of each May, when, at Rome God 'stripped me of my glory, and took the crown from my head.'"  
The Bishop of Exeter, it is said, is taking steps to bring Mr. Gorham before the Arches Court for heresy as held and taught in his book. With reference to this case in particular, as well as the integrity of the Church's doctrine generally, the committee of Church Unions, appointed immediately after the recent great Church meetings, is understood to be preparing some most important propositions to be submitted to another great meeting.—*London Correspondent of the Oxford Herald.*

PENANCE.—The Consistory Court of the diocese of Ripon has sentenced Mr. Joseph Horner, the elder of Wakefield, corn miller, and a member of the Town Council of that borough, for certain slanderous reports circulated by him to prejudice the character and reputation of a young lady, to the performance of "a salutary and suitable penance, according to his demerit, for his excess aforesaid." The penance is to be performed in the parish Church of Wakefield, on the 25th inst., immediately after morning service.

THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF LYTTLETON.—Mr. Jackson, it is expected, will be consecrated on Sunday the 25th Aug., at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop, and will leave England with the first body of colonists.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, August 10, 1850.

The state of the Borneo mission has again come under the notice of the Standing Committee. It will be recollected that many months have elapsed since the Society publicly expressed its readiness to assist in providing another missionary for the natives of that remote but interesting country. Private letters have been lately received, some parts of which were read to the Committee; and from these it appears that the necessity not of one missionary, but many, is more pressing, and the unoccupied field of spiritual labour much more extensive and promising, than was believed. In that vast region the Rev. F. T. McDougall is now the sole representative of the Christian ministry. Surely this is a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue. Surely the Church of England has sons able and willing to devote themselves to this post of hard, but most honorable service in the Christian cause. The following extract is taken from a letter addressed to Mr. McDougall by Sir James Brooke, and will suffice to show the feeling of that illustrious man on this subject.

"Urge, therefore, an efficient organization, and a supply of labourers to till the field, for you can do no more than regulate and superintend those under you, and cannot well be spared from the headquarters at Sarawak if a system of education is aimed at. Without dictating, I should suggest that several young men should be sent out. A man advanced in years is fixed in habits, and both his habits and his tongue require the requisite facility and obedience. Young men should learn the Dyak language, and would live at the places I have mentioned. And in the event of this increase being made, there should be power vested in you of controlling and arranging their functions. I cannot but believe that the result of such an effort as I have named would prove satisfactory. The Dyaks, as I know, have but a slight hold on their present religion; and if they begin to profess Christianity, the example of a few will bring over the entire body in any place."

Noris this the only vacant post which the Society is at present unable to fill up. In Colombo (Ceylon) a person qualified eventually to be admitted to Holy Orders is needed to take charge of a superior school. He should have some knowledge of vocal music. In Nova Scotia, also, a classical master has been for some time sought in vain to assist the principal of a collegiate school. These are situations, all of which the Society is most desirous to fill up, however different may be their importance in a spiritual point of view. It is earnestly hoped that men duly qualified may be forthcoming.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

WHITELANDS TRAINING INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting of the contributors to the funds of the Whitelands Training Institution was held at Whitelands on July 17th, 1850, when a report was presented to the contributors by the Council, and ordered to be printed.

The Council at the same time agreed to authorize their architect, Mr. Clutton, to sign a building contract, and pledged themselves to expend in the course of the ensuing year the sum of £7000 on the enlargement and improvement of the buildings. These instructions were given in consequence of the liberal offers of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Council still have to raise the sum of £1200, and look anxiously to their friends for assistance, to extricate them from the heavy responsibility which they have incurred.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLMASTERS' AND SCHOOLMISTRESSES' MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

This Society, which is intended also for the benefit of Teachers in Sunday and Day Schools, and of Church of England Scripture Readers, was established at a public meeting in London, on the 11th of May, 1849, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, and present the Lord Bishops of London, Winchester, St. Asaph, Lichfield, and Manchester, &c., for the purpose of affording to Schoolmasters and Mistresses, Teachers in Sunday and Week-day Schools, conducted upon the principles of the Established Church, and to Church of England Scripture Readers, an opportunity of making assurances suitable to their peculiar circumstances, and of uniting themselves more closely together by a new bond, as a Company intent upon mutually providing for each other in times of need. The Rules being based upon those of the "Clergy Mutual Assurance Society," is a guarantee for its safety. The Society embraces four different departments:—Life Assurance in all its different branches, Annuities payable during Sickness, Annuities for Old Age, and Endowments.

DIocese of Nova Scotia.

Extracts from the 12th Report of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, 1849-50.

The conviction has for some time been upon the minds of the Churchmen of this Province, that the day is not far distant when the support of the Church among us must depend principally, if not wholly, upon local exertions.

The necessity of providing against that period has been more evident than the means of meeting the demand.

With the view however of anticipating, and in some measure lightening, the burden, the standing Committee of this Society, at the suggestion of a valuable member, turned its attention towards the endowment of the Church. A Sub-Committee was formed to take into consideration the best means of effecting so desirable an object. Upon whose report it was resolved, "That the endowment of the Church should be one of the objects of this Society."

But as so grave a matter required mature deliberation, no permanent plan was agreed upon. It was however unanimously "Resolved, that each Parish or Mission should have the option of receiving back one fourth of its remittance, in Books as at present, or of applying such one fourth to the endowment of their own Parish or Mission."

It was also agreed "that special benefactions made by any parish, mission, or individual, should be encouraged by such a grant from the funds of this Society, as the General Committee may deem the state of the funds will admit of."

Several missions have already taken advantage of the former resolution to establish a permanent, though small endowment, towards the support of their Church.

We must also notice that among the resolutions adopted by several Local Committees, were some expressing approbation of this movement towards endowment.

We are all aware that the support hitherto granted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, must before long be in a great measure withdrawn, owing to the increasing demand on its munificence.\*

By adding to its former objects, provisions for assistant Missionaries, and partial endowment of missions, this Society has taken a great and decided step towards that high position which it seems destined yet to occupy.

It appears to be thus quietly and gradually preparing itself to fill the place, and follow the steps of the parent Society, and to relieve it of those responsibilities which it has so long supported with regard to the Church in this Province.

It is our hope that the high and noble aims which this Society has in view, will tend to retain and increase the confidence of all Churchmen; while they mark the visible and permanent effects of its exertions, and the decided stand which it is assuming with regard to provision for our Church.

We have reason also to expect that these movements will give a fresh stimulus to the exertions in every mission. They will perceive that by the present combination and timely effort so desirable an object will be easily accomplished, and the honourable burden rest gently on our shoulders. So far as it is at present possible to judge, this expectation will not be disappointed.

To support these great undertakings, there is need of much and continued exertion, of labour and self-denial on the part of both Pastor and People.—Certainly much has already been done, and many have cheerfully responded to the call made upon them by the Diocesan Church Society, yet the resources of the Province for such purposes have not yet been fully called into action. Our hope is that the wider aims and broader views which the Society has adopted, will induce many to increase the support already afforded.

Towards this subject your Committee would especially direct your attention. For such objects we earnestly solicit the assistance, the sympathy, and above all, the devout prayers of all the faithful, that our heavenly Father would "establish the work of our hands upon us."

EXPENDITURE.—The Committee would turn your attention to the Expenditure of this Society during the past year.

Books.—The amount expended in Books during the past year is £99 15 2½. Of this sum £88 15 2½ has been returned to the Local Committees as the fourth part of their several remittances, returnable in Books according to a rule of the Society.

The following Grants have also been made—

To the Rev. T. C. Leaver for Parochial Library at Lower Stewiacke.....	£5 0 0
To the Rev. Mr. Filluel for ditto at Mahone Bay.....	3 10 0
To the Rev. G. Townshend for ditto at Amherst.....	2 10 0

There have also been issued from the Depository in various ways during the past year, 39 Bibles, 133 Testaments, 1170 Prayer Books, 3529 Tracts, 1313 Bound Books and other publications.

The price of the Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books now in the Depository has been much reduced by a Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose.

It appears to the Committee that the value of many of the books is not fully known; and that it is desirable that some means should be adopted in order to make their usefulness more fully understood.

VISITING MISSIONARIES.—During the past year £388 15s., has been granted under the second object of this Society.

The two travelling Missionaries who have been for some time supported by this Society are still earnestly and diligently employed in the districts assigned them by the Bishop of the Diocese.

As a proof of their success it may be remarked that the inhabitants of one district which is poor and widely extended, are not only making application for another Missionary among them, but have actually offered £40 towards his maintenance.

For the support of these pioneers in the Church, the Society has paid £368 15s. The sum of £20 has also been granted to the Venerable the Archdeacon to defray the expense of missionary visits by the Rev. H. Y. Porter in Cape Breton during 1848 and 1849.

CHURCH SCHOOLS.—This Society has granted during 1849 £25 toward the support of Schools in which due attention is paid to instruction in the principles of the Established Church.

There appears to be at present no School receiving aid from our funds.

Owing to the various embarrassments which have occurred in carrying out the Society's designs in this direction, and the numerous and pressing calls from other quarters on its resources, the committee fear that little further progress can at present be made in this most useful part of our work.

CHURCHES.—Three Churches have received assistance during the past year from this Society, viz.:

A Church at Jeddore under the care of Rev. Mr. Jamieson.....	£10 0 0
A Chapel at Cogmagun under the care of Rev. R. J. Uniacke.....	22 10 0
A Church at Hubbard's Cove under the care of Rev. J. Shreve, D. D.....	12 10 0

Making in all an expenditure of forty-five pounds.

There are now in the Province fifty-three Churches and Chapels, towards the building of which this Society has contributed.

The Rev. the President of Lunenburg Local Committee, alluding to our past labours, writes "it will be satisfactory to know, that the grants so liberally made in former years, are yielding good interest of the right kind. That is, the Churches which I have been enabled to build, are well filled by numbers, who would but for the Society's aid, be now without the comforts and the blessings of regular service on the Lord's day. Who can estimate the amount of good that is thus effected, even by one small grant toward the erection of a little 'Church in the Wilderness.'"

STUDENTS AT KING'S COLLEGE.—The sum granted during the past year to this object of the Society is £105.

The two students who have for the past three years

\* The following general order has recently been made by the Society P. G. F. P.

"That the missions be carefully classified according to the means which they possess of maintaining or contributing towards the maintenance of their own Clergyman; such classification to be reviewed from time to time. And that after the death or removal of any incumbent, the mission shall be either withdrawn from the Society's list, or be allowed any annual grant in proportion to the necessities of the Colony, on condition of the congregation providing a parsonage house, and guaranteeing to the Missionary such a stipend as may be fairly required of them."

received aid from our funds, have finished their Collegiate studies, and are making further necessary preparation for the fulfilment of those intentions toward which they sought assistance.

Two more are now receiving some aid from the funds of this Society, and are preparing themselves for admission into Holy Orders.

It is our duty again earnestly to draw the attention of all Churchmen to the Collegiate establishments at Windsor.

Should the threat of withdrawing the Provincial grant be carried into execution, it will be incumbent on all children of our Church to make strenuous exertion for the support of an Institution, where the religion of Christ is recognised.

ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES.—The Society has but lately turned its attention to the partial support of assistant clergymen in the larger missions. This object was announced in the Report for last year.

The offer of this Society to grant £50 yearly where an equal sum is made up by the People, has been in several places thankfully received by both missionary and congregation.

Not much has indeed been thus expended. But this is owing rather to the want of labourers in the vineyard, than to unwillingness or inability on the part of the people to do their duty. In two places the money is now lying, ready to be paid as the first quarter's instalment to any assistant missionary whom they can obtain. One missionary, when making application for assistance in this object, writes "I am prepared to relinquish £50 of my own income, and to enter into any engagements to that effect, that the standing Committee may think necessary." The Parent Society in England has most generously assisted these efforts by granting another £50.

This is a branch of expenditure which we hope may be yearly increased.

Toward this object £12 10s. has been paid to the Society's first missionary under this head. The Rev. J. Dixon, additional missionary in the Parish of Truro.\*

PARSONAGE HOUSES.—As the building of a Parsonage is a species of endowment for the mission, and so materially tends to the comfort and establishment of a missionary, it is to be hoped that the means of the Society may enable it to continue its efforts in this direction. There has been thus expended:

In a grant to Rev. Mr. Brine for Parsonage at Petit Riviere.....	£25 0 0
To Rev. Mr. Filluel for do. at Mahone Bay.....	5 0 0
To Rev. E. Nichols for do. at Liverpool.....	25 0 0
Making together the sum of Fifty-five pounds.	

ENDOWMENT.—Two missions have during the last year availed themselves of the resolution of this Society, permitting one fourth of the remittance to be returned towards endowment.

The Rev. E. Nichols has received one-fourth of the remittance from Liverpool towards the endowment of that mission.....

£8 2 6
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The Rev. T. Leaver has made a similar appropriation of one fourth the remittance from the Local Committee at Truro.....

£3 0 0
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Making in all £11 2 6 from the funds of this Society towards endowment. These missions have thus made the first step towards provision against the time when we must be thrown upon our own resources.

In addition to the disbursements already mentioned, the following sums have been paid by the Society agreeably to the expressed wishes of the donors—

The Rev. T. C. Leaver's subscription to King's College.....	£4 0 0
Several subscriptions for conversion of the Heathen.....	2 6 3

There has been also paid for printing Report £27 2s. 6d., Masonic Hall, &c., £4 12s. 2d., for other incidental expenses £6 15s. 1d., making a total expenditure for the past year of £818 18s. 8½d., and leaving in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of the present year £113 13s. 1d., more than which amount has been already appropriated.

INCOME.—The Income of the Society for the present year is.....	£775 8 1
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THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Church Almanac for 1851, again calls our attention to the rapid progress of our Apostolic Communion in this land of free opinions. The summary it gives us is as follows:

Dioceses, 29; Bishops, 32; Priests and Deacons, 1,557; whole number of Clergy, 1,589; Candidates for Orders (in 19 Dioceses), 152.

Baptisms (estimated for 8 Dioceses).—Adults, 2,698; Infants, 15,816—Total, 19,313; Confirmed (estimated for 2 Dioceses), 7,461; Communicants (estimated for 5 Dioceses), 87,794.

Marrriages (in 21 Dioceses), 2,957; Burials (in 21 Dioceses), 5,939; Sunday School teachers (in 19 Dioceses), 4,823; Scholars (in 23 Dioceses), 41,255. Churches Consecrated (in 18 Dioceses), 52. Offerings (in 15 Dioceses), \$317,374 12.

We would fain hope that the numbers here given may be regarded as indicating in a good degree the spiritual prosperity of the Church. Unhappily there are always too many who do not walk worthy of their Christian calling. But we would fain believe that few have been confirmed who have not come to the Holy Communion with the least possible delay; and that few of those who have become communicants have not been animated by the spirit of Christ to those good works, without which profession is vain. We are no longer anxious about the progress of the Church. Her own inherent strength will, with the blessing of her Divine Head, guarantee this. Besides, in our principal cities she is becoming popular and fashionable. People hasten to get within her pale because it helps them to position in society. Our anxiety is, therefore, rather for the purity of the Church than for her increase; for her humble piety rather than for her exalted state in this world.—Calendar.

From our English Files.

THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND—COLONISTS' FAREWELL.

On Tuesday last a very interesting festival took place at Blackwall. The occasion was the approaching departure of the body of colonists who are proceeding to found the settlement of Canterbury, in New Zealand. This first expedition is to consist of four

\* Through the assistance of Mr. Dixon the number of our stations has been doubled, and also the services in other parts of the mission of Truro have been much more frequent.

ships of the first class, of great size, each of which will convey about 250 emigrants. These frigate-like vessels—the *Randolph*, *Sir George Seymour*, *Cressy*, and *Charlotte Jane*—are lying together in the East India Export Dock; and they were early on Tuesday variously prepared and decorated for the reception of the expected company. On the lower deck of the *Randolph* four tables were laid, occupying the whole length of the ship, and covered (by Messrs. Bath and Breach, of the London Tavern) with an elegant *déjeuner à la fourchette* for 340 persons. Of the company, which assembled at two o'clock and occupied every seat a little after three, we were informed that about 160, reckoning ladies and children, consisted of actual colonists, whose passages are taken in the ship. The daily journals almost express surprise at the absence of "emigrants," and seem to have been unconscious of the presence of so many "colonists." We may, therefore, state that passengers of the labouring class, usually termed emigrants, are to be regaled separately, just before their departure, on the old English fare of roast beef, plum-pudding, and John Barleycorn; and that those to whom the *fête* of Tuesday was given are exclusively *cabin* passengers—purchasers of land, and their families, who have helped to form the plan of the colony, and are going out as *leaders*, to carry it into effect. Were we at liberty to print the names of many of them which have been communicated to us, it would be seen that they belong to a class whose members seldom "emigrate." The name of one of them—Mr. James Stuart Wortley—was mentioned by his father, Lord Wharcliffe, who spoke with becoming pride of "contributing a son to this honourable enterprise." But this is not an isolated case; on the contrary, a large proportion of these colonists belong to the gentry class at home; and enquiry has satisfied us that they are distinguished from the mass of emigrating colonists no less by high personal character, than by their social position at home; that they are not driven from the mother-country, as too commonly happens, by the pressure of adverse circumstances, but are attracted to the colony by the prospects which its singular organization holds out. Neither are they, for the most part, younger sons, like Mr. Wortley, reverting to the old practice of the English nobility and gentry, by seeking fortune and the gratification of a laudable ambition in colonial fields, where a family of importance may be founded with means comparatively small; but most of them are heads of families, in middle age, accompanied by their wives and children; earnest and thoughtful men, whose obvious motive in emigrating is to find social room for their progeny, without depriving them of the best social refinements and enjoyments. To this class the religious and educational provisions of the Canterbury Settlement have been the attraction: the Church, with its Bishop and clergy, the College, with its Professors—the Grammar School, with its highly-educated masters—these are the facts which account for the presence at Blackwall, as *emigrants*, of a considerable number of ladies and children, whom it was impossible to distinguish from ladies and children of the nobility and high gentry who were invited as spectator-guests.

Lord Lyttelton took the chair, and grace was said by the Bishop of Norwich soon after three o'clock.—Among the company at the principal table, and interspersed among the colonists, were Lord Somerville and Mrs. Somerville, Lord Nelson and Lady Susan Nelson, Lord and Lady Wharcliffe, and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Countess Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, Lady Shelley and Miss Shelley, Mrs. J. J. Coutts, Mr. John Simeon, M.P., the Hon. H. Nelson, Lady Caroline Stirling and Miss Stirling, Mr. Somers Cocks, M.P., Mr. Thackeray, the Rev. William Sewell, Mr. Halswell, the Bishop of Norwich and Miss Howell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watts Russell, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., &c.

We have not room for the interesting speeches delivered by Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Sewell, Lord Wharcliffe, Lord John Manners and others. These occupied several hours, and were listened to with the closest attention, and by some of the company (departing colonists, we presume) with manifest emotion. Later in the evening dancing took place on the upper deck of the *Randolph*, to the music of the band of the Coldstream Guards; but, notwithstanding this pleasant close of the entertainment, we observed throughout the day, and amongst the company generally, a tone of serious thought, not in the least melancholy, but of a manly and dignified cheerfulness suited to the occasion, and to the character of the English, now the only nation in the world capable of planning and accomplishing such enterprises.—*Illustrated London News*.

THE NEW POPULATION ACT.—The new population act for taking the census has been published. It contains twenty-seven sections. The census is to be taken on Monday, the 31st March, of all persons in houses on the previous night. In England persons called "enumerators" are to be appointed to take the account through the Secretary of State, by the Registrars of births and deaths. The parishes are to bear the expenses, and the Parliament to reimburse them. The Secretary of State is to adopt means to take an account of the number of houseless poor on the night of the 30th of March, and of persons travelling, and on shipboard. In Scotland the sheriffs are to appoint schoolmasters to take an account. The census is for Great Britain only. Schedules are to be filled up by occupiers of houses, and for refusing to give answers, or giving false answers, persons are to be liable to a penalty of not more than £5, nor less than 20s., to be recovered in a summary manner by distress or imprisonment.

We have to announce the death of two Judges this week. The Vice-Chancellor of England, which took place at his residence, the Barn Elms, Putney, on Saturday; and the Recorder of London, at his residence in Eaton-Square, yesterday. Both were Cambridge men. Sir Lancelot Shadwell was the son of a barrister well known in his day in the courts of law. He was born in the year 1779, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, at which University he took an honour degree as seventh wrangler and junior medallist. He subsequently obtained a fellowship, and in 1803 was called to the bar at Lincoln's-Inn. In 1821 he was appointed a King's Counsel, and in 1826 he obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of Ripon. As already stated, Sir Lancelot was made Vice-Chancellor in 1827. In 1835 he became one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and he again held that office in the present year. He died in the 71st year of his age, leaving several children. The death of Sir Lancelot had been expected for some days, he having been gradually sinking under a paralytic attack for the last month. The death of the Right Hon. C. E. Law was not so expected, though he had been unwell for some time, labouring under a disease of the heart. He filled the office of Common Sergeant from 1830 till 1832, when he was elected to the dignified

position of Recorder. By his death a vacancy in the Representation of Cambridge in Parliament is also occasioned, for which University he has sat since February 1825. Mr. Russell Gurney (son of the late Baron Gurney), Judge of the City Sheriffs' Court, is spoken of in the City as likely to be appointed the new Recorder, and Mr. Page Wood the new Vice-Chancellor.—*London Guardian*.

**THE PEERS, THE PREMIER, AND THE JEW.**—The second of the resolutions proposed by the Attorney General, and affirmed on Monday last by the House of Commons, has in it more than at first sight meets the eye. While it gets rid of the difficulty in which the House was placed by the dilatoriness of Lord John Russell, and the impatience of Baron Rothschild, it lays up in store, for the ensuing Session, a difficulty of no ordinary magnitude. It amounts, in fact, to a declaration of war against the House of Lords and has a direct tendency to provoke a collision between the two branches of the Legislature. More than once, the Upper House has, after mature deliberation, decided that the Jew is, as a Jew, inadmissible to the Legislature of a Christian country. The question, which now excludes the Jew, shall be abrogated—whether the Christian character of the body politic shall be repudiated—in compliance with the ambitious desires, in subserviency to the money power of the Jew—has been considered by that august assembly, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and answered in the negative. Now either the House of Lords is a branch of the Legislature and an integral part of the Constitution, or it is not. If it is not, or if it is intended that it shall be so no longer, let that be openly stated. Let there be no concealment, no indirect abolition of the constitutional powers of the Peerage. If there are those who wish to do away with the House of Lords, or to treat it as a non-entity, let them say so honestly; let them stand forward like men, and avow their object. It will then be seen, whether the people of England are prepared to sacrifice the element of stability to the unstable, the democratic element in the Constitution; to make the wisdom and experience and the independence of station bend before the rashness and the mob-subserviency of an ephemeral body which the breath of constituencies makes and unmake. It will be seen whether they are willing to exchange a mixed Constitution, in which different elements of political power are nicely blended and balanced, for the unmixed tyranny of popular opinion, represented in one branch of the Legislature, browbeating and bearing down the other. We are much mistaken if the people of England, on having the question fairly proposed to them, show the slightest disposition to gratify the yearnings of our Whig-Radical statesmen for a virtual democracy, using the aristocracy but as a party-coloured garment, and the Monarchy as a fool's cap and bells.

But if this is not what is meant,—if the constitutional power of the House of Lords as a branch of the Legislature is acknowledged and intended to be respected, then let the *veto*, the repeated *veto* of the House of Lords have its legitimate weight. Let us hear no more of the mockery of acquiescing in the decision of the Upper House with the reservation that the question shall be revived and pressed upon the Peers until they give way. What is this but to declare that their Lordships have no real voice in the legislation of the country? That whatever the Commons may choose to propose, they can at the most only retard it for a few years, with the certainty of its being eventually carried? That, surely, is not a proposition consistent with constitutional law, or with the welfare of the country. Every question which is proposed is liable to be settled in one of two ways, either in the affirmative or in the negative. If decided in the negative, it ought to be considered as settled, just as much as if it were decided in the affirmative. To say that it is to be considered as unsettled until it is settled in the affirmative, is to declare that it is not nor ever was a question at all. So dealt with, it becomes a simple demand—the House of Lords a mere assembly of political puppets, whose function is to concede demands. To talk of a mixed Constitution and of a balance of power upon such a principle, is a perfect absurdity.

We deny not, that as a matter of fact, as the case stands at present, the will of the people, perseveringly and uniformly expressed and asserted by the House of Commons must ultimately prevail, and become the law of the land. We do not say that it ought to be so, we only admit that it is so, in point of fact. But even between this admission and the language held at this time in the Commons, there is a world-wide difference. The demagogues, the official demagogues, in the Lower House, contend that to the votes of this present House of Commons and to the constituency of London, the House of Lords ought to yield. We say no. We say that, constitutionally, the Ministers were bound to resign, when first they were beaten upon their Jew Bill, their retaining office was a violation of the Constitution, and it will be an aggravation of the unconstitutional proceeding, if, as they propose to do in the ensuing session, they press the question once more upon the House of Lords. The resignation of the Ministry and the dissolution of Parliament, are the proper constitutional methods, when the two Houses are at variance upon a vital question. Let them try that experiment, and let us see, what then will become of the Wig Premier and his colleague the Jew.

**ENGLISH TOURISTS IN IRELAND.**—The number of English tourists now in Ireland is far greater than in any previous season. In consequence of the numbers awaiting a passage across the channel at Holyhead, owing to the arrival of a crowded excursion train, an extra steamer, the *Anglia*, was despatched from Kings-town on Tuesday morning to afford the requisite accommodation to this influx of English Tourists.

**THE GOOD DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.**—If to live not for one's self but for others, to obey the dictates not of inclination but of duty, constitutes "goodness," then assuredly the Royal Duke whose demise we have recently had to deplore, has entitled himself to the appellation conferred upon him by common consent, of "the Good Duke." The station which Providence had assigned to his Royal Highness was not one which afforded him an opportunity for the public display of brilliant personal qualities. Neither in the Cabinet nor in the Legislature, can one so nearly allied to the Throne seek for distinction, without transgressing the proprieties of his social position. He must either bestow his life upon the gratification of his own private tastes, or, if he be not content with this, he must create for himself a sphere of public duty which shall not bring him into contact with the troubled sea of politics. This is precisely what the late Duke of Cambridge did. Keeping aloof from all party conflict, exercising even his right to vote in the Legislature only on rare occasions of singular importance, and then in the most unaffected manner, recording his conscientious conviction,—he chose for his occupation the duty of patronising, of supervising, and, if need required it, of regulating the

countless public charities of which this country has reason to be proud. With his purse, with his countenance, and with his counsel, he was at all times ready to aid in every good work and labour of love. Thus he passed his days, giving offence to none, bestowing benefits on thousands, and earning for himself that which is better than the pride of place and the glory of the field, the blessings of sufferers comforted and of the poor relieved in their distress. That a life so laudably spent should not be without its record, an example so worthy of imitation not without its memorial, is the intention of those who have combined together for the erection of a monument to

**THE GOOD DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.**

—*John Bull*.  
**A YEAR'S MORTALITY.**—In looking back over this space of time, commencing with July, 1849, and ending with July, 1850, one cannot help being surprised at the number of stars of the first magnitude that have dropt from our hemisphere. In literature and the fine arts, we have to record the deaths of Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Tytler, Bowles, Ebenezer Elliot, Miss Jane Porter, and Etty; amongst statesmen, Sir Robert Peel; amongst divines, the Bishops of Llandaff, Norwich, and Clogher; amongst those of the highest rank, Queen Adelaide, Charles Albert (King of Sardinia), President Taylor, the Duke of Cambridge, Hohelohe, and the Duchess of Marlborough; amongst peers, Lords Carnarvon, Alberman, Alvanley, Aldborough, Macclesfield, Colville, Godolphin, Airlie, Methuen, and Roscommon; amongst others less distinguished by title Lieut. Waghorn, Sir Felix Booth, Mrs. Orger, Mrs. Bartley, Mrs. Glover, and Mr. Russell (the direct descendant of the protector, Oliver Cromwell).

**PRINCE ALFRED'S BIRTHDAY.**—Tuesday, being the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, the usual annual fête was given by Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to the servants of the Royal establishment, the workmen and labourers employed upon the estate at Osborne, together with their wives and families, and the seamen of the Royal yachts. The day was particularly favourable, and the ground, which was profusely decorated with flags and banners, had a very gay appearance. At three o'clock the dinner which was provided for 300, was carried in procession proceeded by the bands of the Royal Marines, and by the Royal servants and the seamen, to a spacious marquee, previously prepared, and grace having been said by Mr. Toward, Her Majesty's Bailiff, who presided, the happy guests commenced their dinner. Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, with all the Royal children, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, Counts de Mondsdroff Pouilly, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, proceeded from the house as soon as the dinner was prepared, and visited the different tables. Immediately after dinner Mr. Toward proposed "The Health of the Queen"—"The Prince"—and "His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred," which were heartily responded to. Dancing then commenced, and the following sports and games in succession amused and employed the assemblage during the afternoon:—Cricket and quoits, juggling, or blind man's buff, foot races, hurdle races, jumping in sacks, snapping at gingerbread and treaded rolls, bobbing in water or oranges, dipping in meal for coins, climbing greasy pole for leg of mutton, leap-frog, wheeling barrows blind-folded, the man-wheel race, winding and unwinding strings round pegs, foot ball, whipping the monkey.—At seven o'clock the Queen and Prince Alfred, together with the Royal family and guests, who appeared highly amused with the sports of the afternoon, retired from the ground amidst the loud cheers of the hundreds assembled. It would be difficult to say whether the high spirits and enjoyment, or the orderly conduct of all assembled, was most remarkable.

**THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—We are authorized to state that a communication has been received by the Lord Provost, from the Secretary to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, intimating that Her Majesty is to arrive in Edinburgh on the evening of Thursday, the 29th Aug., and that it is the intention of his Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of the National Gallery on Friday the 30th. According to present arrangements, we believe that the Court will leave London on the 28th, inst., and will proceed by railway as far as Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, where the august party will pass the night. On the 29th, Her Majesty will proceed by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, to Berwick, where the Royal party will honour by their presence the ceremony of formally opening the gigantic bridge over the Tweed connecting the above Railway with the North British line, by which Her Majesty will immediately continue her journey to this her northern capital.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

The Austrian Government has issued a decree requiring that all newspaper articles be signed by the writers.

Nearly 150 tons of steel are annually employed for making pens, producing upwards of 250,000,000.

**MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The interesting experiment of establishing a communication by electric telegraph between England and the continent, is to be tried in the course of the next fortnight. The wires will be laid between Dover and the most projecting part of the opposite coast near Calais, and the distance thus traversed will be twenty miles and three quarters. The expense of the experiment will be about £2,500, the company by whom it is to be carried out has been constituted in Paris, although it consists chiefly of English shareholders. The number of shares is 5000—upon which £1 per share has been paid.

A little girl about eight years old, the daughter of a painter living at Glasgow, found a bottle of whiskey in a cupboard, recently, and drank so much of the spirit that she became insensible, and died in the course of the night.

**THE VERNON GALLERY.**—The pictures given by the late Mr. Vernon to the nation, and which have hitherto been so unworthily lodged in the building Trafalgar Square, have now been removed to Marlborough House, where they will be on view by the public on and after Monday next. At the same time that portion of the pictures contained in the National Gallery, which consists of works by English artists, has been separated from the works by the old masters, and placed in the same temporary receptacle with the Vernon collection. The Vernon Marbles are placed in the entrance hall.

**COOKING BY GAS.**—Among the novelties produced at the agricultural meeting at Exeter, was the cooking of the monster joint called M. Soyer, the barron and saddle back of beef "a la magna charta" weighing 534lbs. For the first time in the annals of cookery, the huge joint in question was subjected to a new process of roasting by gas. In order to gratify the curiosity of the public, the apparatus was placed in the

centre of the castle-yard, resting on a dripping-pan, with bricks around, surrounded with 216 jets of gas, and covered with sheet iron. It took five hours to roast, and consumed 700 feet of gas, of the value of 4s. 5d. It weighed, after being cooked, 497lbs.—the dripping, 23½lbs.—and lost by evaporation only 11½lbs. The apparatus was invented and fitted up by Mr. Wariner of London, who would fain have roasted all the dinner by the same means, that is 400 chickens, 58 quarters of lamb, 38 ribs of beef, at the estimated cost of 12s. for gas. This mode of cooking is now coming very generally into operation, and if gas can be supplied at 3s. or 5s. per 1000 feet, it is said to be much cheaper than the ordinary process.

**BANQUET IN YORK.**—The banquet intended to be given at York to the Lord Mayor of London is to take place on Friday, the 25th of October, that day having been named by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has graciously signified his intention to take part in the entertainment. The Lord Mayor of York, and 104 of the Mayors of the principal boroughs of the United Kingdom, will on this occasion make a return to the splendid hospitality shown them at the Mansion House, and the committee which has been appointed from the number to carry out the necessary arrangements will invite the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, the Executive Committee, and secretaries, with "such other noblemen and gentlemen as they may think most interested in the objects of the meeting."

**WHAT WILL BIND A JEW.**—A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, who refers to the Chief Rabbi for the correctness of his statement, asserts that a Jew would consider an oath binding only if taken upon the parchment copy of the Bible at the synagogue, and not upon a printed copy of the Old Testament.

**RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.**—The railway passengers in England are put down at sixty-three million eight hundred thousand; nearly three times the number returned for 1843, and a hundred times as many as took to the road in the days of stage coaches. The passengers of 1849 actually double the sum of the entire population of the three kingdoms. The lives of five passengers were lost during the year 1849, and those by one accident—a cause, of course, beyond the control of the victims; eighteen more casualties took place, for which the sufferers had themselves alone to blame. Five lives lost by official mismanagement, out of sixty-four millions of risk, is no very outrageous proportion; especially when we reflect that, taking as a basis the calculations of 1842, the number of miles travelled over per rail, during last year, may be set down at eight hundred and forty-five millions; or nine times the distance between the earth and the sun.—*Dickens's Household Words*.

**SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION.**—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the late meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist conference in England:—"That this meeting highly approves the course adopted by the education committee, acting in conjunction with the committee of privileges, in relation to the bill introduced into parliament during the present session, intitled 'A bill to promote the secular education of the people in England and Wales,' and anew declares its determination to maintain the principles uniformly held and expressed by the Wesleyan Methodists, with respect to the paramount obligation, necessity, and moral efficiency of the system of education specifically religious, and based on the holy scriptures."

The academy at Newport Pagnell, for the education of dissenting ministers, or, as it has been called of late years, "Newport Pagnell College," is about to be broken up. It is said to have been founded by the Rev. Mr. Bull, the Rev. John Newton, the poet Cowper, and others, in 1780.

**SCHISM IN THE ROMISH CHURCH.**—A schismatic communion, professing the spirit of Ronge, has been formed at Verona under the auspices of a mercantile clerk.

**ANOTHER LYING MIRACLE.**—A pretended miracle has been displayed for some time at Schleimbach, near Vienna, in the person of a girl, out of whose hands, feet, and left side, bloody sweat was said to flow every Friday. On her brow were the letters J.N.R. The Courts having investigated the matter, have reported that the whole is a fraud, produced by artificial applications.

**SCARCITY OF PRIESTS.**—There is considerable difficulty experienced in Prussia, in recruiting the Popish Priesthood. At the beginning of this year no less than 862 cures were vacant, for want of Clergy to undertake them.

**INFIDELITY—BLASPHEMY IN LONDON.**—A correspondent of the *Christian Times* states, that in Smithfield on Sundays, groups of men are gathered together, listening to various demagogues who utter the most daring blasphemies. Some are profane Infidels, others profess to be Red Republicans. Many of these men have Bibles, which they ridicule in the most awful manner.

**Communication.**

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

To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR,—I have always found in the criticisms in the *Church* a host of information, much to be pleased with and very little to cavil at, hence I am grown fastidious, not with critics or criticisms in general, but in regard to you and yours.

You have made some remarks on two periodicals, which, permit me to say, are not in keeping with your usual judgment. The one is the "SNOW DROP" published in Montreal, small, cheap, and unpretending—the other "SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE," got up with some pains and no small pretension—cheap also I admit. You have remarked on the former in a manner calculated to depreciate it far, far below its real merits—and on the latter, so as to allow your readers to infer that it may be something super-excellent. Now my dear Sir, I do not hesitate to say, that while I have no objection to let *Sartain's Magazine* lie on my Drawing-room table for the occasional amusement of visitors or loungers, I am well pleased to witness the pleasure which the unpretending little *Snow Drop* gives to the children. I do not know whether Editors are supposed to have any offspring, except the idealities they make visible through their pens, (termed by Doctor H—k, Apollo's obstetrical instruments,) but if you Sir, can descend for a moment from your pegasus saddle and peep into a young family circle from seven to ten years old, with one or two nursery girls among them, with these two works before them, you would

quickly appreciate their true relative value—and modify your former opinions.

Certainly the *Snow Drop* has one Yankee fault. It contains some childish articles unintelligible to children—abstractions in a child's mouth, which no child could ever utter or even imagine—but they do no harm. It contains no distinctive doctrinal character, but is this necessarily a fault in a little work intended to please and amuse children? Do Mrs. Barbauld's or Mrs. Trimmer's? No. The stories in it however, are all on a good foundation: Love to God, obedience to parents, family affection, patience, gentleness and kindness, are all inculcated, and on right foundations. Such a book ought to be welcome in any nursery. *Sartain's* is for the grown up world; it contains many amusing stories with good morals—but there is not a single tale upon a high religious principle. It has also far less distinctive religious principle than its humble contemporary; some of the articles are rank nonsense, or are ridiculously redolent of Yankee self-glorification and republican fastian. Be kind enough to look into the last number (September) and say if the very first article "the Golden Future" is not one of the most contemptible combinations of the above contemptible qualities you ever read? The second article "Trade and Gentility"—thoroughly good in "moral" as it is—an American story, supposed to happen in England! Throughout this magazine a thorough hatred is evinced of every thing monarchical and European, except indeed the modern European revolutionists,—and no opportunity is lost of turning this inclination to the utmost account. Which then of these magazines most commends itself to our protection?

I had not intended to trespass so far on your space or patience—but I pray your pardon, as I am most anxious to do justice to you, to myself, and to my subject.

I remain, dear sir,  
Your very sincere admirer,

A CHURCHMAN.

Toronto, September 6, 1850.

**Colonial.**

**Canada East.**

**ACCIDENT AT THE GOLD MINES.**—We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred at the Chaudiere Gold Mines on Monday. Mr. Kane, an experienced miner, in drawing a needle which unfortunately was of iron, and not copper, struck a spark and ignited the charge causing an immediate explosion by which he was most seriously injured, one of his legs being fractured and his face dreadfully disfigured.—His assistant had his arm much lacerated, and a Canadian, who was standing near, had his thigh and leg broken. A little child of six years old was quite close and was blown some distance but in no way injured.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

A large Whale, 64 feet long, has been lately picked up off Pockshaw, by some Bonaventure fishermen. The blubber and head matter yielded about twenty barrels of oil—its head alone measured eighteen feet.—*Gaspé Gazette*.

**RETRENCHMENT IN MONTREAL.**—Our readers are aware of the Retrenchment scheme, adopted for the Montreal Custom House. It snipped off at once all the extravagant salaries, ranging from £250 downwards. The two or three salaries over that sum are not worth mentioning; but those under it have been visited with the sharpest of pruning knives, on the principle of "Pitch into him, Bill, that fellow's got no friends." We shall mention, however, to-day the very lowest only; it being easiest to deal with them. Under the old system, Tide-waiters were paid a dollar a day during summer, and an allowance of £20 for the winter. This pay secured the services of men of respectable character and conduct, who felt, small as the wages were, that the place was a certainty, and that it was worth taking care not to lose it. The necessities of the state, however, have rendered it requisite, that as the salaries of £7,700 a-year, £1,500 a-year, £1,200 a-year, £1000 a-year, &c. &c., are not to be touched, the men receiving a dollar a day must be reduced to 3s. 6d. This has accordingly been done during the last ten days, the £20 allowance having been clean struck off; and as there are no sinecures to be permitted from henceforth, and no pension any longer paid to anybody, (except a few of £600 a-year, £300 a-year, and so on,) the 3s. 6d. is not to be paid, but for the days on which the man is employed, they being on an average about four per week, at the present season of the year. The tide-waiter consequently, receives about fifteen shillings a week just now, and in winter exactly fifteen shillings less, to support his family upon. The effect of this at the moment upon the man—during the period of transition—is to make him discontented in mind, careless of his duty, and regardless whether he is kept on or turned off. Such is the condition of the man, what is the condition of the service?—*Montreal Gazette*.

Money is so scarce in Quebec, that it is stated, on the authority of a witty correspondent of the *Mercury*, that the most patient and experienced collectors are about to retire from business in disgust.—*Montreal Courier*.

**THE CANADIAN GIBRALTAR.**—We presume that this stupendous work is not yet considered large enough or strong enough, for we observe that the military government has an advertisement out, calling for tenders for the construction of a *tanbour* and *redoubt* at the re-entering angle of the counterscarp of the North front of the Citadel of Quebec.—*Ibid*.

**BOARD OF WORKS.**—Mr. Assistant Commissioner Bourrett is now in Quebec, and is to be followed in a few days by Mr. Chief Commissioner Merritt. We understand that these officials are about to visit the Temiscouata Portage, and Trois Pistoles and Madawaska Rivers. It is proposed here to form a Canal, by which the St. Lawrence and St. John Rivers will be connected, thus giving an uninterrupted inland water communication between the great Lakes and the Bay of Fundy, a work the importance of which it is impossible to overestimate. We presume that New Brunswick will bear her share with Canada in this expense, and we have sufficient faith in Mr. Merritt's capacity for business of this sort, to believe that he will take care the work is properly constructed.—*Ibid*.

**RECIPROCITY.**—We understand that representations are being made to the American Government at Washington, with a view to the attainment of the re-opening of the American ports on Lake Erie, lately closed to Canadian vessels by the Custom House authorities.—*Montreal Herald*.

On Saturday last the functions of the Rebellion Losses Commissioners ceased. By law they are obliged to have their report completed and rendered to the government by the first day of September. At next Session of Parliament, we shall know whether Mr. Lafontaine was right in declaring to the Hon. Robert Jones, that no rebels would be excluded, or whether the Radical press of Upper Canada was right in maintaining that they would all be. It is not likely we shall know much about the matter before that time, unless we happen to come across an old rebel, with debentures in his hand.—*Montreal Gazette.*

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—Mr. George Duberger, Surveyor, while employed on the Crown Lands in the Saguenay county, has lately discovered, on the Roman river in the new township of Irberville, several descriptions of earth fit for the use of painters, and which from their colours and superior quality, are likely to prove of considerable value. Three specimens, which have been submitted to some of the first artists of the city, have been pronounced equal in quality, if not superior, to the same colours of European manufacture.—They are to be obtained in abundance in the locality, which is situated some thirty miles from the River Saguenay, on its northern bank. The Government has already forwarded instructions to Mr. Duberger to take possession of a certain portion of the land as Crown reserve.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

We understand that some boys sent out to Quebec from the London Ragged Schools, and whose expenses were paid to this port, have been re-shipped home as 'able-bodied seamen.' We wonder how this will be relished by their patrons? At all events, they have been placed in the position of obtaining an honest living.—*Quebec Mercury.*

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**—We see by a discussion that took place recently in the House of Commons, relative to a grant of £2000 which was passed to defray certain expenses connected with the Civil Government of this Colony, that Responsible Government is at length to be conceded to the Island. The sum granted, we believe, is the amount of the present Lieutenant Governor's salary, and a pension to a former Lieutenant Governor. The alteration in the Constitution will create quite an excitement in the Island, as some of the popular party are expecting to secure for themselves the principal political situations connected with the government. His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, the present Lieutenant Governor, is dangerously ill, and not expected to recover, so that it is likely important changes will take place there before long.—*St. John's Courier.*

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that a commencement has been made in the Protestant Hospital at Bytown. The contract of masonry work is to be completed by the 1st of October.—The size of the building is to be 36 feet by 42 feet, three stories high from the cellar floor. The site chosen is a healthy one, and sufficiently far enough removed from the town to make it one of the most desirable spots that could be selected.—*Orange Lily.*

**NAPANEE FAIR.**—The Napanee Fair was held last Tuesday. There was a very fine and extensive show of Cattle, and seemingly a ready sale for them. A number of American speculators were present on the occasion.

**MURDER.**—It falls to our lot to record one of the most melancholy cases that we have heard of for many a day, it is that of a child being murdered by its own mother! The name of this unfortunate woman is Jane MacDonald formerly a resident of this city, but lately residing in Stewartstown in the township of Esquesing. She was committed to our County Gaol on Thursday last on a Coroner's Warrant, charged with the willful murder of her son, a boy about 6 or 7 years of age, which it is alleged she effected by strangling, and it is stated that she had also made attempts upon the lives of her children. No cause can be assigned for the commission of this awful deed, but it is the opinion of those who have had an opportunity of being with her lately, that she is out of her mind—indeed the act of itself is sufficient evidence to prove her insanity.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

A meeting of a highly respectable portion of the inhabitants of Wilmot (late Haysville) and neighbourhood, was held at the house of Mr. John Sydney Smith, on Monday last, to take into consideration the propriety of obtaining the Services of a Clergyman of the Church of England, to be regularly established among them as a Missionary. The meeting was unanimous in their desire to obtain this boon, and a sum of £30 a year was subscribed towards his maintenance by the persons present. It was announced, that the society for Propagating the Gospel would, as soon as £50 a year was secured to a Clergyman, add a like sum to this salary from their own funds. This liberality will enable the inhabitants of this prosperous Township to obtain the services of a Clergyman forthwith.—*Galt Reporter.*

**GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.**—At a large meeting of the rate-payers of Galt, held on Wednesday last, in the Town Hall, resolutions were passed unanimously, authorising the Town Council to issue debentures to the amount of £25,000, in support of the above railroad.

**St. Paul's Church, London (C.W.)** was reopened on Sunday last, it having been closed for the purpose of erecting galleries, which are said to add much to the beauty and convenience of the Church.

The annual show of Fall Wheat was held at Mr. William Balkwill's hotel, on Tuesday last. The following premiums were awarded at the exhibition:—Christopher Walker, for the best sample of twenty bushels, £2; John Grant, 2nd do., £1 15s.; John Stiles, 3rd do., £1 10s. The judges were of opinion that the wheat exhibition this year was the best that has ever been shown in this section of the Province.—*London Times.*

A man named James Aikens was killed on the plank road between the Chequered Sheds and Brantford, by being thrown out of his wagon, in consequence of the bad state of the roads. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—*Brantford Courier.*

The *London Times* also speaks strongly of the dangerous state of the Port Stanley Road as well as the above road to Brantford.

**ACCIDENT.**—It is our painful duty to chronicle another of those melancholy accidents which so frequently occur in this Province, from the careless use of fire-arms. On Saturday last, Frederick, second son of William Lapontiere, Esq., of this town, was

returning from a pigeon shooting excursion, and in crossing a fence near his father's residence, the gun was accidentally discharged, and shattered his right hand and wrist in a frightful manner. It appears that, wearied from his journey, instead of keeping the gun in front of him, he dragged it over or through the fence after him, holding it by the muzzle. The whole charge entered the palm of his hand and passed out at the wrist, and it is feared that amputation will be necessary. We hope this will be a warning to others engaged in similar pursuits, and cause them to use that caution which is absolutely necessary in carrying loaded fire-arms.—*British American.*

**GOLD MINING IN CANADA.**—We have from time to time mentioned the fact of gold having been found in considerable quantities on Mr. Delary's seignory of Vaudreuil, in the County of Beauce. We observe by the *Quebec Chronicle*, that a company has been formed and is now engaged in working the mines there, with, apparently very fair prospects of doing so to a profit. Our contemporary says:—"The yield is continuous and for the most part regular, the net profits of the company, now engaged in extraction, being about £5 per day. But in addition to this return from the sifting of the auriferous gravel, there are lucky hits—times when a piece of the precious metal of some considerable size is met with. We have this very day seen a piece weighing over one quarter of a pound, as pure as if it had been taken from the smelting pot—that is to say unmingled with gravel, or vitreous quartz, or any other foreign substance. Were this the only piece of any considerable size that had been found it would signify little, but it is neither the first, nor the second, the third nor the fourth. There have been many valuable pieces found, and there seems to be every prospect of finding more. The *Chronicle* justly adds:—"We must congratulate the Chaudiere Company on their gold prospects, and we do so more readily as the more gold they obtain for themselves the more they increase the value of the province and enrich others. The Sacramento has peopled California and raised it to the position of a State; it is difficult yet to tell what the Chaudiere may not do for Canada."

Mr. Joseph Lee, son of Capt. Lee of this City, has been appointed by Mr. Barnum private Secretary to Jenny Lind.

**ATTEMPT TO KILL.**—A Dr. Crew, living on Yonge street, within the City limits, armed himself yesterday morning with a double-barrel gun, dirk, and pistol, and proceeded to a tavern near Yorkville. On being asked by the landlord what he intended to do with his gun, he replied that he meant to shoot some boys who had robbed his orchard. He requested the landlord to take charge of his gun, but in a few moments he returned and asked for it, and before it could be handed to him, drew his pistol and fired at the tavern keeper, wounding him slightly in the side. No provocation was given for such a wanton act. He was taken into custody, but while in the Court House contrived to escape from the Constable! As he was a man of intemperate habits, it was supposed he was temporarily degraded.—*North American.*

**MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.**—At a meeting of the City Council on Monday evening, a lengthened discussion took place in reference to the Bill now before that body, for the purpose of lending the credit of the city to the extent of £100,000, to aid in the construction of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad. Most of the members who spoke on the subject were in favour of a Railroad, but notwithstanding this, were of opinion that the present bill was too stringent to be of service. The Council came to no conclusion, and the subject was adjourned to some future night. In the course of the discussion Alderman Bowes stated his intention to resign, in consequence of his not representing the views of his constituents, as expressed at the meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday evening last.

**INQUEST.**—An inquest was held on Sunday last, the 8th instant, before George Duggan, Esq., on the body of a female, about 35 years of age, named Margaret Boyd, which was found floating in the Bay near Rees's Wharf, at the foot of William Street. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that the deceased had only arrived in this city on the day previous, and put up at a house on Adelaide Street, kept by a Mr. Braiden. She complained of a pain in the head, and said that a person on board the boat in which she came passenger, told her she was out of her mind. In the course of the day, (Saturday) she went and got two pills from a doctor. During the night when in bed she called out for the police, and about half-past one o'clock on the Sunday morning, she got up and jumped out of the room window which was about 14 feet from the ground. A sentry on guard at the Commissariat Stores deposed, that about two o'clock on Sunday morning he heard several screams in succession like those of a female under ill usage, which ceased a short time, when another scream proceeded from the same direction, after which all was still. Such noises being very frequent in that neighbourhood, he paid no attention to it whatever, and took no further notice of the matter than merely mentioning the fact to the next sentry. The body was examined by Dr. King, who gave it as his opinion that the deceased must have gone into the water while under the influence of delirium produced by fever—as he observed several marks on the body which led to that conclusion. Verdict—Drowned by throwing herself into the Bay when in a state of delirium. When the body was taken out of the water in the morning, it had neither shoes or stockings on; a cap was drawn over the face, which being removed showed that a deep cut had been inflicted on the head about the temples. Under these circumstances, therefore, we think that a more minute enquiry was necessary, before giving the above verdict.—*Colonist.*

**THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF UPPER CANADA AT NIAGARA.**

The arrangements for this great gathering next week are, we hear, fast drawing to a satisfactory completion. The site for the Show is most convenient and picturesque, being but a short distance from the steamboat landing. The buildings are ample for exhibiting the various productions of nature and art; and very extensive arrangements are made in the town of Niagara, and its beautiful and attractive vicinity, for the accommodation of visitors. Our townsman Professor Croft, is to lecture on Wednesday evening—a public dinner on Thursday, and a gentleman from the States has engaged to make an ascent in a splendid balloon during the show week. Steamboats will leave Toronto, as usual, early in the morning and return in the evening; thus giving an opportunity of having ample time for seeing the Exhibition, and return the same day. The following, we hear, are the rates of passage &c., from Toronto:—Cabin passage, 3s. 9d.—meals extra; Deck, 2s. 6d.; Horses, 3s. 9d.; Stallions, 5s.; Bulls and Oxen,

3s. 9d.; Cows, 2s. 6d.; Hogs, 1s. 10d.; Sheep, 1s. 3d.—The same returning—with a similar reduction for all Articles intended for exhibition.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1850:—Rev. J. D., Eaton, rem. vol. 13; Miss R., Lachine, rem. vol. 13 and 14; Rev. C. L. Ingles, Drummondville, rem. for Mr. T. W. vol. 13; F. Evatt, Esq. Port Hope, rem. for Mr. H. A., vols. 13 and 14; Rev. G. S., Simcoe, rem. Note (1.); J. W., Esq., Brock; Mr. J. J. Brock; Rev. A. J., Wallisburgh, rem. vol. 13; F. B. Beddome, Esq., London, rem. for H. B., W. T., and C. W., Esqrs., vol. 13, Mr. J. R. to end of vol. 14, and Rev. C. C. B. Note (2.)

(1.) The past volume was paid to the publisher on his tour last fall; the difference will be returned or placed to credit in advance, as may be desired.

(2.) See note to remittances week before last.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1850.

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

Markham, St. Philip's Friday, Sept.	13,	11	A. M.
Thornhill..... "	"	13,	3 P. M.
York Mills..... Saturday,	"	14,	10 A. M.
Yorkville..... "	"	14,	3 P. M.
Weston..... Monday	"	16,	10 A. M.
Mimico..... "	"	16,	2 P. M.
Etobicoke St. George's "	"	16,	5 P. M.
Credit, Springfield Tuesday	"	17,	10 A. M.
Streetsville,..... "	"	17,	2 P. M.
Huronario Church "	"	17,	5 P. M.
Chinguacousy, St. Mary's Wednesday	"	18,	10 A. M.
Mono, St. Mark's "	"	18,	4 P. M.
do St. John's Thursday	"	19,	10 A. M.
Lloydtown..... "	"	19,	4 P. M.
Tecumseth..... Friday,	"	20,	10 A. M.
West Gwillimbury "	"	20,	3 P. M.
St. Alban's..... Saturday	"	21,	10 A. M.
Machell's corners Trinity Ch.	"	21,	3 P. M.
Newmarket..... "	"	21,	6 P. M.
Georgina (Divine Ser.) Sunday	"	22,	6 P. M.
Barrie..... Monday	"	23,	6½ P. M.
Penetanguishine, Tuesday	"	24,	3½ P. M.
Coldwater..... Wednesday	"	25,	3 P. M.
Coldwater-road, Station, Thursday	"	26,	11 A. M.
Orillia..... "	"	26,	3 P. M.

#### METHODISM IN 1850.

The Wesleyan Conference which met last month in London, has assumed a firm position in reference to the dissentions which have been lately agitating that denomination. Mr. Dunn one of the expelled teachers, having by stealth obtained admission to the conclave, was promptly ejected: An application from two opposition prints, the *Wesleyan Times* and the *Christian Times*, to be allowed to send reporters, was point blank refused: And in one of its decisions the Conference expressed "its determination not to hold communication with any association, confederacy, or committee organized on devisive and disorderly principles."

Democracy is the giant ulcer of the age—and every sound souled man must rejoice to behold barriers opposed to the spread of the pestilence, even when these barriers are erected by hands not regularly called to the work.

Such being our honest conviction, we hesitate not to affirm that the Conference has acted wisely and well in the matter referred to. It has complied with the injunction of the inspired apophorist, "meddle not with them that are given to change"—and following the command of St. Paul, it has marked them which cause divisions and avoided them.

May the God of unity give grace to the Wesleyan Methodists to profit by their present position. The Conference of 1850, has solemnly anathematized "every association or confederacy" which is "organized on devisive and disorderly principles." Let each sound-thinking, truth-thinking member of the Connexion, prayerfully consider whether his platform is not condemned and declared rotten, by that very declaration, so deliberately enunciated.

John Wesley acknowledged the Church of England to be a true and orthodox branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. With his latest breath he prayed for her peace and prosperity. These are facts which no honest Methodist can gainsay. This being conceded, can any one calling himself a disciple of Wesley, affirm without a blush for his own glaring inconsistency, "I have raised altar [so called] against altar, and yet am guiltless of devisive principles?"

In condemning Dunn and his compeers, the Conference has passed upon themselves the most stringent and sweeping censure, which could possibly be pronounced.

Methodists! be no longer "devisive" and "disorderly." Return at once to the fold from which you have wandered and strayed. Return to the God-founded Church of Wesley. The Church in which he was baptized—the Church in which he was confirmed—the Church in which he was ordained—the Church in which he died—and the

Church which breathed over his coffin the kindly hope that he rested in Christ!

We had purposed speaking more at length on this topic, but give place to the following sound and telling remarks of our valuable contemporary the *Guardian*, which we earnestly commend to the sober attention of our Wesleyan friends.

"We are disposed to speak with all kindness of the great majority in the Conference, to whom any change in that fabric seems to be presumptuous. Our sympathy would be with them rather than with the party which is endeavouring to revolutionize the Connexion. Yet we cannot but see that the advantage in argument and position is on the side of the innovators. The Conference can claim no supernatural powers—no divine authority; itself a human institution, it must be content to sway to and fro with the gusts that chequer the surface of human society. If an earnest and active clique is determined to liberalise (as they would say) the framework of Methodism, we do not see on what plea their reform can be resisted. They will be able to put the system on a more popular basis, if they are but certain of their own convictions, and resolute in the determination to maintain them. Any attempt to defeat them by an assertion of inherent power for the pastoral office will only evoke a manifestation of the same spirit by which Wesleyanism first made itself conspicuous in opposition to the Catholic Church.—The majority of the Conference labor under a great disadvantage in the want of a definite principle; they are merely defending things as they are; and, whatever may be said of the morality and quietness, the respect for the Bible and the Sabbath, which Wesleyanism has fostered, it is plainly allowable for any one to assert that such a system at its best might be amended, or that its best days have passed away, and that a new spirit needs to be infused. We would have the influential members of the Conference inquire, whether their present opposition to the demands of the minority does not really rest upon grounds which have been untenable since the day when they renounced their communion with the Church of their forefathers, the inheritor of Apostolic order, as well as of the doctrinal orthodoxy of which they have been so justly tenacious. We would bid them consider the serious consequences of another secession added to the long list of departures from their body, to which their previous history bears witness.

"We cannot, for our own part, bring ourselves to triumph in their divisions. We do not desire to win back to the Church that great body which she lost by her negligence through the effect of its quarrels and jealousies. We would rather see it so advance in faith and practice as to rise above its own defective system, and feel its need of the gifts which we can bestow. In its own union we see the best hope of a desire for that more exalted unity which we believe to be unattainable beyond the borders of the Church. In its quarrels, we discern only the prospect of a multiplication of those countless sects whose diversity almost belies our profession of the Christian faith."

#### CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The following article from our sound-thinking contemporary the *Hamilton Gazette*, we readily transfer to our columns. We are convinced that it speaks the sentiments of almost every Churchman in the Diocese, worthy of the name—and the castigation bestowed upon the *Spectator's* correspondent, "A *British Canadian*" is well applied, and richly merited:—

We have for some time noticed the extraordinary alteration in the tone of the letters of "A *British Canadian*," in our contemporary the *Spectator*. No one could deny the ability with which the earlier letters of the series were written, but for some reason, unaccountable to us, the writer has abandoned those principles on which he founded his observations of the political and social state of Canada, and now writes in the tone and language of an enemy of the Church of England, and of true Conservative principles, and in bitter invective against every thing he assails. His last letter is a vehement assault on the proposed establishment of a University for the education of the youth of the Church of England, favouring rather, if we understand his drift, the pet scheme with which Lord Elgin has endeavoured to entice sundry Clergymen and Laymen into his plans, namely, that of affiliating a Church of England Theological College, with the new University of Toronto. Now we ask what man of any sagacity could be led away from his principles by so shallow a device, for be it remembered that this proposed affiliated College is not to receive any pecuniary aid from the funds of the Toronto University, but must be supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of Churchmen, and the University which the members of the Church are thus invited to ally themselves with, and aid in its operations, is the same Godless University still; the worship of God is excluded from its walls, and the voice of public prayer is forbidden within its precincts;—its professors may be gathered from all corners of the earth, the Fire worshipper of India, or the believer in the sensual Paradise of Mahomet, or if possible, still worse, the man who denies the immortality of the human soul, and the existence of the Almighty Creator of the Universe, and would tell the pupils of his class that this world, the Planetary system, and all the wonders of creation, came into existence by chance; these men are equally eligible to a professors chair with the enlightened teacher, who would combine the knowledge of Christianity with secular learning. Cannot men see where the principle lies? that no matter how the thing may be glossed over, how we may be told that practically no such effects will follow, the principle on which the University is founded is the exclusion of Christianity. What can a people expect of their future Statesmen, the Judges of the land, the members of the learned professions, and the Teachers of our youth, when they are to be trained up in a University where Christianity has a brand set on it, and on the portals of which is written "We have no God here?" No Christian Churchman can send his son to such an Institution, and is there then no need of a University established on Church of England principles, where those great evils will be avoided? What else are the members of the Church in this Province to do, shamefully plundered as they have been of the provision intended for the education of their children,—while they themselves are taxed to support the schools in which the children of the community at large are educated? One of the hardest features in the case is, that the community at large should have agitated for the destruction of an Institution, endowed by the liberality of a British Monarch, for the education of the higher classes of

the people, and that their representatives should have at the same time taxed the very class they were plundering, for the support of common schools.

SYMPATHY FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

Our readers, we doubt not, will peruse with no small gratification the following graceful lyric. It is from the pen of our accomplished friend, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, and is worthy of his well-earned reputation as one of the most distinguished of our modern sacred poets.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

INSCRIBED TO THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

By the Author of "The Christian Life," &c.

"The Church in the wilderness with the angel."—Acts 7, c. 38.

Records of grace divinely move
The Church's heart with hymned praise,
When the deep thought,—how guardian Love
Has camped around her perilled ways,—

"For ever with you I shall be :—
Here is Faith's charter, strong as heaven,
Framed by incarnate Deity,
And to His Mystic Body given,

When, manacled in murky gloom,
The martyr'd herald of the Cross
Hath gloried in Messiah's name,
And counted life, not death, a loss,—

Yes! fire and sword, and dungeon-floom,
And all which hell and hate have done,
To bury Truth in falsehood's tomb,
And blast the triumphs Faith has won,

Thus, Canada! thy Church and creed,
Pure as our own, from England bred,
When Loyalty was doomed to bleed,
And banner'd Treason faction led,—

By Lake Ontario's pine-clad shore,
Where creedless pagans once abounded,
And exiles heard the torrents roar,
By wood and wilderness surrounded,—

But never, till that day of light
When God shall grief and guilt disclose,
Will thankless myriads learn aright
What to her Church Canada owes:

The churchless soon are godless, too;
The unbaptized grow base and blind:
And, where no Sacraments renew
The sin-worn heart and earth-toned mind,

Hence, laurelled with a wreath of love
Be Stuart's patriarchal name;
While Langhorn, in the Church above,
With Addison, of kindred fame,

London, July 16, 1850.

"Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."—St. Matthew, xxviii. 20.

"Teach all nations, baptizing them in the name."—Matt xxviii. 19.

See the Rev. Ernest Hawkins' delightful and valuable little work, entitled "Annals of the Diocese of Toronto." At page 3, he says:—Canada was the asylum of suffering loyalty: some of its earliest settlers were refugees from the United States."

For interesting records of these Apostles of the Church of Canada, consult Mr. Hawkins' "Annals."

RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENTISM.

The following paragraph is at present making the round of our English contemporaries:—

"A few days ago, a deputation waited on Sir Moses Montefiore, to ask his assistance in their efforts to build a church. 'You know my religious opinions,' replied the excellent Jew; 'I cannot give you money to build a church: there is five hundred guineas for you to do as you like with.'"

That such an incident should be related in laudatory language, is, to our apprehension, a striking proof of the religious libertinism of the age. As a Jew, Sir Moses Montefiore cannot fail to regard Christianity as a cunningly-devised fable; and yet he largely contributes to the propagation of the delusion! Such conduct is morally disgraceful; and those who could speak of it in terms more modified, must be utterly indifferent as to whether truth or error is in any case to have the pre-eminence.

DIocese OF FREDERICTON.

We have to return our best thanks to his Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, for a copy of the Charge delivered by him, at his second Triennial visitation. It is a document at once able and orthodox—and replete with counsel valuable alike to clergy and laity.

Most willingly would we have transferred the entire Charge to our columns, but our limits unfortunately render this impracticable. We shall, from time to time however, present our readers with some of its more important features—and in the meantime subjoin the following gratifying statement of what has been accomplished in the Diocese, since his Lordship's accession to the See:—

"The young persons who have renewed their communion with the Church during that period are 2214: the Deacons ordained, 20: the Priests, 19. New Churches consecrated, 19; of which the seats in fourteen are entirely free, and many free in the other Churches: Burial Grounds consecrated, 9; and our Cathedral Church, towards which many of you have kindly contributed, is, as you see, going on to completion, the work standing firmly and well. The total number of new Clergy admitted into the Diocese is 23; of new Missions, 13; in founding which I have been most materially aided by the Church Society, whose income has, during that period, been more than doubled. The total number of consecrated Churches is 79; of licensed Clergy 49, besides two retired Missionaries; and of the Stations which they regularly or occasionally serve exceeding 120. The number of Communicants furnished me by the return of the Deans Rural is 2966; Baptisms for one year, of 1310; Marriages, 316; Burials, 452: and on looking over the Map of the Province, I think it will be found, that the Church of England has either a consecrated building or a station at almost every place of importance in the Province, where there are any members of our Communion to be found. I have also to present to the Clergy, for the use of the Diocese, a Cathedral Library of about 700 volumes, the liberal benefaction, in part of the University of Oxford, in part, of Mrs. Huyshe, of Exeter, of J. D. Cole-ridge, Esq., Rev. J. Light, and others. I have reason to believe that other presents will be made, and we ourselves, by a very small subscription, which will not inconvenience the poorest, may add to the stock.

"It is also a gratifying fact that, in a time of acknowledged pressure, our Church Society has had above £1,000 placed at its disposal this year, which exceeds the income of any former year, and is a proof that, on the whole, confidence is felt in the disposal of the funds, and in the general management of the Society."

CAUTION.

A person named Timmis is at present endeavouring to procure subscriptions for the formation of a "Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company." Without charging this individual with fraud, there are strong grounds for concluding that the representations, by which he endeavours to further his views, are based on incorrect data. Our contemporary, the Patriot, of yesterday, makes some pertinent inquiries at Mr. Timmis; and the public would consult their interests by standing aloof from the speculation, till these are answered in a satisfactory manner.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

More than a month has elapsed since the commencement of this volume, and still subscriptions of two dollars are being sent in. In justice to all parties, it is expedient to state that two dollars will not hereafter be received as a year's subscription, except from new subscribers, and that only on adhering to the plan of paying within one month of subscribing.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Our Beloved Bishop is now perhaps for the last time in England, for surely we cannot anticipate that another measure so disastrous to the religious interests of the Province as the late University spoliation act, will require his personal attendance a second time to counteract its baneful tendency, nor is it likely at his advanced years, that pleasure or recreation (which even in his younger days he seemed to regard so lightly) will induce him again to leave his sphere of labours in his Diocese.

Should we not then take advantage of his being in London, and request him to sit for a full length portrait to some London artist, to be placed as the first ornament in the Hall of the Church University. If we do not now take the steps, it will in future ages be a matter of deep regret that such a portrait of the founder of the contemplated University, should not be amongst the Church worthies of Canada, who will doubtless hereafter grace its walls.

I would humbly submit that a contribution at once be set on foot for this purpose, and as a commencement I beg to enclose you £1, and I trust by next issue, you will have sufficient subscribers to warrant the order being sent home.

Reverend and dear Sir, yours truly,

CLERICUS.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET.

ON Sunday the 15th inst., SERMONS will be Preached in this Church by the Venerable Archdeacon of York, in the morning, and by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A., in the Evening. Collections will be made at both Services to defray the expenses of erecting a gallery and introducing gas-lights. Divine service will commence in the morning at Eleven, and in the evening at Half past Six.

Toronto, Sept. 4, 1850.

5-21a

From the Globe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

The Asia arrived at Halifax on Monday morning at half-past nine o'clock, with 160 passengers.

The following are all the items of interest: Louis Philippe died on the 26th August. Louis Napoleon is still on his tour through the Provinces.

Queen Victoria has gone to Scotland. Austria has given in her adhesion to the English protection on the Danish question. There is nothing new from the seat of war beyond the account of some slight skirmishes.

The Submarine Telegraph between England and France has been completed, and works well.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool at half-past five o'clock a.m., on the 26th.

The steamers of the Cunard Line running between Liverpool and New York, via Halifax, will hereafter run direct.

Further Extracts by the "Atlantic."

The Africa, of the Cunard line, was expected to arrive at Liverpool on the 8th inst., preparatory to her departure for New York on the 26th of Oct.

An iron roof 400 feet long and 100 wide, fell at one of the London Railway stations. Fortunately only one person was killed.

The English harvests are well advanced and the yield is fully equal to recent expectations.

The crops in Ireland are said to be abundant and the potato blight, it is believed, will be less general than was anticipated.

The cholera at Malta is declining. The total number of attacks has been 1817, and the deaths 906; not including the army and navy. The disease is making fearful ravages at Alexandria.

A vessel arrived at London from New York, has brought the large number of 112 cases of shoes, of American manufacture, as a portion of her cargo.

The Nepalese Ambassador and suite, accompanied by Captains Cavanagh and James, left England on the 20th, via Folkestone, Boulogne and Paris, on their return to their own country.

There having been rumours that Lord Advocate Rutherford is to be elevated to the bench, the electors of Lieth have resolved, in case of a vacancy, to invite Admiral Sir Charles Napier to become a candidate.

The Builder is of opinion that the difficulty of hearing in the new House of Commons is caused by the seats being placed along the sides, instead of across the centre of the apartment.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The excise duty on sugar, by the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 67, is now reduced to 11s. the cwt., and it will shortly be further reduced to 10s.

At the late sale of the King of Holland's pictures, Wilkie's Scotch scene, the Distiller's Family, was bought by Mr. Grundy, of Liverpool, after great competition, for about £840.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—All Irish eyes are now directed to the Town of Thurles where there is just now assembled in convocation a godly array of Roman Catholic prelates and their adjutants, who will have to pronounce the Papal decision in re the bigots versus the Queen's Colleges, as well as take into consideration other weighty matters connected with the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. These latter, it is said, will include the questions of extra fastings and vigils throughout the year, the re-imposition of exploded holidays, and the return of the priesthood to the primitive costume worn by the several orders in connexion with the Church of Rome.

"BE YOU COME TO THIS?"—There lived in the West of England, a few years since, an enthusiastic geologist—a Doctor of Divinity and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. A farmer, who had seen him presiding on the bench, overtook him shortly afterwards, while seated by the roadside on a heap of stones, which he was busily breaking in search of fossils. The farmer reined up his horse; gazed at him for a minute; shook his head in commiseration of the mutability of human things; and then exclaimed in mingled tones of pity and surprise, "What, Doctor! be you come to this already?"—Quarterly Review. [This reminds us of Dr. Sedwick, who, under similar circumstances, had sixpence given him by a benevolent passer-by, and dining the same day with the squire of the parish, gleefully exhibited the gift at table, in the presence of the surprised donor.]

THE POST OFFICE REVENUE.—An Account, showing the Gross and Net Post Office Revenue and the Cost of Management for the United Kingdom, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1838, and for each subsequent year.—

Table with 4 columns: Year ending, Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, Net Revenue. Rows show data from 1838 to 1850.

\* Namely, the gross receipts, after deducting the returns for "Refused Letters," &c.

† Including all payments out of the Revenue in its progress to the Exchequer, excepting advances to the Money Order Office; of these sums £10,306 10s. per annum is for pensions, and forms no part of the disbursement on account of the service of the Post Office.

‡ This is year includes one month of the fourpenny rate.

§ This includes a payment of £196,086 5s. 1d. for the conveyance of mails by railway in previous years.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES BY MR. LAYARD.—At the meeting of Ethnological Section of the British Association, at Edinburgh, Dr. Hincks made some observations on the language and mode of writing of the ancient Assyrians. This called up Major Rawlinson, who made some remarks on the same subject, in the course of which he stated that Mr. Layard had, at Korjinyik, penetrated into a chamber which appeared to be of the same class as the "house of records" noticed by the prophet Ezra, where was found the copy of a decree of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return from captivity.—

In this chamber Mr. Layard found, in terra cotta, tables piled up from the floor to the ceiling, and representing apparently the archives of the Assyrian Empire during the long historical succession. Mr. Layard had packed, by the last accounts, five cases for transport to England; and these only occupied one small corner of the apartment. When the whole collection was dismantled and examined, it was probable that we should have a better account of the history, religion, jurisprudence, and philosophy of the Assyrians, thirteen centuries before the Christian era, than we had of either Greece or Rome during any period of their history.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DINNER TO SIR WILLIAM GOMM.

On Saturday the East India Company gave a grand dinner, at the London Tavern, to Sir William Gomm, prior to his leaving England for the Bombay Presidency, of which he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. Covers were laid for 130 guests, and the entertainment was of the most splendid description.—Mr. Shepherd, chairman of the Company, was in the chair, supported by Lord Hardinge, and many other distinguished officers. The health of Sir William Gomm was proposed by the Chairman, and replied to in appropriate terms by the gallant officer, and many other speeches suitable to the occasion having been made, the company broke up about 11 o'clock.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the operations of the Encumbered Estates Commission, from the following statement contained in a weekly Dublin paper, the Advocate:—"Up to the 31st of July, 1850, no less than 1,085 petitions have been presented, the gross amount of incumbrances on which is £12,400,368, and the annual rental is £655,470. The amount of property sold to the same date is, £524,457, and since that about 224,017l.; whilst an enormous amount of property is advertised for sale for the months of October and November next. Of this purchase-money we understand about 175,100l. will have been distributed, to the 17th instant, inclusive.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—The Colonelcy-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, vacant by the decease of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has been bestowed on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards, also held by the late Duke of Cambridge, has been bestowed on General the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathford, G.C.B., G.C.H., who has resigned the Colonelcy of the 29th Regiment. The Colonelcy of the 29th Regiment has been conferred upon Lieut-General Lord Downes, K.C.B., who has resigned the Colonelcy of the 54th. The Colonelcy of the 54th Regiment of Foot has been conferred on Major-General William Gordon, C.B. The Colonelcy of the 74th Regiment of Foot, vacant by the decease of Major-General Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., has been conferred on Major-General Alexander Thomson, C.B.

IRELAND.—Lord Clarendon arrived on Tuesday evening in Kingstown harbour, whence his Excellency proceeded by rail to Dublin, and reached Phoenix Park in safety.

The Irish Tenant Right League held its first meeting on Friday week, when the resolutions prepared by the Conference were adopted. The League is to agitate unceasingly for its objects, and by voluntary assessment on the Poor-law valuation is to be raised by the Council of the League, to provide in the first instance a fund of £10,000. Mr. Shea Lahor has proceeded to London, on a mission from the Council of the League, to urge upon the Cabinet and the Irish members the necessity of instant legislation for the protection of the tenantry.—Mr. John O'Connell has declared himself opposed to the Tenant Right League, which, he apprehends, will bring misfortune upon the people. The repeal rent for the week amounted to £8 14s. 7d.

United States.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

New York, 10th Sep., 7, P.M.

A terrible accident occurred last night. The train for Albany when near the Washington summit, the axle of the second passenger car broke when the train was going at the rate of 26 miles an hour, in which state it was drawn 300 yards; the axle forced itself through the bottom of the car causing great confusion and very severe injury among the crowd of passengers. 3 were killed. Col. A. W. Mountfort, New York; Miss Rosells of Albany, and Mr. Whittemore of Lester, Massachusetts. Fortunately the 3rd car was detached in time to prevent the most serious consequences to its occupants.

NEW THREE-CENT PIECE.—This new coin has just been issued from the Mint at Philadelphia. It is described as a beautiful coin, and the New York Sun says its diameter is between that of the half dime and the gold dollar, and its thickness is equal to that of the latter. On one side are the words "United States of America," in which is a circular wreath, enclosing the Roman numerical "III." On the reverse side is the Liberty Cap inscribed with the word "Liberty," and surrounded with rays. Underneath the cap are the figures "1850."—Osweego Palladium.

LILLIPIUTIAN SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY.—Two Indian dwarfs, a brother and sister, have been brought to this city from St. Salvador, said to belong to one of the tribes of Indians in central America. They are a greater curiosity than has ever been exhibited in the line of dwarfs, not excepting Tom Thumb of Barnum notoriety. The stature of the female is less than his, while the male is somewhat taller.—New York Medical Gazette.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 11, 1850.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Peas, Rye, Flour, etc.

EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for Toronto on London, New York, Montreal, and New York on London.

## Poetry.

ST. ATHANASIUS.  
[THE CATHEDRAL.]

A sea of troubles tried thee, till at length;  
Borne back by thy strong sinew, they appeared  
Thy might, and sternly bore thee in thy strength,  
Onward, till on the Eternal Rock appear'd.  
Truth's loyal champion, to all time rever'd.  
Great Athanasius! beaten by wild wrath  
Of Calumny, and exile, and of wrong,  
Thou wert familiar grown with frowning death,  
Looking him in the face all thy life long,  
Till thou and he were friends, and thou wert strong.  
The "Eye of Alexandria," raised on high,  
Unto all Christendom a beacon light:  
Thou from our tossing waves and stormy sky  
Art in thy peaceful haven hid from sight;  
But still thy name hath leave to guide us thro' the night.

## Review.

THE EARL'S DAUGHTER; by the author of "Amy Herbert," &c., edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B. D., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford: New York, D. Appleton, & Co., 1850.

We have no hesitation in saying, that we think this tale one of the best of its author's productions. While it displays in the character of its heroine what may well be termed the "beauty of holiness," there is sufficient interest in the plot and spirit in the dialogue, to enchain the attention of the reader, and to retain it unabated to the end. Few, we think, will close the book without having been won to admire the piety, the Christian firmness, the maiden gentleness of the "Earl's Daughter," and not a few, we trust, of its youthful readers will be led not only to admire, but to imitate those qualities, and to adopt those principles which are equally within the reach of all, and for the happiness, of the lowly, as of the high.

In its tone the work is eminently devout and evangelical; not in the sectional meaning of the word, which we would fain see repudiated, but in its primary and proper sense as implying that which is in accordance with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. The author evidently, as might be expected, does not offer to entertain that idea of evangelical teaching which prevails with some, namely, that it is Christianity *without the Church*; but while he takes as high a standard of vital piety as could be required, he inculcates it in connection with the teaching and ordinances of the Church, shewing how they are blended with, and dependent upon, each other, and that as the Church in its teaching is the faithful exponent of Gospel truth, so its ordinances are most strengthening and refreshing to the Christian's soul, and most expressive of the spirit of true devotion.

We will not do our readers the unkindness to rob the tale of any of its freshness by describing its scenes and personages; but will merely give some extracts shewing the style and character of the work, and justifying the commendation which we have bestowed upon it.

The work, we may premise, is less a child's tale than the "Amy Herbert," or "Laneton Parsonage" of the same author, and beginning with the confirmation of the "Earl's Daughter, Lady Blanche Evelyn, carries her through some eventful scenes of early womanhood. The following descriptive and didactic passage is, we think, good in many ways.

"The spectacle which the cathedral church of St. Mark exhibited when the choir was filled, before the services of the church began, was one of no common interest. The broad light of the sun, as its rays streamed through the stained windows, fell upon fair young faces chastened by holy thoughts, and boyish features subdued into stillness by the pressure of a strange and hitherto unfeared awe. There were countenances which told of fear and wonder, and some, it might be, of fear and indifference; there were eyes bent upon the page in which the vow to be renewed was recorded; and lips moving in silent prayer that strength might be granted for its fulfilment; while, at times, over those youthful faces there passed the shadow of a dark cloud, the cloud of the memory of sin; the vision of cherished offences, of indulged tempers,—vanity and pride, selfishness and irreverence,—the bitter fruits of an evil nature, now a second time to be publicly renounced for ever. Was it to be marvelled at, if in some then present the weakness of humanity for a moment shrank from the warfare imposed upon it, and would fain have returned to the bondage of Egypt, the indulgence of earthly inclination, rather than brave the battle with those stern enemies—the world, the flesh, and the devil—which through the borders of the land of promise?

But the wish, if it rose, was founded on error. The candidates for Confirmation were no longer free to choose. Once baptized, once admitted into the fellowship of the Catholic Church, and there could be no draw back. The members of Christ, the children of God, the inheritors of the kingdom of heaven, could never again "be as the heathen." They might despise their privileges, and break their vows; but the privileges for them; and the vows were still upon their heads, and so would also be the punishment for neglect. For them it could never be a question, whether they would accept Christianity: but whether, having accepted, they would renounce it; and even the most indifferent amongst the professed followers of Christ would surely have trembled to risk the woe which must inevitably follow an open, deliberate apostasy.

But although no second promise could in reality increase the binding responsibility of the first, yet the public ratification of a covenant with God must ever be regarded with awe. The baptismal vow was now for the first time fully impressed upon the conscience of many by whom it had scarcely before been remembered, and they trembled as the moment approached when they were to seal it with the consent of their own lips.

The peaceful soothing words of the daily service were said, and when they were ended there stood before the altar of God the high-born inheritors of honour and wealth, and the gentle children nursed in affluence and retirement, and the humble offspring of poverty, united by one creed, one hope, one danger, and summoned to join in one common act of self-dedication.

Together they listened to the earnest supplication which was to bring down upon them from on high the "severed gifts of grace;" and then side by side they knelt, and each in turn bowed beneath a hand of blessing—the blessing of their spiritual Father in Christ.

Once more they were seated as before, to receive from the Bishop's mouth the words of advice, and warning, and consolation, which were to guide them amidst the temptations of life; and when the final benediction was given, and the full tones of the organ pealed through the long aisles, they parted even as they met, for the greater part, unknowing and unregarding, to many a distant home, never to meet together again in one place till they should stand before the judgment-seat of God, to answer for the fulfilment of the vow which had that hour been registered in heaven."

The absence of practical and devotional religion in the Earl's character is well described in the following extract. He is in the highest degree polished as a gentleman and affectionate as a father, but indifferent and wanting in the great ingredient of true satisfaction and happiness.

"Upon this topic alone no word had passed between them—they met in the morning and the world was the theme of their conversation; they parted at night and no words of prayer were uttered to call a blessing upon the midnight hour. Poetry, and painting, and music, and literature, and even the deeper subjects of science and philosophy, were at all times introduced, and Blanche with her natural refinement and superiority of mind was fascinated by the earl's eloquent language and exquisite taste. His words were as the word of enchantment; for, as he spoke of Italy and Greece, and the sunny islands of the south, even Blanche forgot for the moment that earth was but the stepping-stone to heaven; its beauty, but a type of that which shall be hereafter; its genius and its learning, but the faint and misused relics of that perfect creation which only when it issued taintless from the hands of its Creator, was pronounced to be "very good." But the earl ceased, and Blanche was left to her own meditations, and then as she retraced the conversation and sought for something which should be treasured in her memory, a vague sense of unsatisfactoriness filled her mind. A glittering pageant seemed to have passed before her; but it was gone. And of what avail was it to her to have vividly realised the solemn beauty of Genoa, and the dazzling lustre of Naples; to have wandered in fancy beneath the vast dome of St. Peter's, or stood amidst the giant ruins of the Coliseum; to have floated in the dark gondolas of Venice, or gazed upon the blue waters of the Mediterranean; or how could it content her to hear of Raphael, and Michael Angelo, and Guido;—of Dante and Ariosto, and Tasso and Petrarch, and the names which associate Italy with all that is most precious in poetry and art, if all were but for the amusement of the hour, bearing no voice of warning from the past, no lesson of instruction for the future? But Blanche did not yet understand all she had to fear. She marvelled indeed at her father's apparent neglect of the subject most interesting to herself; she thought it strange that not even an allusion was made to it; but she was captivated by the brilliancy of his conversation, and accounted for his silence by remembering her own reluctance to converse upon serious subjects, except at peculiar times and under certain circumstances. She had been told that her own manner gave no true impression of her mind, and so she supposed it must be with him. A faint cloud was stealing over the sunlight of her joy, but she knew it not."

The conversation in which Lady Blanche defends her religious principles, not obtrusively but with a quiet modest simplicity, against the half infidelity of a friend, is well worth attention, were it only for the forcible conclusion respecting conscience.

"Yes, truth; it is the one thing needful," replied Blanche: "but Mrs. Howard says that a half truth must be the greatest of falsehoods."

"What? say it again," exclaimed Maude.

Blanche repeated the words.

"Goethe's truths are half truths, you mean," continued Maude.

"I think they must be; like the half truths of heathenism, which led men to idolatry."

"But a whole truth, who can find it?—who can be certain of it?" said Maude in a musing tone.

"God is truth," replied Blanche, timidly and reverently.

"Yes," and Maude's manner became reverent also; "but men also are divine—in their noblest feelings, their highest desires."

"We were made in the image of God," observed Blanche: "but the image is defaced."

"Granted, of course. Defaced; but not utterly ruined—not lost."

"No, indeed not," exclaimed Blanche, enthusiastically; "not lost,—still to be restored, renewed again; but it must be after the perfect original."

"I am tired of symbols," said Maude, hastily.

"Still, may I tell you, will you not think me very presumptuous if I say what such notions as I believe Goethe's to be appear to me to resemble?" continued Blanche: "those I mean which make persons interesting, and in a certain way good, without being Christians. I must use an illustration; I cannot explain myself else. It is as if he had accidentally met with separate fragments of what had once been the copy of a perfect statue; and because he admired each portion separately, supposed that by uniting them all together the whole world would be beautiful."

"Of course, of course," interrupted Maude; "they could not be less beautiful when put together than they were before, supposing they were all the work of the same hand."

"But if parts were wanting," continued Blanche: "or if Goethe had never seen the perfect original, and therefore, instead of combining them according to the first design, formed a figure after the imagination of his own heart—distorted and deficient,—there would be no beauty in the whole, though every separate member might be perfect."

"Well!" was all Maude would say.

"I think,—it seems to me," continued Blanche, hesitating, "that this is something like such principles as you tell me are to be found in Egmont. The feelings described may be good and put separately; but they can scarcely be so when they are put together, because love and obedience to God are wanting."

"No," exclaimed Maude; "Goethe, in Egmont at

least, would make men obedient to the principles implanted in them by nature and conscience. You would not wish for a better guide than conscience."

"It must be the conscience of the Bible, then," said Blanche; "not the conscience of a fallen nature."

There is no attempt to exalt the religion of the cloister, or of monastic retirement.

"And such intercourse saved her from the delusion, which sometimes fatally misleads young persons, of believing, that because the generality of persons are careless in their conduct and lax in their principles, therefore no real purity and goodness exist, except in cases of special retirement and abstraction from ordinary pursuits."

In another conversation between the Earl's daughter and the same friend, whose principles had been deeply adulterated with the mere nationalism of German philosophy, there occurs a beautiful reply to the difficulties alleged from the existing vanities of belief and theory.

"That is what I have done," she continued, without waiting for an answer; "and I have found others who have done the same—clever men; men I thought I could reverence. I met with them abroad; but they were all alike—all disappointing in practice and differing in theory. There was no rest; what one believed the others disbelieved."

"Can there ever be rest in the systems and theories of our own forming?" said Blanche, gently.

With these extracts we close our notice of this work, being decidedly of opinion that it is well calculated to contribute towards the effecting that result which the Psalmist had in mind, when he expressed the desire "that our sons may grow up as the young plants, and that our daughters may be as the polished corners of the temple."

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

[From the Parochial Missionary Magazine, Edited by the Rev. George Trevor, M.A., Canon of York, and Chaplain to the Church Burgesses, Sheffield, and late Chaplain in the East Indies.]

Tippoo Sultan was a great Mahometan Prince in the south of India, whose armies once threatened the British power in Madras. He fell at the siege of Seringapatam in 1799, when the Duke of Wellington first began to distinguish himself in the service of his country. The Editor of this magazine has wandered through the ruins of his palace; seen the throne on which he was seated, when a shot from the British cannon struck the pillar before him; and walked over the spot where he perished. He has, moreover, preached the gospel and ministered the sacraments of CHRIST in the territories of this once dreaded Sultan.

Tippoo was accustomed to say, "I have no fear of what I see of the English, it is what I cannot see which alarms me." He thought it not impossible, by a league among the natives, to overcome and destroy the largest army of ours ever seen in that country: but what was that England across the seas, from which governor after governor, and general after general, were so continually arriving?—The quickness and regularity, with which every vacancy was supplied, filled him with astonishment: he was lost in speculating on the resources of that distant island, and its formidable monarch. How astonished would Tippoo have been, if he could have understood that the United Kingdom of England and Ireland measures but 122,376 square miles, and contains a population of not quite 27 millions of souls; while its Colonies and Dependencies are computed at 8,100,000 square miles, with a population of 143 millions! that is to say, our empire beyond the seas is sixty-six times as large, and nearly six times as populous, as the mother country.

The Sultan of Mysore and his three or four millions of subjects were but a drop in the ocean of people subject to this mighty empire. Red Indians, Esquimaux, Negroes, Hottentots, Caffres, Malays, Hindoos, Chinese, New Zealanders, and the various Islanders of the Southern and Pacific Oceans, are included in its native population: many of these, again, are subdivided into various nations and languages, just as Europeans are into English, French, Germans, Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. This immense and varied native population is in different stages of civilization, from the shrewd educated Chinese, down to the half-naked savages of Borneo, and other islands. They are of every shade of colour known to the human race, and inhabit every climate, from the most torrid heats to perpetual snows. Some are living on vast continents, some in islands and bays, some settled in populous cities, some roaming in the wilderness, some hunting upon the mountains, and some existing almost wholly on the waters. They have their different laws and customs, which it is the duty of the English, who reside among them, everywhere to respect, and which will often be referred to and explained in the pages of this magazine. "All these people, nations, and languages that dwell in all the earth," are under the protection and government of that crown which Tippoo Sultan wished, but dreaded to attack. Our beloved sovereign is as much respected by every one of them, as by ourselves. Their affairs are discussed in our Parliament; our laws, in some degree or other, are executed among them all; our ships regularly visit their ports; and our public officers reside upon their shores. To thousands of them, England must be, as it was to Tippoo, an unknown, unimaginable country; and to see, constantly coming out of it, such a regular succession of persons to exercise all this influence over them, may well

fill their minds with the deepest admiration at our inexhaustible resources.

Such an empire as the British never before existed in the world. The four great empires of old (as they are called,) the Assyrian, Macedonian, Grecian, and Roman, were neither of them equal to the present extent of the British, yet the latter continues to increase, and has never in any part of the world declined or gone back. The United States of America, indeed, which were once colonies of this kingdom, have become an independent power, and are growing up into another great empire, which we may justly call English also. But no other people have ever made head against the British power; and there is no corner of the globe where it appears at all probable that it should be resisted with success. This mighty empire, let us entreat our readers to reflect upon, as the missionary field, which our heavenly Lord and King has given us "to occupy till He come." Neither our laws, nor our manufactures, our customs, nor our literature, are suited to make all these subject nations happy. Their different climates and modes of life render it impossible that any of these should everywhere prevail. But our religion is suited to them all, and everywhere has found some to embrace it; our language is penetrating among them all, and our bible and prayer book are translated into theirs: we have only to send forth our missionaries in sufficient numbers, and the "nations of them which are saved" will walk in our light! No parish in England ought to be without its regular association to assist in this blessed work: and none has ever taken up the mission cause in earnest, without experiencing a greater blessing in the enjoyment of their own spiritual advantages. Would that we all had the wisdom of Tippoo Sultan, to ponder on the extent and importance of that which we do not see!

## ESTHER MERLE; OR THE NURSERY MAID.

## CHAPTER VI.

Mrs. Merle obtained leave for Margaret to become an out-door patient, and it was settled for her to come as soon as possible. She was to lodge with a decent couple who once had lived at Ellerton; and Esther had the very great pleasure of being able to pay a large portion—in fact, nearly all the expenses of her sister's board and lodging. But notwithstanding the comfortable arrangements, and the hope that medical skill might be of use, the mother felt it to be no small trial to have to part with her sick child, to allow others to pay all those attentions to her which none can perform so well as a kind mother. Esther looked forward to being able occasionally to see her sister, but she was disappointed; for when she returned from walking out with her mother, she was told that arrangements had been made for her to accompany the children and Miss Marston to a watering-place for the advantage of sea-bathing. Next week they were to go, and next week was the very time that Margaret was to come.

However, it could not be helped; and after telling her troubles to Miss Marston, who did her best to comfort her, Esther tried to look on it cheerfully.

At any other time the idea of seeing a new place, and going, too, with Miss Marston, would have been a very great pleasure to her; and as it was, she was of too hopeful and cheerful a nature to dwell long on the dark side. It was not till the very day came that she gave up the hope that Margaret might arrive, so as to give her the pleasure of seeing her. But this did not come to pass, nor did Esther even hear any news from home.

At the watering-place to which they went there was a beautiful beach, and the children were wild with joy at running about and picking up shells. Many other sets of children, with their nurses, and some with their parents, were there; and after a day or two the little Parkers made friends with some of them, and Esther entered into conversation with their nurses. It was rather curious to observe the different ways they all had. There was one set of children who always came out very nicely dressed, and looking as neat as if they were little show dolls. They walked up and down before the nurse, who carried an infant, in the most steady, orderly manner, and at first Esther was full of admiration of them, and said to the children, she wished they would be as quiet and keep their things as nice. But on talking of them to Miss Marston, she answered: "Well, Esther, I don't like to see it at all. The poor children seem so restrained, and under such fear, their walks can do them very little good. I had rather see happy children in pinafores than unhappy in silk pelisses."

And Esther found by observing them more closely, that their nurse was very severe with them, and she scolded them much more for dirtying themselves than if they told untruths or quarrelled. Esther ventured one day to remark this, and the nurse answered: "Of course, my business is just to keep them nice, and hard enough I work to do it! I have nothing to do with their learning." These children, notwithstanding their orderly manner of walking, were selfish and badly disposed, and had recourse to all sorts of sly tricks to escape their nurse's angry, violent way of scolding them.

Now Esther never was put out or angry at having to wash out a stain, or put on an extra change,

because the children in play fell or otherwise soiled their dresses. The little Parkers had nothing to dread from her if they came in with a torn frock or buttons off. She knew it was not from any fault or love of wilful mischief, and she never made complaints about it to their mamma, but tried to rectify all evils herself; and so far the little Parkers were almost the happiest among all the groups of children which assembled daily on the beach. One morning, Esther had gone out as usual to sit with them under the rocks, when Miss Marston was surprised at hearing their voices in the passage an hour sooner than she expected. She hastened out of her room, and found Esther looking much frightened and little John crying. The matter was soon explained. While Esther was talking busily to another nurse, the little fellow had slipped away from her and had fallen off one of the rocks. She could find no bruises or cuts, but as he screamed for some minutes, she feared he must be hurt, and, added she, "I thought, Ma'am, it was best to come home and speak of it directly."

"Quite right, Esther," said Miss Marston. "Never conceal an accident. My nurse let me fall out of her arms when I was a baby, and was afraid to tell of it. The consequence was, I am a cripple, my back was injured, and no one found it out till I began to walk. It is a cruel and wicked thing to hide such accidents, for, if taken in time, bad consequences may often be avoided." A medical man was sent for, who after examining little John, said he had broken one of his ribs. How thankful Esther felt that she had acted in a straightforward truthful manner, and had not done as the other nurse, with whom she had been sitting on the beach, advised, namely, "Say nothing about it!" And then when she remembered all that poor Miss Marston suffered from bad health, and the great trial her crookedness must have been to her all her life, she prayed that she might never be tempted, from a want of moral courage, from fear of blame, to hide an accident. She blamed herself now for having been in some measure drawn off from her duty in losing sight of John while talking to the other servant.

The child had to be kept quite still, and although he did not suffer much pain, he was of so eager and restless a disposition that it was a very difficult matter to manage him; and to speak the truth, Esther had so much spoilt him by making the others and everything give way to him, in order to please him and keep him quiet, that she now began to see how foolish and ill-judged it was. The servant girl who came with them was obliged to take charge of the three others, that Esther might nurse John. The girl was a very quiet timid creature, and she could not at all manage them, particularly Augusta, who had grown very wilful and passionate lately. She and Esther were always having squabbles, and Esther began thoroughly to dislike her, and always spoke of her as naughty and beyond all control, whereas the fault lay in a great measure with herself. She had begun by being out of temper and hasty with Augusta, instead of quietly but firmly making her mind what was said. Miss Marston saw all this, and tried to have Augusta with her as much as possible, and she talked to her about it, and tried to make her understand and see how wrong it was.

But it is a difficult task, and a very sad one, when speaking to children of these things, and telling them they must obey their nurse, if you are obliged to allow that this nurse does just the very same things herself; and they answer as Augusta used to say to Miss Marston: "I am sure, if I speak rudely Esther does—she always does, cousin, and when I mean to be good she begins by calling me naughty, and then that makes me so; and she told a strange nurse the other day, that I was the boldest and worst girl ever seen!" And the tears came into her eyes as she spoke, feeling it to be so unjust and unkind. Miss Marston could only answer, "Well, my dear, you know you are often rude to Esther, and her being so is no excuse for you. You must not copy her faults. Perhaps she was not taught when she was a little girl."

Now that Esther had for a time left the nursery, Miss Marston more than ever saw the mischief which had arisen from this want of management and control in Esther's temper, and poor Jane was constantly obliged to call Miss Marston to enforce obedience and quietness. It was all the more to be regretted, because there was so very much to like about Esther, and altogether she was so much to be depended upon.

Half of the time had now passed, and in another fortnight they were to return home. Esther had received a letter from Margaret, written after she arrived at the lodgings. She said she did not feel any better, and did not like the town and the noise; that she longed to be back at Ellerton, but hoped she should see Esther before she went. And Esther began to look anxiously for the day when they should return, and she could see with her own eyes how Margaret was.

Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

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

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq. The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq. P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

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

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

HAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and general Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain, by ourselves.

Garments made to order of every Description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly. THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED. In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found: Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 4jd to 12s 6jd. do Checked do 6s 3jd to 10s 0jd. do Molekin do 10s 0jd to 11s 3jd. do Black Alpaca do 11s 3jd to 13s 9jd. do Russell Cord do 13s 9jd to 15s 0jd. do Gambroon do 15s 0jd to 17s 6jd. do Princess Cord do 17s 6jd to 32s 6jd. do Tweed do 32s 6jd to 17s 6jd. do Broad Cloth do 17s 6jd to 30s 6jd. do Cassimere do 30s 6jd to 7s 6jd. Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6jd to 8s 9jd. do Black Satin do 8s 9jd to 8s 9jd. do Fancy do 8s 9jd to 3s 4jd. do Linen do 3s 4jd to 4s 4jd. do Flush do 4s 4jd to 5s 0jd. Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 4jd to 7s 6jd. do Checked do 5s 0jd to 7s 6jd. do Molekin do 7s 6jd to 7s 6jd. do Tweed do 7s 6jd to 8s 9jd. do Alpaca Tweed do 8s 9jd to 10s 0jd. do Russell Cord do 10s 0jd to 2s 0jd. Boy's Fancy Vests from 2s 0jd to 5s 0jd. do Silk do 5s 0jd to 5s 0jd. do Satin do 5s 0jd to 5s 0jd. Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4jd. Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6jd. Fancy Caps, Felt Hats.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d to 100 Farasols, 2s 11d. 500 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d. Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, Collars and Neck Ties. Factory Cottons, from 2jd to 3jd. White Cotton, 3jd. Striped Shirting, 5d. Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpaca, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c. Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms. No Second Price. THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, June 12, 1850. 46-ly

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King-street)

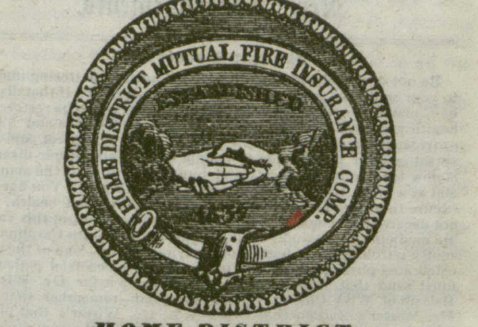
J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches; and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extended to him. COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES ALWAYS ON HAND, Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange. Toronto, August 29d, 1849. 4-tf

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



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO.

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



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackson, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-tf



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

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at three o'clock. The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario; and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-tf

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN, CAPTAIN WILKINSON, WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock.

Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon. Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar). Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-M

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

Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock. Steamboat Office, 23 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 27-tf

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. Steamboat Office, 23 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 27-tf

