

# 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. 15.]

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCXCVI.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Nov. 10, 24th SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. Prov. 13, John 2.	E. " 14, 2 Thes. 1.
M	" 11, .....	M. Eccles. 35, John 3.	E. " 36, 2 Thes. 2.
T	" 12, .....	M. " 37, John 4.	E. " 38, 2 Thes. 3.
W	" 13, .....	M. " 39, John 5.	E. " 40, 1 Tim. 1.
T	" 14, .....	M. " 41, John 6.	E. " 42, 1 Tim. 2 & 3.
F	" 15, .....	M. " 43, John 7.	E. " 44, 1 Tim. 4.
S	" 16, .....	M. " 45, John 8.	E. " 46, 1 Tim. 5.
F	" 17, 25th SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. Prov. 15, John 9.	E. " 16, 1 Tim. 6.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector.	11 o'clock.	3 1/2 o'clock.
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	11 " "	4 " "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent.	11 " "	6 1/2 " "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent.	11 " "	7 " "
Holy Trinity	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumbent.	11 " "	7 " "
	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.

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.  
For the week ending November 11th, 1850.  
VISITORS:  
The Principal—Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.  
Censor—J. P. DELAHAYE, Esq.  
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page—Sabbath Songs No. 3.	Church in Canada; Division of the Diocese; Fifth Page.
Second Page—Ecclesiastical Intelligence—Diocese of Toronto.	Editorial—Wesley v. Wesleyanism as it is; Popish Advertisements. From our English Files. United States. Sixth Page.
Third Page—Diocese of New Zealand. England. Communication. From our English Files.	Poetry—King Alfred's Hymn. A Kurd's Opinion of the English. The Body of Christ. A Trap to catch a Sunbeam.
Fourth Page—Colonial Intelligence.	
Editorial—The Lord Bishop of Toronto; Upper Canada.	

## Original Poetry.

### SABBATH SONGS, No. 3.

"Honour the King."—Holy Bible.  
No treason here is taught,  
The Church thus takes her stand;  
And bids her children all respect  
The Ruler of the land;  
By God Kings reign, or Queens bear sway,  
So Churchmen for their Sovereign pray.  
In people, and in priest  
True loyalty is seen;  
This prayer ascends from west to east,  
May God protect our Queen;  
From every evil set her free  
And bring her finally to Thee!  
Yes, and in distant lands  
Where e'er the truth is known,  
The blood-bought Church securely stands,  
Securely stands the Throne;  
The fast ring Church protects the state  
And England shines, supremely great.  
WILLIAM OSBORNE.  
St. Catharine's 27th Oct. 1850.

## TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. NOVEMBER 10, 1850.

THE EPISTLE (Colossians i. 3—12).—The office of the Christian minister is in every age, one of care, difficulty, and anxiety. Among those who profess to receive his message he has to contend against the highmindedness of the proud and the lukewarmness of the indifferent, the irreligion of the careless. He is required to guard his people against the sneer of the scoffer, the arguments of the infidel, the thousand forms of error which prevail in the world around him. How much more difficult must have been the office of an Apostle. Called upon to renounce family, home, and friends, and to devote himself to a life of penury, pain, and danger, he had not only to contend against the weaknesses, errors, and prejudices of the believer, but He would be opposed in his mighty task of imposing a new religion upon the world, by stronger and more powerful influences. The attachment to long cherished institutions, which exercise a power almost irresistible on the minds of the multitude; the enmity of the civil magistrate, averse to all novel changes; the self-interested opposition of national priesthoods; the contempt of the philosophers, who deemed all religions equally true, or equally false; the prejudices of Gentile nations

against any creed emanating from Jerusalem; would all unite, independently of the personal dangers to which he would be exposed, to render his task difficult, and his office most laborious. St. Paul, however, in spite of all these difficulties, had succeeded in obtaining some converts, and in forming them into a church under the administration of Epaphras at Colosse. He retains in his absence from them an affectionate remembrance of his disciples, and now writes to them this epistle; not only to guard them against the errors of those who would engraft the institutions of Moses on the Gospel of Christ, but also against those who would corrupt the simplicity of the Christian truth, by the deceits of will-worship and the subtleties of a false philosophy. In this introduction to his epistle he enlists the favour and attention of the converts, by assuring them of his earnest desire for their welfare, and for their steadfast continuance in the faith of Christ. He offers up the most solemn prayer (in which a Christian minister may still most fitly express his aspirations for his people), and entreats that the Colossians may be filled with a perfect knowledge of divine things, and be fruitful in every good work; and that they may be daily strengthened with his grace in the inner man, that they may be thereby enabled to endure the persecution which may fall upon them from their heathen neighbours for the truth's sake; and be fitted for the reward set before them, the enjoyment of the inheritance of the saints in light. He points out also to them the goodness of God, by which they have exchanged the kingdom of darkness, in which as Gentiles they were the servants of Satan, for the kingdom of God, in which as the members of the Church and redeemed by the blood of Christ, they are the servants of God, the children of grace, and the heirs of the inheritance of the saints in light. The Church hath chosen this day as a useful exhortation to all converts, to evince by the fruits of their works, the truth of their knowledge, and the sincerity of their faith.

THE GOSPEL (St. Matthew ix. 18—26).—The narratives of this gospel afford another instance of the extent and variety of the miracles of our Lord; and of the consequent progress of his fame through every class and description of the people among whom He dwelt. The woman in this story, cured of the issue of blood, was bowed down with pain and poverty; while the damsel raised to life was the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue, one illustrious among his neighbours for the purity of his life and the honourable position of his station. "How admirably indeed do the words and deeds of Christ agree. His words are, 'Come unto me all ye that labour and are laden, and I will refresh you.' His deeds are every where to be met with. He healeth the blind and cleanseth the lepers, and heareth this Jairus and this woman, and succoureth those that call upon Him." It is worthy of remark, that each of these persons healed, both Jairus and the poor woman, come to our Lord, and obtain their cure in the same way. They have faith in his power and in his ability to heal them; and they approach in prayer, humbly asking the aid of his assistance and the exercise of his power in their behalf; and they obtain the end of their petitions, in the relief of their necessities and in the removal of their afflictions. They are raised from the dead as the converts, whom St. Paul in his epistle bids to rejoice as raised from the death of sin. The members of the Christian Church must approach in the same mode, with faith in the divine power of Christ and humble prayer for his mercy, if they would obtain the removal of their sins, and joy, comfort, and peace in believing. This portion of Scripture, recording two of the great miracles of Christ, is well inserted into the annual readings of our services.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO

#### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

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

Previously announced in No. 13	£155 19 7 1/2
St. Paul's Church, Norval	£0 11 0
St. Stephen's, Horaby	0 10 0
Georgetown	0 7 6
Stewartown	0 6 6
—per Rev. D. Fraser	1 15 0
Amount carried forward	£157 14 7 1/2

Amount brought forward	£157 14 7 1/2
Holy Trinity Ch., West Hawkesbury, —per Rev. J. T. Lewis	1 13 0
Trinity Church Streetsville	£0 16 3
Churchville	0 17 0
Sydenham	0 18 9
Huronario Church	0 17 4 1/2
—per Rev. R. J. MacGeorge	3 9 4 1/2
St. George's Church Drummondville ad.	
—per Rev. C. L. Inglis	0 2 6
St. John's Ch., Prescott per C. W.	9 15 0
St. George's, St. Catharines	£7 11 0
School-house 8 Mile Creek	1 3 1
—per Churchwardens	8 14 1
St. Mary Magdalenes, Picton per C. W.	1 15 0
Lambson Church	£0 15 0
Bellamyville Church	0 15 0
—per Rev. W. H. Gunning	1 10 0
St. Mary Mag., Lloydtown	£0 5 9
St. James's, Albion	0 12 3
Christ's Church, Bolton	0 12 0
—per Rev. H. B. Osler	1 10 0
St. Peter's Church, Cobourg,—per Ven. A. N. Bethune	15 15 0
St. George's Church, Goderich—per Rev. E. L. Elwood	4 7 8
St. Thomas's Church, Belleville—per Rev. J. Grier	5 0 8
Duffins Creek	£0 11 11 1/2
Sixth Concession Pickering	0 6 9 1/2
Block School House	0 6 3
—per Rev. T. W. Marsh	1 12 0
St. Paul's Church, Dunnville—per Rev. A. Townley	1 3 4 1/2
St. George's, Medonte	£0 19 6
Orillia Church	0 15 1
North Orillia	0 10 5
—per Rev. George Brown	2 5 0
82 Collections amounting to	£216 7 3 1/2
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.	

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1850.

### ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

We perceive that the works of this building are progressing rapidly, and are of the most substantial and durable character. At present the workmen are engaged in laying the massive stones which form the base line of the building, and are already

### ADDRESS

From the Parishioners of the Rectory at Napanee, to the Rev. SALTERN GIVINS, on his resignation of that Rectory.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by your visit to this neighbourhood, to express our sincere regret at your resignation of this parish, and at the severance of that tie which has bound us together as minister and people, for now upwards of eighteen years; we cannot but bear testimony to the great debt of gratitude this parish is under to you, as it is mainly owing to your exertions and indefatigable zeal, since you took the charge of it, (its first clergyman) that two congregations have been formed, two churches built, and that love and due regard to our beloved Church has been inculcated and kept alive under discouraging circumstances. In our present separation, we not only lose the society of a beloved Rector, but also of a sincere friend—your uniform affability and kindness of manner at all times endeared you to us—encouraged the timid to confide their cares to you, and ask advice, always cheerfully, willingly, and faithfully given. While we would shrink from intruding on domestic privacy we beg also at this time, most affectionately and sincerely to offer our sympathy to you under the late trying afflictions with which it has pleased an all-wise God to visit your family.

We beg your acceptance of the accompanying piece of plate, as a testimony, no less of our personal regard and esteem, than of admiration at the zeal and energy which have marked your course as a Clergyman while amongst us.

The ladies of the congregation of St. Mary Magdalene's and St. John's, also request Mrs. Givins's acceptance of the accompanying small token of their esteem and respect.

Dear Sir, we ask your blessings and prayers, that your labours here may not be in vain, but that the good seed sown through your instrumentality, may, with God's blessing, spring up and bear fruit in our hearts and lives, as may be unto you a crown of rejoicing, at that day when both pastor and flock shall appear together before the Lord to receive the recompense of reward. And now, dear sir, farewell; may the Lord preserve you in his keeping; may he bless you, Mrs. Givins, and family, with every blessing for this life, and hereafter with the better blessings of glory.

Signed on behalf of the Parishioners.

J. W. Perry, }  
George Davy, } Churchwardens.

### REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I thank you for your very kind address. It gives me much pleasure to find that you approve of the motives that induced me to relinquish the spiritual charge of you, and I congratulate you on the appointment of a Clergyman in every respect so desirable as your present pastor. Under his pious care, I am persuaded you will realize all the advantages I desired for you.

It is but natural we should feel regret at parting after the long and friendly connection that has subsisted between us, and I heartily reciprocate the sentiments of regret you express in your address. To the circumstances of my having been your first Minister, and the peculiar duties devolving on me, as an instrument in the hand of God, for laying the foundations of our beloved Church in this neighbourhood, (ever with your cheerful and zealous co-operation), I ascribe the favourable feeling you entertain for me, and though I duly appreciate your approbation and esteem, it is not,

I assure you, without an humbling sense of the imperfect manner in which I have discharged my duties. I trust, however, I am truly grateful to that kind providence which has blest me with grace and strength to exercise my ministry among you for so long a period with acceptance, and I hope to your profit.

Your sympathy with myself and family in our late afflictions, we value much, knowing its sincerity.

For the valuable testimonials of your regard which you have been pleased to present Mrs. Givins and myself, I tender you our sincerest thanks; though not needed to foster the interest we feel in you, we shall treasure them as memorials of a friendship, that will continue through life, and may we not hope, be renewed beyond the grave.

My connection with your parish, will be a pleasing reminiscence to me during the remainder of my life, and I shall alter much indeed, if I ever cease to feel a lively interest in all that relates to you or fail to supplicate for you the choicest blessings of time and eternity.

Believe me, my dear brethren,  
Your affectionate friend.

SALTERN GIVINS.

During the same week, the members of the Church in the Township of Tyandinaga, presented the Rev. Mr. Givins, also, with a handsome and beautifully bound edition of Patrick, Lowth, and Whitty's Commentary on the Holy Bible as a token of affection; at the same time expressing their extreme regret at his removal from amongst them, which he received in a suitable manner, reciprocating their expressions of affection and esteem.

An address was presented by them in March last, which appeared at the time, in the columns of our paper.

### DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CONSECRATION.—On Thursday, the 31st ult., the new Church of England, church at Coteau du Lac, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. After the ceremony, morning prayers were read by the Rev. Armine Mountain, his Lordship's acting Chaplain, the lessons of the day, the Epistle and Gospel being read by the Revs. H. Patton, Rector of Cornwall, and A. M. Mountain. A Sermon appropriate to the occasion

The Church is a very neat structure of white stone copings, calculated to accommodate a congregation of about 300, and is the first church in the Diocese dedicated to the worship of God by the present Bishop—we trust, only the first of many to be so dedicated during his Lordship's administration; several of which, we understand, are nearly completed and ready for consecration.

### THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Tighe Gregory, to the Bishop of Toronto, in reply to his circular relative to the Canada College:—

Paget Priory, Killocock, Ireland,  
September 16th, 1850.

MY LORD BISHOP,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, and accompanying statement or address in behalf of the Canada Church University, and should have earlier done so, but that I had been on a visit to my son, the Vicar of Brawdsey, in Suffolk, and thence took a circuitous route homeward, from engagements to preach two charity sermons in Yorkshire; and I should very willingly, in behalf of colonial education, have done the same here, but the pressure of our misapplied poor rates, and the calls on benevolence in favour of local charities, rendered it quite hopeless to obtain any collection.

I, however, did not fail to read your documents to my congregation, and thus bring under their notice, in their strongest manner, the claims on Christian sympathy which you have so ably stated, in the hope that they might, individually, draw the attention of their wealthier and less burdened friends to the important subjects.

I am very happy to perceive that the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge has taken up the measure your Lordship has so much at heart, in the most effective shape, by a grant of £3000; and I do sincerely trust that you will be enabled to secure the founding and endowment of a College truly Protestant, in a country where the Roman Catholic faith is so prevalent and so powerful.

With every feeling of toleration and brotherly love towards the members of that and all other denominations, I yet feel the necessity of carefully guarding a rising generation against the errors of the former, most particularly. This is a time of danger to the Church established, when the mongrel Protestantism of the land finds abettors even in high places, and dramatic effect is more encouraged than spiritual religion. But still the worshippers are numerous and sincere who have not bowed the knee to Baal, and faithfully recognising the omnipotence of the Deity, and his proper throne in the compass, or placing the font in a fancifully prescribed part of the Church.

The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commanded all men everywhere to repent; and, indeed, it appears inconceivable how a retrograde movement, so unquestionably Romish, could have obtained in the midst of that science and intellectuality which mark the 19th century; but, alas! the imputation so injuriously levelled against Paul, might be to some whose much learning hath made them mad. I have the honour to be, &c.

"E. TIGHE GREGORY, D.D., L.L.D.,  
Chaplain to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, and Rector and Vicar of Kilmore, Diocese of Meath."



## DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Extract from a letter from the Bishop of New Zealand, to the Rev. E. Coleridge, Eton:—"You must not suppose, that I wish to devote myself to the life of a sea-bird, dropping here and there a seed, which the nearest land-bird may forthwith devour; but I look (still in faith and submission) to those 'twins of learning,' Trinity and St. John's, as the central reservoirs, into which all my phials will be poured from the wells and springs of many nations. There I should hope to spend such portions of my time as I can allot to collegiate residence, in the midst of the scholars of many tongues, who are all being conformed to the 'one tongue of immortals.' I need men of a right stamp, such as Charles Abraham, to conduct the central organization of a system, which will require an entire devotion, in a spirit of the most single-minded love, of every faculty of body and mind, to duties apparently of the humblest kind, to the most petty and wearisome details of domestic teaching; but all sanctified by the object in view, which is to take wild and naked savages from among a very untamed and lawless people, and to teach them to sit at the feet of Christ, 'clothed, and in their right mind.'—Religion, civilization and sound learning—all, in short, that is needful for a man, seem to be meant by those three changes—the feet of Christ; the clothing; and the right mind. You see, then, what I shall require.—In the course of two or three years, if this work grows upon me, a larger vessel will be needed; not for comfort or safety, for the dear little *Undine*, under God's protection, has borne me safely over so many raging waters, that it would be ungrateful to discard her for any personal consideration. But I could not with any prudence or propriety crowd her with my scholars in these hot climates, as I do in the South, where, for weeks together, I have had a mess of sixteen in a space not so large as an Eton boys' smallest room. But this is the very point and key of the whole—the constant interchange of scholars between the college and their own homes. If I were to keep them away altogether, not only would the parents (very properly) send to take them away, but even while they remained at school, the great benefit to the parents, and the great impulse to the system, which it afforded by the sight of the progressive improvement of the youths, would be entirely lost. Again, to transplant scholars from the college too soon, would be to lose the best fruit of their training; for we gain little, if we do not succeed in rearing native teachers and masters. To carry out a system of frequent intercourse with their own countrymen, which would be necessary and beneficial in every respect, would require a vessel of considerable size, that is, from 100 to 150 tons, whereas the little *Undine* is only twenty-one, new measurement, which I think is about the size of the *Thames Yacht Club*. I am prepared, if means be supplied, to undertake the personal inspection and supervision of the whole of Melanesia; that is, of all the islands lying between the meridian of the East Cape of New Zealand, or nearly 180 deg. to the meridian of Cape York, and the Eastern Coast of Australia; and I am convinced that I could do this, not only without injury, but with the greatest possible benefit to my own work in New Zealand."

## ENGLAND.

**SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.**—January, October 1st, 1850.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Quebec, dated Quebec, June 22, 1850, inclosing a Statement of the Expenditure of the last general grant for aid in the completion of churches. His Lordship thankfully acknowledged the late grant of £4000, in aid of the establishment of the new Bishopric, and the grant for the erection and restoration of Churches in Canada East. He forwarded several letters of acknowledgment from the Clergy in his Diocese, for the purpose of showing the appreciation, upon the spot, of the bounty of the Society.

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Montreal (the Right Rev. Dr. Fulford), dated Montreal, Sept. 16, 1850, was laid before the meeting. The following extracts will be read with interest:—

"Your Society was such a large contributor towards the funds raised in England for the endowment of this Bishopric, that while I am bound to feel most grateful for your bounty, I am sure you will be glad to hear of my arrival in my diocese, and that I have been most kindly welcomed by both clergy and laity. I am sorry to say that another very disastrous fire occurred here but a few days before my arrival; and that the trade of the city is generally in a very depressed state.

"With grateful thanks for past assistance, and my earnest prayer for the continued prosperity of your Society,

"I remain, &c."

The Lord Bishop of Cape Town, in a letter dated March 30, 1850, informed the Society, that he was about to leave home again on Visitation. "I propose," said his Lordship, "to start next Monday for Natal. I travel by land in my cart. My route will lie through the Karroo, the sovereignty of Putermaryburg; and I hope to return by the coast through Kaffraria to King William's Town; then to visit the Eastern Province, and return home before Christmas. I shall probably be out nearly nine months." He thanked the Society for the grant of Twelve sets of Service Books, and inclosed a letter of acknowledgment from the Rev. J. Willson.

The Bishop forwarded, with his earnest recommendation, an application from the Rev. H. Badnall, his examining chaplain, for aid towards a new church at Clarmont. Mr. Badnall said:—

"The population in that district is increasing rapidly. Many of the newly-arrived emigrants settle down there. The Malays are, I understand, about to erect a mosque. They obtain a great number of converts (if they can be so called) from the coloured population, and apostasies from Christ are unhappily not unknown. I trust that the erection of a church might lead to the bringing within the true fold many heathen who are now in entire ignorance and darkness."

It was agreed that One Hundred pounds be granted towards a Church at Clarmont.

The following letter from the Rev. W. F. Faylor, dated September 11, 1850, was read to the meeting:—

"Owing to the publication, in the Society's Monthly Report, of the Rev. Mr. White's interesting letter concerning Tristan d'Acunha, I have been appointed to proceed thither as the clergyman and schoolmaster of the island. While grateful for the grant already made to that island, I trust I shall not be thought impudent, if I beg a further grant of some books for the performance of Divine Service, and a few other useful works for this interesting and apparently deserving people."

The Secretaries stated, that Bibles, Prayer Books, and books and maps to the value of £15, had been sent, directed by way of St. Helena, to Mr. Glass, of Tristan d'Acunha.

The books requested by Mr. Taylor were granted.

The Rev. Jas. Barrowes, Colonial Chaplain, Bathurst, River Gambia, Western Africa, in a letter dated May 20, 1850, requested aid towards the building of a church in that colony. The room at present used for Divine Service does not hold more than 120 persons; yet the population of the town is about 5000, nearly all professing Christians. Mr. Barrowes considers one clergyman totally inadequate to the occupation of so extensive a field of duty. Ground for a church has been offered by the governor, and £400 or £500 may be obtained from the English inhabitants, of whom there may be fifty or sixty, besides about 300 persons of mixed descent. He added that he should be very thankful for a grant of books, especially Bibles and Prayer Books, which cannot be procured there.

It was agreed to grant £100 towards the church at Bathurst; and books to the value of £8.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton to the Society, dated Kingston, N.B., August 26, 1850.

"I have just completed a tour through part of my diocese, and to Prince Edward's Island, where I confirmed 27 persons for the Bishop of Nova Scotia. On September 2, I purpose setting out for Newfoundland to assist at the consecration of the cathedral, Sept. 15.

"The tower of my cathedral church is finished, and we are now proceeding with the interior, but, of course, slowly."

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, in a letter dated July 16, 1850, acknowledged the unanimous concurrence of the Board in the grant of £500 towards churches and schools on the coast of Labrador.

A letter from the Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, dated The Rectory, St. John's Newfoundland, 28th August, 1850, was read:—Mr. Bridge stated that the Society's generosity has enabled him to distribute amongst about fifty shipwrecked members of our Church (emigrants on board the *Corsair*, bound to Canada) Bibles and Prayer Books.

In the case of the shipwreck of another vessel, Mr. Bridge had not been able to supply the wants of the emigrants so far as he could have wished, the distribution to their predecessors in misfortune having exhausted the stock at his disposal.

Under these circumstances, with the knowledge and sanction of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, Mr. Bridge solicited another supply of Bibles and Prayer Books.

It was agreed to forward gratuitously to Mr. Bridge, Bibles and Prayer Books to the value of £10.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide, in a letter dated Adelaide, April 10, 1850, furnished a satisfactory account of Archdeacon Wollerton's visitation of Western Australia. His Lordship expressed his wish to transfer the sum of £20 granted for the church at Busselton, to the church at Albany, which being somewhat larger, he suggested that the sum be increased to £25. The windows for Busselton had been presented by a private donor. He mentioned the opening of the large room of the collegiate school, and the appointment of a third master, Mr. May. "I can now," said he, "report the institution to be in a most efficient state, and such a one as makes me desirous to send my little boy to it, as capable of affording a really sound English, commercial, and classical education."

The Bishop thanked the Society for the grant of £50 towards the new church at Port Adelaide, requested that the Society should be kept advised of any fund of the Society still remaining.

It was agreed to grant £60 in aid of the churches at Mitcham, Hindmarsh, and Port Adelaide.

The Rev. H. Haines having requested a grant of Five Pounds' worth of Books for a School and Lending Library at Geelong, in addition to a supply of the Society's publications purchased to an equal amount, the Books specified were granted.

Letters from the Lord Bishop of Antigua, dated July 26, August 10, and August 29, 1850, were laid before the Meeting.

The Bishop recommended two applications for assistance in restorations, one from Archdeacon Braithwaite, in aid of his chapel school in St. George, in the town of Basseterre, St. Christopher's, this building having been destroyed by the hurricane of 1848, and lately rebuilt of stone, but still unfinished; the other application from the Rev. R. R. Abbott, for a grant towards his church, All Saints, Antigua, a district largely peopled with agricultural labourers, who have contributed both money and labour to the extent of their power.

Mr. Abbott said:—"From the Legislature it would be unreasonable to expect any further aid, as the very depressed state of the finances of the colony forbids the exercise of that liberality for which they have hitherto been so conspicuous. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to lay before the Society the deplorable condition of my congregation, who, since the destruction of their church, have been compelled on the Sabbath to assemble in a *sugar-boiling house*—a place where they must ever be without their hallowed associations which so endear to the sincere worshipper the house that has been consecrated to the worship of God."

The Board granted towards the church of All Saints, Antigua, £100; and for St. George's, Basseterre, £25, with a set of books for the performance of Divine Service.

A letter was read from the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, dated Valparaiso, June 28, 1850, acknowledging the receipt of a second supply of Books and Maps, granted by the Society for the use of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island; a supply which, in Mr. Armstrong's opinion, would complete their library to an extent quite sufficient for a long time to come.

A letter from George H. Nobbs, dated Pitcairn's Island, December 21, 1849, and inclosed in Mr. Armstrong's communication, was laid before the Board. The following are extracts:—

"I received by way of Valparaiso, and through the medium of our untiring friend, the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, a case of books for the religious institution of the inhabitants of this island. I am requested by the magistrate, churchwardens, and community at large to tender your grateful acknowledgements for so valuable a donation; for they anticipate a vast benefit to themselves and their numerous progeny, from the prayerful study of so many excellent treatises, and epitomes of our most holy faith. I have often been sadly perplexed to provide books suitable to the exigencies of our unique commonwealth; this difficulty is now entirely obviated by the beneficence of your Society.

"The number of inhabitants at this date amounts to one hundred and fifty-four, viz., seventy-six males, the last survivor of the 'Bounty,'—three are Europeans, two of these have resided here twenty-six years, and the third (Mr. Notts) has held his office twenty-one years, the time of his abode on the island; the rest were born here; all are baptized in their infancy, and all are members of the Church of England. There are forty-

eight scholars in the day-school, and thirty-nine in the Sunday-school. Divine Service is performed twice on the Sabbath, according to the rites of the Church; and we have an adult Bible-class on Wednesday afternoon. The school books were much wanted, and will be of great service."

The Bishop of the English Church in Jerusalem said in a letter, dated Jerusalem, 27th August, 1850.—

"I beg to inform you that your Society could scarcely show a greater favour to the hierarchy of the Greek Church in this country, than by making a grant for them of some hundreds or even thousands of copies of the Book of Psalms in Arabic. I have already sold and given several hundred copies to the Greek Patriarch (through my Bible Reader). In most of their schools it is the only school-book in use; and I am told that in several of their schools there are only about half a dozen of copies for forty or fifty children."

Five hundred copies of the Psalms in Arabic were granted, and placed at the Bishop's disposal. A further supply will be furnished, should they be needed.

A Memorial from the Clergymen and Congregation of Dingwall, Scotland, stated, that the present place of worship is in a ruinous condition; that by the advice of an architect it has been resolved to erect a new building in its stead, of which the estimated expense was about £700; that the subscription set on foot in 1848 has produced nearly £500; that the memorialists are utterly unable to raise the balance of £200; they therefore earnestly expressed the hope that the Board would be pleased to make a grant in their favour.

The Right Rev. Bishop Low recommended this application to the favourable consideration of the Society. The Board granted £40.

The Rev. J. D. D'Orsey applied for a grant of books for the performance of Divine Service in the church of Anderson, Glasgow. These were granted.

Several grants of Books and Tracts were made. Books were granted for the performance of Divine Service in fourteen new Churches and Chapels, and two Licensed School-rooms.

Fifty-four grants of Books and Tracts were made for Schools, for Lending Libraries, and for distribution.

We have been requested to state that the Rev. R. Eden, of Leigh, was not only in total ignorance of his name being put up for the office of coadjutor Bishop to the present venerable Bishop of Moray and Ross, but that he did not even know that an election was about to take place.—*Guardian*.

The thirteenth annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners for building new Churches states that twenty-one churches had been completed since their last report, providing accommodation for 14,793 persons, including 10,114 free seats. In the whole, 470 churches have been completed, and provision has been made for 498,066 persons, including 291,190 free seats; thirty-two new churches are now in course of erection, and plans for seventeen others have been approved of.

The new church at Landilo was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, on Thursday last. Lord Dynevor and his family contributed more than one-third, it is stated, of the cost of rebuilding.

The Bishop of Landaff has been administering the right of confirmation to several candidates of his diocese in Welsh and English; the former to the astonishment of a congregation at Glyniff and St. David's Merthyr address. "As a *trinitarian*," he stated his lordship's many instances, his words were choice, lucid, and eminently expressive. In its delivery, he has realized the fullest expectations of all his hearers; from its opening to its close we failed to discover an instance of false or even faulty accentuation. On Monday, he Bishop again attended Neath Church, when the lector read the morning prayers, and his lordship addressed the candidates for confirmation in English. When he rite of confirmation had been performed upon about eighty candidates in English, the Bishop again ascended the pulpit, and addressed the catechumens in Welsh. This was done in so clear a tone, and in such an impressive manner, that every syllable was heard, and every sentence understood by the meanest capacity. The Welsh candidates were then confirmed, in number more than 150. The church was crowded in every part, and all appeared struck with the solemnity of the rite, and the admirable manner in which it was conducted."

We understand that the Rev. G. C. Gorham is seriously ill, at Bramford Speke, and that his medical advisers are in constant attendance.—*Exeter Gazette*.

The Rev. William C. A. Maclaurin, Elgin, Dean of the united diocese of Moray and Ross, has forsaken the Scottish Episcopal Church for the Church of Rome. On Sunday last the Dean announced his "conversion" to his congregation at Elgin. The event was not unexpected, and it has, of course, given rise to much speculation. Mr. Maclaurin has a wife and family, consequently he cannot become a priest.—*Inverness Courier*.

At the annual diocesan meeting at Wells, on the 3rd instant, the Bishop in the chair, J. H. Markland, Esq., in proposing one of the resolutions, urging the claims of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, gave the following account of some recent endowments. He said:—"The Secretary had twice alluded to a deceased friend of his (Mr. Markland's)—Mrs. Ramsden. That lady had not only recorded her attachment to the Society in her will, but, during the last nine years of her life, large sums had passed through her hands in aid of the Society, or for the benefit of particular Colonial Bishops; and he would avail himself of this opportunity, in the presence of the Bishop of the diocese, and at the first diocesan meeting which had occurred after her death, to state that, although it was at his own suggestion, the endowment of the two sermons on the subject of Church extension in our colonies and dependencies to be annually preached in our Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, was provided by the sole munificence of the late Mrs. Charlotte Ramsden, of Bath. (Applause.) That excellent woman, whose charity was equalled by her humility, strictly forbade her name to be published, and in communicating his (Mr. Markland's) proposal to the Parent Society, he used these words:—'The means for accomplishing these objects were placed at my disposal by an aged and valuable friend of mine, one "full of good works and alms and deeds," a steady supporter of our Society, but whose name I am not at liberty to mention.' She was now called to her rest, and was out of the reach of human praise; therefore he (Mr. Markland) had a most cordial desire that this good work of hers should be known, not only in this city, but throughout this country and the colonies. (Applause.)"

A gratifying compliment was paid a few days back, to the Incumbent of a district church, in the island of Jersey, who has for some time favoured his congregation with an opportunity of joining, daily, in the public prayers of the Church. Upon his retiring to the vestry after divine service, on Saturday last, he found an elegant portable silver communion service, with the following note, directed to himself:—"The attendants on

the daily service at St. Matthew's, Millbrook, beg to present the accompanying offering to the Rev. George Poingdestre, B.A., in acknowledgement of the comfort and privilege which have been thereby afforded them, and as a testimonial of their personal regard and respect."

The quarterly meeting of the Parochial Association of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, was held on Thursday evening, October 8th, in the National School-rooms.—The Vicar presided, and very impressive addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. J. P. Gell, Organising Secretary for the Diocese. The rooms were well filled, and a very large number of the poor were present, who seemed to take a lively interest in the details given of the work of the Church in Canada and Tasmania. The report of the Local Secretary, Rev. Sydney Clark, gave an encouraging account of the progress of the association.

A dispute has arisen between the Bishop of London and the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Vicar of Islington, which is likely to terminate in proceedings before the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court. It appears that Mr. Wilson has taken very decided steps in arresting the progress of the movement made by the High Church party, and has, in a letter which he has published, called upon the Evangelical members of the Church to combine for the purpose of combating their pretensions. The Bishop of London, it seems, has, in consequence, been instituting strict inquiries as to the ecclesiastical management of Mr. Wilson's parish, and the result is, that the reverend gentleman has been served with a "monition" for not having daily prayers in his church. It is stated that Mr. Wilson does not deem it advisable to adopt the system of daily prayers without a congregation, and that upon this subject the Vicar and his Diocesan will come into conflict.

The *Exeter Gazette*, defending its Bishop from the attack of a local contemporary says:—"We could not produce a more triumphant testimony to the soundness and the faithful zeal of our venerable Diocesan than the following remarkable statement from the *Tablet*, the notorious organ of Romanism:—"Bishop Hendren has resigned the Vicariate of the western district, in consequence, it is supposed, of the extreme destitution there." So, then, Romanism—which is rampant in Ireland, and gathering immense strength in the midland and northern parts of England, in the Diocese of 'Evangelical' Bishops—is positively expiring in the West, which is presided over by the Bishop of Exeter and the equally 'Tractarian' Bishop of Bath and Wells! If this be the happy effect of these Right Rev. Prelates' 'Tractarian' views (so-called)—what loyal son of the Church and State of England is there who does not wish that all our Bishops were actuated by the same high and uncompromising zeal and faithfulness?"

Arrangements, which it is very generally stated, have received the sanction of her Majesty's Government, have been made for introducing, early next session, a bill into Parliament providing for the erection of Southwark into a distinct Episcopal See. To accomplish this object it is intended to subdivide the present immense Diocese of London and Winchester (in the latter of which Southwark is situate), in other words, to divide amongst three Bishops the labour which is now performed by two. The new Diocese of Southwark will comprise the whole of the county of Surrey, and all that portion of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex lying eastward of the city of London, as within the boundaries of which are now comprised the new arrangement of the Diocese of Winchester will consist of the entire county of Hampshire, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Wight. The Diocese of London will consist of the parishes within the city, and of that portion of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex westward of the city. The new Bishop of Southwark will have under his jurisdiction a large number of benefices, and arrangements will be made for conveying to him that portion of the patronage now held in the proposed new See by the Bishops of London and Winchester on the avoidance of one or both of those Dioceses. A provision will be made for a seat in the House of Lords for the new Prelate, in rotation with other Bishops, on terms similar to those introduced into the bill for the erection of the new See of Manchester.—*Globe, Ministerial paper*.

## Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR.—When a person takes up the pen for the avowed purpose of correcting the mistakes or the errors of others, it becomes him to make himself perfectly certain that he is on his part properly informed upon the subject under discussion. Conceitedly to attempt the correction of one blunder by substituting another in its stead, and that, too, in language which betrays a large share of overweening self-sufficiency deserves a reproof of no mean severity. A correspondent of yours from Scarborough, signed "W. M.," in commenting upon the views of Edinburgh lately exhibited here, severely reprimands the *Yunkee* exhibitor for his blunders in describing the different locality in and around that city, and himself volunteers to your readers the following piece of valuable information which is as wittily expressed as it is truly affirmed. He says:—"Now sir, all the world and his wife know that Ben Lomond is in Dumbartonshire." I am unhappily one of those persons who know very little of the world, and of the world's wife I know absolutely nothing at all, but I have some slight acquaintance with the world's wife's mother, who is a very respectable, sagacious old lady; and she says "that though Loch Lomond is in Dumbartonshire Ben Lomond is in Stirlingshire." If W. M. will only be so very condescending as to examine any ordinary sized map of Scotland, he will find that *grand-mama* is perfectly right.

YOURS,  
GLOTTAENSIS.

## From our English Files.

In France, the President is occupied in reviewing and feasting the soldiers, whilst his Ministers are busy in prosecuting the Editors of the newspapers. M. Montalivet has published an account of the monies expended by the late King of the French, which completely exonerates him from the charge of ingratitude towards Lafayette and others, who assisted him in 1830. This document has caused a great sensation in Paris. It appears that M. de Persigny came to London on a matrimonial excursion, being about to marry the daughter of the Prince de Canino. M. Thiers was at Clarmont on Sunday.

The Queen of the French, the Duchess of Orleans,



the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke d'Aumale, have left England for Ostend to visit the Queen of the Belgians, whose health is in a very precarious state.

On the 29 ult., the Schleswig-Holstein army attacked Friedrichstadt, but have not yet been able to take it. They captured Tonning, which has again been occupied by the Danes. The Russian fleet has sailed from Kiel. The King of Denmark has returned to Copenhagen.

The Archbishop of Cagliari has been banished, as well as the Archbishop of Turin. The people of Piedmont seem to side with the Government.

Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wirtemberg, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance. Bavaria is to assist the Elector of Hesse Cassel with troops, by order of the Frankfurt Assembly. This Prussia means to resist. It is probable that this affair will bring the German question to a crisis.

The Emperor of Russia is expected at Warsaw. A corps of 52,000 men has been stationed along the frontiers of Kamieniez Podolski to the south of Chozim. There is much mystery about its destination.

Arif Effendi has been appointed Turkish Minister at Vienna in the place of M. Mussurus, who is to be Musteschar in the Foreign Office at Constantinople. Kossuth is said to be dangerously ill.

A treaty has been concluded between England and St. Domingo for the abolition of slavery. It is said that the Emperor Souleouque has been assassinated by his Prime Minister; but the report is not generally believed.

The civil war in Berar still continues. It appears that the defeat of the Newab of Ellichpoor was not so decisive as was at first anticipated. He succeeded in rallying his followers, and defeated the Nizam at Borlee on the 9th of August. The Ryots are fighting for the Newab, who appears to be very popular. The Nizam's troops have again mutinied on account of their long arrears of pay, and his Highness is raising money by debasing the coinage, and selling immunity for crime to rich offenders. In the native State of Oude, Lieut. P. Orr has nearly fallen a victim to the anarchy and misgovernment that prevails there. Very extensive frauds have been discovered in the Bengal Commissariat Department, and are now under investigation. The Prince of Munnepore has escaped from Dacca, and has re-conquered his inheritance from his uncle, who had expelled him.

The Prince Albert has returned from the Arctic regions. Capt. Forsyth succeeded in finding evident traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition. The report that he and his companions had been murdered by the Esquimaux is not credited.

The Bishop of Chichester, it is reported, has stated that the Bishops are unanimously (?) of opinion that laymen ought to have a voice in Convocation. To this we can have no objection, provided they form a House by themselves, and do not interfere in questions of doctrine. Of course we mean that the Convocation itself is to make this reform in its own constitution, and not that it is to be forced upon the Church by a Parliamentary enactment.—*English Churchman Oct. 10.*

It is satisfactory for us to be enabled to announce that upwards of £900 have already been subscribed towards a befitting monument to Wordsworth.—*Art Journal.*

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Sir Henry Young, the Governor, in opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council at Adelaide, intimated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a penny postage throughout the colony, although the estimated loss of revenue would be about £1,400 per annum.

The ship Castle Eden, of 1,000 tons burden, commanded by Captain Timothy Thornhill, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday October 5th, for Port Lyttleton, after embarking a large number of highly influential and respectable passengers, foremost among whom are Lord Mandeville and the Rev. Dr. Jackson (the new Bishop Designate of the Colony), with his lady and family.

Mr. Wigram was returned for Cambridge without opposition.

**COPYRIGHT OF MR. WASHINGTON IRVING'S WORKS.**—The *Athenæum* publishes the following statement of the sums paid by Mr. Murray and his father for copyright to Mr. Washington Irving:—Sketch Book, £467 10s.; Bracebridge Hall, £1,050; Traveller, 1,375; Columbus, £3,150; Companions of Columbus, £525; Grenada, £2,100; Tour on the Prairies, £400; Abbotsford and Newstead, £500; Legends of Spain, £100; total, £9,767 10s. Had these works been recently written, not one farthing of copyright money would have been paid for them in England under the law as lately explained by the Lord Chief Baron; but we shall see before long what a Vice-Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of England have to say on the subject. Why is it that Government does not take up the subject of an international copyright, for which the American public seems as ripe as our own?

**MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.**—Yesterday the second Report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland, presented to Parliament, was printed. It appears that in the course of last year there were 9,493 marriages in Ireland, and the preceding year 9,048. In 1847 there were only 6,943, in consequence of the famine and disease that prevailed. Of the 9,493 marriages last year, 5,324 marriages took place according to the rites of the Established Church. Of the men 415 were not of age, and of the women 1,714. There were 2,096 men and 2,922 women who signed with "marks." It is suggested that there should be a general system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, in Ireland.

**BELGIUM.**—The Queen of the Belgians expired on Friday morning at eight o'clock. The King and all her relatives were prepared for her dissolution. At two o'clock she had received the sacrament and extreme unction in their presence. All were plunged in the greatest grief.

The *Morning Post* gives the following account of the deceased Queen:—

"Louise Marie Thérèse Caroline Isabelle, Queen of the Belgians, was born at Palermo, on the 3rd of April, 1812. She was the eldest daughter of the late King Louis Philippe and of his Queen Marie Amélie. Louise d'Orléans and her sister Marie, who was only a year her junior, were brought up together by Madame de Malet, under the superintendence of Queen Marie Amélie; and while the two princesses were directed in their studies by the most distinguished professors, they had the inestimable advantage of the instruction and example of a mother who is the personification of every virtue.

"The marriage of the Princess with King Leopold was celebrated on the 3rd of April, 1835, at the Chateau de Campiegne, under the double ministration of Monseigneur Gallard, Bishop of Meaux, and of Dr. Goepf, a Protestant pastor. On the 24th July, 1833,

the Queen was brought to bed of a prince; but the hope of Consolidating the dynasty of Leopold was destined to be of too short duration: the child died on the 16th May, 1834. On the 9th April, 1835, the Queen was delivered of another prince, who received the names of Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor. On the 24th March, 1837, her Majesty gave birth to a second son, who was called Philippe Eugène Ferdinand Marie Clément Baudouin Leopold George. The first was created Duc de Brabant; the second, Comte de Flandres. Subsequently the Queen became the mother of a princess, who was baptised Charlotte.

"Queen Louise united to the soundest judgment the most elevated mind, and to the most solid acquirements an inexhaustible kindness of heart, a sublime piety, and a generosity without bounds. The late King Louis Philippe, of whom she was the favourite child, and her royal husband, equally availed themselves of her advice which was always dictated by justice and clemency.

"We have already said that Queen Louise was educated with her sister Marie. From the earliest age the two princesses entertained the strongest affection for each other; this sentiment only became strengthened as they advanced in years; they seemed to have but one life. It is not, therefore, surprising that when Louise, on becoming the wife of King Leopold, was necessarily called on to part from Marie at Fontainebleau, the adieux of the two sisters were heart-breaking. They promised to write to each other without intermission, and this daily correspondence only ceased when the hand of the Princess Marie became too weak to hold the pen. It was on the 2nd of January, 1839, that the Princess Marie of Wirtemberg expired in Italy, and the last letter she addressed to Queen Louise was dated on the previous day. The death of her sister was the first serious affliction with which Providence was pleased to visit the Queen of the Belgians. Two years subsequently she arrived at St. Cloud, on receiving the intelligence of the sudden death of her eldest brother, the Duc d'Orléans. It must be obvious what intense grief this new blow must have inflicted on Queen Louise, who was so fondly attached to her family. Though on the Belgian throne and devoted to Belgium, she retained her love for France, and like her august and patriotic mother, she exclaimed, 'It is a great misfortune to us, but it is heavier still for France.'

"She was not only the idol of her family—she was beloved in England; and our own Sovereign classed her among her dearest friends. The two Queens maintained a constant correspondence; and though Queen Louise possessed a perfect knowledge of our language, Queen Victoria always wrote to her in French, as permitting a stronger expression of intimacy than our own, in the use of 'tu' and 'toi,' instead of 'you.'

"The Duke of Wellington also entertained the deepest admiration and respect for the Queen of the Belgians, and lost no opportunity to manifest both.

"It is certain that the grief of Queen Louise for the death of her father accelerated the progress of the fatal disorder under which she suffered. A hope, however existed that sea-bathing might be beneficial to the august patient, and with that view she was advised, at the beginning of September, to proceed to Ostend. But in the first few days of the present month the case presented symptoms so alarming that, in spite of her advanced age and the severe affliction which she had just been called upon to endure, Queen Marie Amélie left Claremont for Ostend on the 4th of this month, accompanied by the brothers and sisters of the illustrious sufferer.

"On Thursday, the 10th, at one in the afternoon, Queen Louise experienced a terrible crisis, which left her much exhausted and extremely weak: there was no longer any hope of recovery. Between two and three o'clock she performed the last duties of religion, with devout simplicity, in presence of the King, of her children, of her royal mother, and the rest of the family. At four o'clock her weakness had rendered the pulse all but imperceptible. At five her strength seemed to rally; but this glimmering of hope was soon dissipated and the patient relapsed into a state of prostration which continued without intermission. At four in the morning, the whole royal family were assembled around her bed, which they did not quit while life remained. The Queen then blessed her three children, took leave of the King, of her mother, and her brothers and sisters, and at eight o'clock she expired, with her death-cold hand in that of her husband.

"Queen Louise expressed a wish to be buried at Drueux, in the sepulchral chapel of the Orleans family."

**THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.**—Three weeks had yesterday morning elapsed from the time the disastrous fire in Mark lane broke out, and even at seven o'clock last evening a great body of flame remained in various parts of the ruins, so much so that the firemen were obliged to be actively engaged in pouring water upon them. In some places the fire was still ten feet deep. Thirty men have been daily employed, under the direction of Mr. Toplis, his assistant, and Mr. Mackay, one of the engineers of the Fire Brigade, in removing salvage from the ruins. Up to last evening they had recovered about six tons of Italian hemp, nearly twenty tons of iron work, and soldiers' muskets and sabres. They also recovered about five tons' buffalo horns, 300 bags of turmeric, two tons of madder, one ton of chicory, twenty tons of jute, two tons of horse-hair, about £1,000 worth of pigs' bristles, and an immense quantity of cloth and soldiers' clothing. It is expected that it will take at the least another fortnight to get the rest of the salvage out. The ruins at the present time present a singular appearance, for, owing to the vast quantities of shellac having become melted and afterwards set together, the men are unable to break it, and during the day they work completely under it. The army accoutrements that have been extricated are nearly all destroyed; and the splendid Oriental vases, sent as presents by Indian officers to their friends in England, have all been melted. There are still known to be 100 pipes of oil in the ruins, forty cases of castor oil, and six tons of loaf sugar. The bristles known to be in the premises when the fire occurred were worth £22,000. The surveyors to the fire offices anticipate getting about three times as much property from the ruins as they have yet recovered.—*Times of Saturday.*

The *Manchester Guardian* states that Gibson, the celebrated sculptor residing at Rome, has received the commission for the monument of Sir E. Peel, to be placed in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Hollins, of Birmingham, has been selected for the Birmingham and Lichfield statues.

The *Daily News* states, that the official reports on the piece of rope brought home by Captain Forsyth leave no doubt that it must have been left at Point Riley by some of Sir John Franklin's party. A correspondent, whose name, were we at liberty to mention it, would ensure attention to any opinion he expressed,

draws more hopeful inferences from the traces found at Point Riley than we did in our remarks of last Saturday. He states, that there can be no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet; that his ships are probably frozen in there; and that the encampment at Port Riley was probably formed by a detachment sent to be on the outlook for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in. Mr. Saunders, the master commander of the *North Star*, in his despatch to the Admiralty, gives the following description of the Esquimaux:—"Here we found a settlement of Esquimaux, and another one about twelve miles down the sound. They appear very harmless people, but possessing less ingenuity than any race of beings I have ever yet seen. Each settlement consists but of one hut, in which a number of families dwell. These huts are generally formed about one half under ground on the slope of a hill near the sea, the upper part being built over in a very rude manner with rough stones.—They do not know the use of boats, and their only weapon appears to be a small spear, which they carry in their hand. They live entirely on raw food, mostly seal's flesh. Not having boats they are compelled to follow the land ice to the north during the summer, depositing the seals which they kill at the various stations along the coast, on which they retreat during the winter as their stock to the northward becomes exhausted."

**THE SUPERB.**—If anybody is tired of life, and wants to dispose of the remainder of his term in the cheapest market, let him go to Jersey. A Channel Island Jury will appraise him at a sufficiently low figure. An inferior officer volunteers to take a vessel upon rocks where another vessel has just been wrecked, out of the course for which his passengers are booked, on the assumption that he shall be able to find a channel.—The result is the loss of the vessel and of a dozen lives. This the Jersey Jury pronounces "imprudence!"—The Captain of the vessel, who is responsible for the vessel and the lives on board, runs the vessel upon the rocks, upon the strength of his mate's assurance; when the vessel strikes, he takes to one of the boats, intending to abandon all his passengers to their fate; forced to return on board, he renews the attempt to escape at the expense of his passengers' lives. He jumps down upon a crowded boat, and capsizes her. A dozen people are drowned, and the Captain is found guilty by the Jersey Jury of "culpable imprudence!"—The Captain of the Orion is an ill-used man—so is Rush—so are the Mannings; for the same rule which turns manslaughter into "culpable imprudence," reduces murder to "culpable excitement," or "culpable irritation." All great criminals should for the future be shipped to Jersey, where, under a mild interpretation of their case, they may recover their self-respect.—*John Bull.*

**IMPORTANT PROJECT.**—Peto and Betts, the eminent contractors, have undertaken to reclaim the Norfolk estuary of 32,000 acres, and so to drain the Bedford level, and the adjacent low lands, comprising nearly half a million of acres, as to get rid almost entirely of the present expensive system of drainage by wind and steam. The land-proprietors have contributed £60,000 towards the cost; and an equal sum has been voted by the corporation of Lynn, in consideration of the improvement of the Ouse.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, attended by the officers and ladies of the Court, left Balmoral on Thursday, the 10th ult., and arrived at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, in the evening, where the Royal party rested for the night. On the following morning the route southward was resumed at eight a.m., and her Majesty and her august family arrived safely at Buckingham Palace in the evening. On Saturday the Court proceeded to Osborne, where Her Majesty now remains.

**JOHN FROST.**—It is stated in late papers from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, that John Frost, formerly of Newport, has been lecturing in the former place on the evidences of Christianity.

Colonial.

**The College in connection with the Church of England,** which the Bishop of the diocese has so vigorously exerted himself to establish, as well in England as in this Province, is a topic of the deepest interest to all the members of that communion, for it is not anticipating too much to expect that this important Educational Institution will prove a highly efficient agent in shaping the future destinies in Canada. The most serious consideration now weighing upon the public mind relative to this matter, is the question as to which is the most suitable place for the erection of the College? A superficial view will probably induce each individual to answer the question in favour of the locality in which he himself resides, but it is to be hoped that higher considerations will influence those upon whom devolves the delicate but seriously responsible duty of determining the point. We shall probably have many opportunities of advertising to this subject. In the mean time we are happy to say, the congregation of St. Mark's have held a meeting, and have resolved to submit the Town of Niagara as a candidate for the honour of being selected for the future "seat of learning." The claims of the locality consist in beauty and healthiness of situation—easiness of access—retirement—and freedom from those pernicious temptations which more populous places hold out to young men. In these respects, Niagara has no rival, and in most others is probably the inferior of no other place. The meeting referred to was held on Monday evening. It was not so numerously attended as was expected, but the result was eminently satisfactory.—No doubt was entertained that a free grant of the number of acres necessary for a site can be obtained from the custodians of the public domain, and upon a subscription list being presented, conditioned that the College shall be erected in Niagara or adjacent thereto, ten gentlemen present put down their names for sums amounting in the aggregate to \$2,540. The list will be published when completed. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Bishop; and another committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the inhabitants of the town generally.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

**HORSE STEALING.**—A man brought a horse to Mr. Green's hotel, Fredericksburg. From some suspicious looking circumstances he was questioned by a gentleman as to his business. The fellow said he was going to the north part of Windham, that he held a note against a Mr. John Green, there, whom he wished to see. The gentleman stated that he knew Mr. Green very well, and as it was then too late to see him he would have no objections to take up the note himself, and requested him to return to the house, and produce the note, upon which the thief "bolted," leaving his horse behind him. On Friday a person from Vienna arrived and claimed the beast, as one that had been stolen from Mr. Chamberlain, of Vienna, a few evenings previous.

**Rumour says that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron,** has resigned his seat for Kent. He talks of abandoning politics. His resignation, we are told, has been in the hands of the Government for some days.—*Patriot.*

A letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Antigua, states that Lord Harris is to proceed to Canada, as Governor-General of British North America. We cannot understand this reiteration, unless there be some real foundation for it.—*Id.*

**GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.**—A large and influential adjourned meeting of the electors of the town of London, was held at the Town Hall, on Monday, Oct. 28th, when it was Resolved,—That this meeting approves, and hereby consents, to the passing of the by-law, published by the corporation, authorizing the Town Council to subscribe for one thousand shares in the Great Western Railroad Company.

**GOVE DISTRICT ASSIZES.**—The trial of Mr. Russell, on a charge of Arson commenced on Wednesday morning, Oct., 30th and lasted till noon on the following day. The charge of the Judge occupied nearly three hours in the delivery. The Jury retired, and returned within five minutes, with a verdict Not Guilty.

**DISTRESSING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A hearty young lad, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, named Rea, residing in West Dumfries, came to his death on Monday forenoon, in a very shocking manner. He had been sent, with two younger boys and a horse and cart, to collect firewood, and in endeavouring to do so, he ran the one wheel of the cart over several logs. The two younger boys, dreading an upset, leapt from the cart, but the unfortunate sufferer sat still, and presently the cart upset, throwing the horse also to the ground, and covering the deceased with the cart, who, however, was not injured by the overthrow, as he called to his companions to raise the cart, and let him out. The lads were unable to do so, and one of them ran off for assistance. Meantime the horse began to struggle to get to its feet, and in doing so, suddenly heaved the edge of the cart on to the neck of the unfortunate lad, and in this horrible state he lay till assistance arrived. On the cart being raised from his body, the poor lad was not quite dead, but gave only one struggle with his lower limbs, and immediately expired. The greatest sympathy has been excited in the neighbourhood for the unfortunate parents, thus bereaved by so lamentable a dispensation of Providence.—*Galt Reporter.*

The break in the Cornwall canal will prove inconvenient, particularly at this season of the year. We understand that it is expected to be repaired, so as to admit vessels to pass, by the 14th instant. We are further informed, that in the meantime forwarders have made arrangements to send on merchandize by the Rideau Canal.—*Colonist.*

Mr. Simmerman, who was an old and respectable inhabitant of the Township of Burford, left his home on the 20th ult., with a load of wheat for Brantford. After selling his wheat, on his return home, he accidentally fell from his wagon, and the wheels having passed over him he was instantly killed.—*Id.*

**COUNTY YORK ASSIZES.**—The Assizes for the County of York, opened yesterday, in this city, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Burns. The associates on the Bench were, the Hon. Wm. Allan, and James Gordon; and George Monro, Franklin Jackes, and Frederick Widder, Esquires. The Grand Jury roll having been called, the following gentlemen appeared, and were sworn, viz.:

John Eastwood, foreman, Peter Lawrence, James F. Smith, Charles Watkins, Frederick Perkins, James Browne, T. W. Birchall, Duncan Macdonell, John A. Smith, John Doel, Richard L. Denison, T. Champion, John Brunskill, Wm. R. Grahame.

The Honourable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin appeared in Court, as Crown prosecutor. The learned Attorney General was punctual in his attendance at the appointed hour, and when the proper time arrived, he shewed that he had been equally diligent in the performance of his duties, having with him a number of indictments, which he presented to the Court, and had the names of the witnesses called, to go before the Grand Jury, but unfortunately for the despatch of business, not one of the said witnesses answered to their names.—There were on the Sheriff's Calendar,—12 cases of Larceny; 2 of Murder; 1 of Arson; 1 of Rape; 2 of Burglary; 2 of Forgery; 1 Maiming Cattle, 1 shooting with intent to kill; 1 aiding in ditto; 1 being in company with parties in ditto; 1 of Violent Assault.—The number of civil cases is somewhat about 200—less than is usual on such occasions in this County—but it must be remembered that the Assizes for the County of York is now held three times a year, instead of twice as formerly. The Attorney-General moved the Court for sentence on the Rev. Mr. Dean, of the Episcopal Methodist Church, who had been found guilty by the Jury, at the last Assize, of performing the ceremony of marriage for one Elizabeth Sprung and another party, knowing that the said Sprung was already married and her husband alive. The Attorney General also moved for sentence on the said Sprung for Bigamy.

Mr. Skelton, Barrister, addressed the Court, in behalf of Dean, urging that he was ignorant of the law, and that he had even performed the ceremony in ignorance of the rules of his own Church, on the point.

Mr. Justice Burns said, in substance, that the Judges had no doubt as to the legality of Dean's conviction; that what had been urged by his council was not for the Court to consider, but for another power; that the Court had no discretion, but to pronounce sentence of imprisonment, and that the sentence on the prisoner, was, imprisonment for four months, in the goal of the County of York, and to be then discharged.—*Id.*

**ST. LAWRENCE ARCADE SALE.**—Yesterday the shops in the St. Lawrence Arcade, in this city, were leased by public auction, to the highest bidder, with the cellars underneath. They brought high prices or yearly rents, as will be seen by the subjoined list, furnished by Mr. McMullen, the Auctioneer. The Butchers' stalls in the market, formerly leased, brought equally good prices; and those in the 'F, on the South side, when finished, will, no doubt, find equal favour with competitors. The new market place is a great improvement, and we have pleasure in stating, that Mr. Councilman Thompson, of St. George's Ward, was the gentleman who first proposed it, and that he, no doubt must feel much pleased at his plan having so well succeeded:—

Shop No. 1, 11 x 22 feet and two cellars, upset price £60, bought by Magnus Shewan, sen., for £31.



Shop No. 3, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by Magnus Shewan, jun., at £26.  
 Shop No. 5, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by William Maguire for £22.  
 Shop No. 7, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by John Rogers for £20 5s.  
 Shop No. 9, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by John Rogers for £20 15s.  
 Shop No. 11, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £30, bought by John Woodall for £69.  
 Shop No. 13, 11 x 9, and warehouse, upset price £35, bought by James Pantou for £65.  
 Shop No. 12, 11 x 9, and warehouse, upset price £35, bought by John Donnelly for £70.  
 Shop No. 10, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £30, bought by — Doyle for 67 10s.  
 Shop No. 8, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by — Doyle for £36.  
 Shop No. 6, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by Thomas F. Carey for £26.  
 Shop No. 4, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by A. Crumpton for £33 10s.  
 Shop No. 2, 9 x 11 feet 6 inches, upset price £20, bought by Mrs. Ward for £40.  
 Warehouse 3, over Butchers' stalls, upset price £5, bought by J. Sparkall for 7.  
 Warehouse 4, over Butchers' stalls, upset price £5, bought by R. Sargent for £7 15s.  
 Cellars 3 and 4, upset price £10, bought by — for £11 5s.  
 Cellars 6 and 7, 9 and 10, unsold.—*Colonist*.

A monument is about to be erected in Quebec to the memory of Mr. Wilson the late eminent Scottish vocalist.

The duties collected at the port of Quebec, from 1st of January to the 10th October inst., amount to the sum of £70,275 15s., while the amount during the same period last year was £54,418 13s. 5d., showing an increase of £15,857 3s. 7d., or about 30 per cent during the year. The receipts from the emigrant tax during the same period has been reduced in amount, owing to the smaller number arrived this year. In 1849 it was £11,676 10s., while this year it is only £9,051 10s.; a reduction of £2,625.—*Quebec Gazette*.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—This undertaking is to be commenced forthwith.

The Hon. Mr. Bourret leaves this evening for Upper Canada, having, in a very short time made all necessary enquiries as to the means of accommodating the Government in Quebec. Nothing of course has yet been decided on as to the buildings to be rented. It is said that the Governor's residence will probably be Spencer Wood, the property of Mr. Atkinson, which has been placed at the disposal of the Government by that gentleman. The house would not be large enough for the purpose, and would require some additions, but the offices, gardens and grounds are all that could probably be desired.—*Quebec Gazette*, Oct. 25.

We understand that a break has occurred in the Cornwall Canal, which has caused a delay of several days in the navigation upwards.

The Mail for England will in future be made up in Montreal every Monday evening at seven o'clock.

A meeting of the Convocation of McGill College was held on Sunday last, when the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law was conferred upon C. C. Abbott, Esq., Student at Law. This is the first degree of the kind that has ever been granted in Lower Canada.

MURDER NEAR MARKHAM.—A few days ago a man was murdered by his wife about two miles back from Markham. The only particulars which can as yet be gathered are, that the man returned home in a state of intoxication, and that the woman beat him so that his head was entirely shapeless. She was declared to be insane, and was immediately removed to the Lunatic Asylum, where she now remains.—*Globe*.

At Kingston, James Webb has been tried for the murder of William Brennan. The trial, which lasted for three days, terminated in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to be hung on the tenth of December. About an hour after sentence being passed, Rev. Mr. Rogers went into the cell of the condemned man, when he confessed voluntarily that he had murdered Brennan. He led him into the wood—threw him down, and then stabbed him in the neck with the spear, or long knife, which Brennan usually had with him. He immediately stripped him, and then buried him without the clothes; the spear he threw into the creek. His sole object in murdering him was to get possession of the note he held against him for £4 10s. After telling this to Mr. Rogers, he said he now enjoyed the only calm moment since he committed the crime. This confession must give great satisfaction to the jury, upon whom the solemn responsibility fell of passing condemnation on him.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire on Monday night arose from the discovery of flames and smoke issuing from the store of Mr. Bestado, hatter, King street, but which was speedily extinguished. The fire broke out in a lumber corner, at half-past twelve o'clock, but in what manner could not be discovered, as there had been no fire near it during the evening.—*Globe*.

W. L. MCKENZIE.—The *Examiner* of last week, contains an address by this notorious personage to the electors of York. It occupies upwards of fifteen columns, and is full of the egotism and unscrupulous assertion so characteristic of the writer.—The ex-traitor is feeling his way to Parliamentary honours, but does not indicate the precise Riding which he intends to insult by a canvass.

MONTREAL—COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Henry Jamieson was brought to trial on the twentieth, on a charge of being implicated in burning the Parliament House. The case occupied two days, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused. "The Verdict," (says the *Herald*), "was received with great signs of satisfaction by the numerous signs of the people assembled about the door of the Court-house." B. R. Turquand pleaded guilty of stealing money from a Post-letter. Thomas Fleming, found guilty of manslaughter; received sentence of imprisonment in the common jail for two years.

A SOLDIER TO BE HANGED.—William Shotts, a private in the 20th regiment, was tried on Wednesday and Thursday week last, for the murder of James Cubiss, a private in the same regiment, on the 17th June last. A plea of insanity was put in but was over-ruled by the Judge (Aylwin). He was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th December next.—*Montreal Transcript*.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to our correspondent, *Christopher Oldchurch*, who complains that "David's prayers, which he used in his great distress, are sung in our Churches instead of Psalms of praise and cheerfulness;" we must remind him, that the selection of the Psalms to be sung is entirely discretionary: but that it was contemplated that the Penitential Psalms would occasionally be used, is evident, from the *Directions about the Tunes and Measures*, which are printed at the conclusion of the Psalms and Hymns.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1850.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO desires to offer up his praises and thanksgivings in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in his Diocese, for God's late mercies vouchsafed to him in his return to his Diocese, and for the success which has been granted to the work which he has undertaken.

We are directed to state, that the Prayers for the safe return for the Lord Bishop, recommended by the Archdeacons of the Diocese, should now be discontinued.

## ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL.

We are requested to state, that it is intended (D.V.) that the Corner Stone of the New Church of St. James's shall be laid on Wednesday, the 20th inst. We shall be able to announce the arrangements which will be made for this interesting occasion in our next number.

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

## THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Early on Saturday morning, our much-esteemed Diocesan arrived in Toronto, by the steamer *America*, from Rochester. His Lordship, we are happy to say, is in the enjoyment of perfect health;—indeed, though he has undergone much toil and fatigue for many months past, we never saw him looking better.

During the voyage from England, the Bishop officiated twice. On both occasions, he read the full Service, and preached to large and deeply-attentive congregations.

The *Canada*, in which his Lordship was a passenger) ran upon the rocks about thirty miles east of Halifax; and though she got off without material injury, the danger for a short time was very great. Had the vessel been going at her full speed when she struck, the probability is that she must have gone to the bottom. The deepest gratitude is due to Almighty God for thus preserving His servant from peril, and averting from our Province a loss, which, at the present crisis especially, would have been calamitous in the extreme.

His Lordship has every reason to be satisfied with the result of his important mission to the Mother Country. He has brought with him funds to the amount of £15,000 or £16,000, which, with the sum already contributed in the Province, will ensure the establishment of a Seminary where the claims of Revelation will be recognised, and within whose halls the Matin and Vesper voice of prayer and praise will be regularly uplifted.

Owing to the advanced period of the season, the buildings will not be begun before the ensuing Spring. It is confidently anticipated that by October, 1851, at the latest, the course of instruction will be fully commenced. We learn that the staff of Professors will be full and complete, including two or more eminent men from the English Universities.

May the God of all wisdom and grace grant that the undertaking, thus auspiciously commenced, be brought to a speedy and successful completion; and that our beloved Diocesan may be long spared to behold the University, which must ever call him Father, diffusing the blessings of a sound Scriptural education throughout the length and breadth of the land!

## UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The introductory addresses by the Lecturers of this newly-formed School will be delivered this day in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at One o'clock, P. M.

When we state the gratifying fact, that the "Upper Canada School of Medicine" is in connexion with the Church University, we are sure that nothing more is necessary to induce the attendance, on this interesting occasion, of all who would oppose the divorcement of Science from Religion.

We may add that it is the intention of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto to be present, and to take part in the proceedings, which will be appropriately opened with the prayers of the Church.

Should any parties, friendly to the object of the meeting, not have received cards of invitation, we are requested to assure them that the omission was unintentional, and that their presence will be welcome and desirable.

## THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

In our past observations upon this important subject, we have confined ourselves to the duty of the laity, and the necessity of an immediate move on their part for the permanent endowment of the Church. We shall now briefly allude to other active measures for the same purpose, and in other quarters. Steps should be at once taken to put a stop to any further sale of lands already set apart, either by the State or by individuals, for the endowment of the Church; and measures such as we have suggested should also be taken as speedily as circumstances may permit, for rendering such lands a present and growing source of income to the Church. In some instances, perhaps, sales may be unavoidable, the lands being so isolated as not to be easily convertible to Church purposes; but even in such cases, if sales be made, they should only be in order to purchase more eligible lots, in aid of Church extension elsewhere; and, above all, immediate measures should, if possible, be taken to secure to the Church *unalienably* her share of the unsold Reserves, and to turn them to the purpose we have stated; and measures should also be taken to apply the funded property to which she may be entitled from past sales of those Reserves, in aid of such purposes as might from time to time seem advantageous.

The piety of individuals has already done something towards the endowment of the Church, and there are now about 20,000 acres of land for this purpose, vested in the Church Society of this Diocese. These 20,000 acres are not at present producing an average of much more than one shilling per acre; but there are of these about five thousand acres which produce annually about five shillings per acre, whilst there are about ten thousand acres totally unproductive. Many of these endowments are so small in themselves, that under the present state of things they must wait the progress of civilization to be productive, whilst others are so large that, with a little aid from the lay proprietors around them, the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, might, at an early day be placed in a position to carry out the views we have been putting forward. But in every step the clergy and the laity should go hand in hand. There is another measure which is imperatively needed, as respects the present and all future endowments of the Church, of vital importance to her welfare and efficiency. In some places within the Diocese, a portion of the yearly remuneration of the minister arises from the cultivation by himself, of lands set apart for the support of the Church in his mission—a provision, perhaps, in some cases formerly unavoidable from local circumstances. Now, in no case and under no circumstances should the sacred ministry be a school for tyro farmers. The sacred office demands the minister's exclusive thoughts, and his sacred duties his entire time. Wherever the former is the case, a portion—perhaps the larger portion—of that time which should be devoted to the spiritual wants of the Christian flock, is devoted to the necessities of the farm; and the spiritual duties are to an equal extent neglected. This is unjust alike to the flock and the pastor, and wherever it is the case dissent is sure to spread. The promoters of the most absurd doctrines will be certain of a congregation twice, or even thrice, on the Sabbath, and frequently during the week; whilst, perhaps, the single Church Service on the Sabbath day is almost unattended, and the minister looked upon with indifference, perhaps dislike, by the members of his congregation. Is not this as painful as it is improper a condition for either the Church or its minister to be placed in? Steps should at once be taken to correct this error wherever it may be found, and to guard against its recurrence. Indeed, in the Church (particularly while each branch is in the cradle, as the Church in Canada unquestionably is,) in no instance should the pastor be otherwise employed than in his ministerial labours; but situated as the Church in Canada now is, this cannot be altogether avoided, until the funds for her support receive an increase, such as will enable her to place her ministry beyond the necessity of extraneous labours, and to do this she must depend on the liberality of the laity.

We might dwell at considerable length on this important subject, and go into many statistical details to prove that, even in a financial point of view, the people benefit by the efficiency of the Church, in preventing the growth of crime and poverty, thereby saving the country from the heavy

and lamentable taxation that both are sure to bring with them; and we could easily prove that it is far less expensive for a people to support an efficient Church and ministry, than the most efficient police, or the most limited system of poor-laws,—and that whilst good conduct and sobriety, loyalty and industry, characterize the former, crime and destitution, sedition and intemperance, vice and disease, are inseparable attendants on the latter.

But we have already dwelt on this subject much longer than we intended, but far from the time we might; yet are we close we would extend our basis of ministerial labour, as well as our demands upon the resources of the laity. Hitherto we have appealed to them to secure the efficient services of the Church to themselves and their descendants only. We have simply treated of the present and future wants of the 200,000 members of the Church of Christ within this Province. We now tell them that there are at this moment 600,000 stray sheep without the fold—a number, however zealous and efficient her ministry may be, that it is at present impossible for them to reach. Let the laity remember that these are wanderers from the Church of Christ; and let the clergy remember that, though without the fold, they are members of their flock, and as much within their charge as the most regular attendant upon their ministry. To carry out these plans the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto possesses the necessary legal powers by its constitution, and only needs an extension of its present organization, and more diffused and continued exertion. We say, then, let it be the care of the laity to supply the means, whilst it shall be the duty of the Church to labour, so that by their united exertions the day may not be far distant when we shall see within the Province but "one fold, under one Shepherd—Jesus Christ our Lord."

## DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

We have received the following copy of a letter from our venerable Diocesan, on the subject of the division of this Diocese, from the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B. D., Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

To the Most Reverend and Right Reverend the ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS forming the Council appointed to arrange measures, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the Erection and Endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain.

The late happy subdivision of the Diocese of Quebec into two Sees, Quebec and Montreal, encourages me to submit for your consideration some reasons in favour of the division of the Diocese of Toronto, into two or more Bishoprics, at no distant period.

This important subject has been postponed till now, on several grounds. First, there was a feeling of delicacy on the part of the present Incumbent. The diocese of Toronto having been established so recently as 1839, he thought it might appear too soon to urge such division, and that he had scarcely served long enough to be entitled to any diminution of his labours. It was indeed but reasonable that he should continue to discharge them, while it was possible to do so with advantage. But the bounds of the various settlements have been so much extended since, 1839, and the Parishes and Stations so multiplied, as to make it next to impossible to visit them within any reasonable time. Second. Another consideration suggested delay. Many of the other Colonies required Bishops before Upper Canada had any fair claim to a second; but now that the more important Dependencies of the Crown have been supplied—and in some cases, as Lower Canada, and New Zealand, two are allowed,—the undersigned feels that he may without offence mention the following facts as sufficient to establish some claim for relief.

The Diocese of Toronto extends along the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes of Canada, nearly six hundred miles, and if Lakes Huron and Superior be included, more than twelve hundred miles. It contains 800,000 inhabitants, of whom 200,000 are members of the Church of England; and from the rapid increase of population (for it doubles in less than ten years), the Province will soon contain many millions, and become the stronghold and principal seat of the Church in British North America.

The Diocese of Toronto, or Province of Upper Canada, is at present divided, by the local Government, into twenty-one Districts, and these might with some slight modifications be conveniently arranged into three Dioceses, allowing to each seven Districts. Such division would give to each Diocese a front on the River and Lakes of nearly two hundred miles, running back the whole breadth of the Province, which may average from eighty to one hundred miles; and each Diocese would thus contain an area of from sixteen to twenty thousand square miles.\*

1st. The seven Eastern Districts, which at present contain about one hundred townships, and about forty clergymen, might constitute the Diocese of Kingston.

2nd. The second Diocese, retaining the name Toronto, might comprise the seven middle Districts; containing one hundred and twenty-nine townships and about seventy clergymen.



3rd. The third Diocese might be called the Diocese of London; or, if that name be inconvenient, some other town within its bounds—Woodstock, Sandwich, or Chatham. It would comprise the seven Western Districts, with their one hundred and thirteen townships, and about thirty-six clergymen.

4th. The North-Western, or Diocese of St. Mary.

Ultimately, a See will be required for the North-West portion of Upper Canada, comprising the Settlements and many establishments on the banks of Lakes Huron and Superior, and on the various Islands within the same. Already, an Indian Mission has been established at St. Mary, the Strait which joins Lake Superior with Lake Huron.

Some idea of the rapid increase of the present Bishop's labours may be attained from the following Table:—

Table with 4 columns: Visitation, Parishes or Stations, Clergy, Confirmed. Rows for years 1840, 1843, 1846, 1849.

This Table conveys but a very imperfect idea of the labours of the Missionaries and of the Bishop. Each township (of which three hundred and forty-two are already organized, and in process of settlement,) contains about one hundred square miles, or about sixty-four thousand acres, and may be equal on an average to eight or ten English parishes.

But the Province will ultimately contain more than six hundred such townships; and, looking forward to their division into four instead of eight or ten parishes, we shall in time—making allowance for rising towns and villages—have more than eight hundred parishes for each of the three Dioceses.

In regard to the North-Western District (or projected Diocese of St. Mary), it may for the present remain attached to the Diocese of Toronto, till the Settlements increase; but the period is not distant when it will require more immediate Episcopal attendance. The Islands in Lakes Huron and Superior are some of them large and fertile; besides the Mining Companies at different localities on the mainland will require resident clergymen.

But as it is not likely that the division of Toronto into three Dioceses can be made at once, I would respectfully suggest that the Eastern, or Diocese of Kingston, be first established, having a prior claim, as comprising the older Settlements, and because the Western Division is less distant from Toronto and more easy of access.

All which is most respectfully submitted. (Signed) JOHN TORONTO. London, Burlington Hotel, October 5th, 1850.

\* The American Church considers an area of eight thousand square miles sufficient to constitute a Bishopric.

WESLEY V. WESLEYANISM AS IT IS.

The Christian Guardian of last week departed from his wonted common-place, stereotyped style, by attempting the sarcastic vein. Unable seriously to grapple with our article, entitled, "MEMORABILIA OF METHODISM," our contemporary resorts to the forlorn-hope expedient of blinking the question with a joke. Finding it impossible to weaken the telling force of the quotations which we made from the writings of John Wesley, the Guardian is constrained to be contented with calling us an ecclesiastical Punch.

Our schismatical brother evidently writes with much self-complacency. This is but natural, because, as the poet observes,

"Dreary dulness ever loves a jest!"

We will not, however, in the present instance, "answer a fool according to his folly." The question at issue is far too serious for levity. Schism can furnish matter for mirth to the infidel alone; or to that worse than infidel,—the calculating demagogue, who, for venal or ambitious motives, would seek to trepan witless sheep from the Catholic fold of the Redeemer, or rivet deserters in their deplorable revolt!

The Guardian affects to sneer at us for imploring Methodists to return to the fostering care of their (so-called) leader's fostering mother; asserting that to that leader she had proved at the best, but a sorry and ungenial step-parent.

Readily do we grant that on more than one occasion Wesley experienced rebuke and censure from his Ecclesiastical superiors; but it is equally true that he frequently laid himself open to such animadversions, by his own hot-headed irregularities—irregularities which he subsequently admitted to be such, in the frankest and most unequivocal terms.

The Guardian, we would charitably hope—(though almost against hope)—is ignorant of the real sentiments of the pious but imprudent man, whose name is blazoned upon the banners of Methodism. We shall therefore quote, for his benefit and enlightenment, a document penned by

Wesley not quite fifteen months prior to his decease, and which consequently must be presumed to express his mature and final opinions. It is extracted from the English edition of his works, published in 1812; vol. xv. p. 24.

"FURTHER THOUGHTS ON SEPARATION FROM THE CHURCH.

"1. From a child I was taught to love and reverence the Scriptures, the oracles of God; and next to these, to esteem the Primitive Fathers, the writers of the first centuries. Next after the Primitive Church, I esteemed our own [the Church of England] as the most scriptural national Church in the world. I therefore not only assented to all the doctrines, but observed all the rubric in the Liturgy; and that with all possible exactness, even at the peril of my life.

"2. In this judgment, and with this spirit, I went to America, strongly attached to the Bible, the Primitive Church, and the Church of England, from which I would not vary in one jot or tittle, on any account whatever. In this spirit, I returned as regular a clergyman as any in the three kingdoms, till, after not being permitted to preach in the Churches, I was constrained to preach in the open air.

"3. This was my first irregularity; and it was not voluntary, but constrained. The second [irregularity] was extemporary prayer. This likewise I believed to be my bounden duty, for the sake of those who desired me to watch over their souls. I could not in conscience refrain from it; neither from accepting those who desired to serve me as sons in the Gospel.

"4. When the people joined together, simply to help each other to heaven, increased by hundreds and thousands, still they had no more thought of leaving THE CHURCH than of leaving the kingdom. Nay; I continually and earnestly cautioned them against it; reminding them that we were a part of the Church of England, whom God had raised up, not only to save our own souls, but to enlighten our neighbours, those of the Church in particular. And at the first meeting of all our preachers in Conference, in June, 1744, I exhorted them to keep to the Church, observing that THIS WAS OUR PECULIAR GLORY, NOT TO FORM ANY NEW SECT, BUT, ABIDING IN OUR OWN CHURCH, TO DO ALL MEN ALL THE GOOD WE POSSIBLY COULD.

"5. But as more dissenters joined with us, many of whom were much prejudiced against the Church, these, with or without design, were continually infusing their own prejudices into their brethren. I saw this, and gave warning of it from time to time, both in private and in public; and in the year 1758, I resolved to bring the matter to a fair issue. So I desired the point might be considered at large, Whether it was expedient for the Methodists to leave the Church? The arguments on both sides were discussed for several days; and at length we agreed, without a dissenting voice, 'it is by no means expedient that Methodists should leave the Church of England.'

"6. Nevertheless, the same leaven continued to work in various parts of the kingdom. The grand argument (which in some particular cases must be acknowledged to have some weight) was this:—The minister of the parish wherein we dwell neither lives nor preaches the Gospel. He walks in the way to hell himself, and teaches his flock to do the same. Can you advise them to attend his preaching? I cannot advise them to do it. 'What, then, can they do on the Lord's Day, suppose no other Church to be near? Do you advise them to go to a dissenting meeting, or to meet in their own preaching-house?' WHEN THIS IS REALLY THE CASE, I cannot blame them if they do. Although I earnestly oppose the GENERAL separation of the Methodists from the Church, yet I cannot condemn such a PARTIAL separation in this particular case. I believe to separate thus far from these miserable wretches would be for the honour of OUR CHURCH, as well as for the glory of God.

"7. And this is in no way contrary to the profession which I have made above these fifty years. I never had any design of separating from the Church. I have no such design now. I do not believe the Methodists in general design it when I am no more seen. I do, and will do, all that is in my power to prevent such an event. Nevertheless, in spite of all that I can do, many of them will separate from it (although I am apt to think not one half, perhaps not a third of them). These will be so bold and injudicious as to form a separate party, which consequently will dwindle away into a dull, dry, separate party. IN FLAT OPPOSITION TO THESE, I DECLARE ONCE MORE THAT I LIVE AND DIE A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND; AND THAT NONE WHO REGARD MY JUDGMENT, OR ADVICE, WILL EVER SEPARATE FROM IT."

These are the words of the aged Wesley! The Christian Guardian may laugh them to scorn, if so inclined. In such an event, however, let our contemporary direct his ridicule against the proper party, and couple the name of Punch with that of the author, instead of the faithful quoter, of the above sentences!

POPISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our streets are periodically placarded with bills announcing, in no modest form of type, "CATHOLIC" Books for sale by auction. Our readers, we trust, are sufficiently well informed to be aware that the term "Catholic," in the sense in which Romanists and other Sectarians generally use it, means 'Popish.' Now, nothing Popish is Catholic. In the Creed, recited by the members of the Church every Sunday, and taught to their children, the expression "Catholic and Apostolic Church" does not signify "Popish and Apostolic Church." It means something which, were it intelligently received into the minds of men, would scatter Popery and every other form of error to the four winds of heaven. We may add that this city and neighbourhood are being flooded with cheap Popish books, by means of forced auction sales—of course, quite accidentally and undesignedly.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

FREE TRADE.—The evils of Free Trade are assuming a very tangible shape and freedom in this neighbourhood. A correspondent, writing from a parish contiguous to the borough of Barnstable, states that three estates there are without tenants, owing to the impossibility that exists of paying the rents which the landowner demands—and thence arises a very impor-

tant question: Are the occupiers of the other estates to pay the rates and taxes due on the void farms, in order to make up the parish quota? And, secondly, are they also to maintain the labourers and their families who are thus thrown out of employment?—Exeter Gazette.

FARMING STOCK, &c.—The totals for the entire kingdom of each kind of stock, as they were in 1849, are shown below, and are contrasted with the totals for the kingdom as they were in 1847:—

Table comparing Farming Stock in 1847 and 1849. Columns: 1847, 1849. Rows: Number of Horses and Mules, Asses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Goats, Poultry, Total value.

THE ENCROACHMENTS OF POPERY.—The Times has an article in Monday's paper, on the elevation of Dr. Wiseman to the rank of Cardinal, which concludes as follows:

"But this nomination has been accompanied by one other circumstance which has a very different and a very peculiar character. We are informed by the official gazette of Rome that His Holiness the Pope having recently been pleased to erect the city of Westminster into an Archbishopric, and to appoint Dr. Wiseman to that see: it was on this new-fangled Archbishop of Westminster so appointed that the rank of Cardinal has been conferred. We really do not wish to attach undue importance to what we should be told is a mere question of words. It may be that the elevation of Dr. Wiseman to the imaginary Archbishopric of Westminster signifies no more than if the Pope had been pleased to confer on the editor of the Tablet the rank and title of Duke of Smithfield. But if this appointment be not intended as a clumsy joke, we confess that we can only regard it as one of the grossest acts of folly and impertinence which the Court of Rome has ventured to commit since the Crown and the people of England threw off its yoke. The selection of the city of Westminster, the very seat of the Court and Parliament of England, and the appropriation by a foreign priest or potentate of the time-honoured name which is most identified with the glories of our history and even with the tombs of our statesmen, our soldiers and our kings, is a most ostentatious interference with those rights and associations to which we, as a nation, are most unanimously and devotedly attached. We suppose that even among our R. Catholic fellow-countrymen there are few who hold such extreme ultra-montane doctrines as to wish to see the Pope exercising powers in the distribution of ecclesiastical dignities which he rarely ventured to claim in the most benighted ages; and religious bigotry itself can hardly make them forget that this is not a question of theological opinion, but of national allegiance. The absurdity of the selection of this title for this illegitimate prelate is equal to its arrogance. Everybody knows that Westminster never was in early Christian times a bishop's see, but a monastery. On the suppression of the religious houses, Henry VIII. did indeed create a Bishop of Westminster, for the first and only time; and Pius IX. seems to have borrowed his precedent from the schismatic King of England; but on the accession of Edward VI. the see of Westminster was incorporated with that of London, which gave rise to the expression of 'robbing Peter to pay Paul.' So that there is neither tradition nor usage to justify any such appellation. It is a mere figment of the papal brain. As applied to the city and liberty of Westminster, it is a term devoid of meaning; but its meaning lies, we fear, in unambiguous intention to insult the Church and the Crown of England, and in an absurdly mistaken notion current abroad, that the conversion of a few weak minds to the doctrines of Rome has shaken the adherence of the people of England to the great principles of the Reformation. That inference is, we know, egregiously presumptuous and false; for if there be one class of Englishmen more than another who ought to be sensitive to this indication of the undying pretensions of Romish authority, it is precisely that class which most highly venerates the traditions, the authority and the liberties of the English Church. The Pope and his advisers have mistaken our complete tolerance for indifference to their designs; they have mistaken the renovated zeal of the church in this country for a return towards Romish bondage; but we are not sorry that their indiscretion has led them to show the power which Rome would exercise if she could, by an act which the laws of this country will never recognize, and which the public opinion of this country will deride and disavow, whenever his Grace the titular Archbishop of Westminster thinks fit to enter his diocese.

The Government Education Bill continues to occupy a large share of public attention. and the Catholic Bishops and Clergy are urging a scheme for their own University with much energy.

The Tenant league continues to agitate the country, and the meetings are fully attended by gentlemen of respectability and influence.

THE NEW FRANCHISE BILL.—From the lists returned by the Clerks of Unions of persons qualified to vote under the Franchise Bill, we can form some idea of the extent of the newly created Irish constituency. The Northern Whig estimates the number of voters for Antrim to be about 10,000. The return for the city of Cork is 4,508, while the Examiner surmises that the County constituency will not fall short of 29,000. The County of Mayo, which at the late contested elections could only muster 30 electors, will, under the new law, have about 3,000, while the Leinster Express states the probable number in the Queen's County at 4,000, and in Kildare 3,000.

United States.

Boston, November 5th. The great freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with a freight train of thirty cars, loaded with cotton, flour, &c. Loss over \$100,000. The United States Secretary of the Navy has placed at the disposal of the Committee a rational vessel, for the purpose of conveying specimens of American Art and production to London. THE FLYING MACHINE.—A Captain Taggart, who has been busily engaged in constructing a Flying Machine, attempted to make an ascension on the 30th ultimo from Jersey City. As in every other case of a similar nature, the attempt was a complete failure. We quote from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. "The Tache Cottage Garden in Jersey City, and the vacant yards and house-tops, were nearly covered with people; upwards of five thousand must have been present. At four o'clock Captain Taggart jumped into the car attached to the balloon, and owing to some mismanagement after the main rope was loosed, the small

cord which held the machine broke, and the balloon being obstructed by a post, against which it swung, gradually descended and dropped into the pond of water below the Cottage. It was then brought to the shore, and after the Captain had managed to extricate himself from his perilous predicament, another cord was fastened to the machine, and he contrived to get it upon the bridge, which crosses the pond, and it was no sooner there than the other cord broke, and the balloon, with all the flying apparatus, shot off into the air, amidst the shouts of a number, who seemed delighted at Capt. Taggart's misfortune. The majority, however, sympathized with him. The Captain seemed to bear his misfortune very lightly, saying, that he would 'make another.' At a late hour, last evening, the balloon was seen in the air, and as if going to sea.

Mr. G. Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, has arrived at New York, per Steamer Canada, on an Anti-Slavery Campaign. Previous to his departure, he was entertained at a vaudeville soiree at London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.

The steamboat Kate Fleming, Captain Dunham, from Louisville, for Cairo, burst both her boilers on Saturday at noon, and afterwards burnt to the water's edge. The accident occurred near Walker's Bar, where she had grounded, but had got off, when the bell rang to slacken, and the explosion occurred, caused, it is thought, by want of water. Ten are reported killed and missing, seven or eight wounded—amongst them the captain, dangerously—and nineteen are reported badly burned.

CAUTION.—On the 3rd instant a party took tea at the Kalamazoo Exchange, Detroit, and yesterday (5th) during the day, eight of them died. They are supposed to have been poisoned, notwithstanding the fact that others at the same table were not affected. Subsequently four more persons died at the Kalamazoo Exchange who ate at the same table with those who died on Tuesday.

The coroner's jury report the deaths at the Kalamazoo to have occurred by some virulent disease to them unknown, and to be 16 or 17 in number. It is now confined to some Dutch families who have recently arrived.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table of Toronto Markets for Nov. 6, 1850. Lists prices for various commodities like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Peas, Rye, Flour, Market Flour, Oatmeal, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Hams, Bacon, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Apples, Straw, Hay, Fire Wood, Bread, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Coals.

EXCHANGE.

Table of Exchange rates for Toronto on London, New York, and Montreal.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the BISHOP OF TORONTO having been indefatigable to obtain for the inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is thereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. It is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College a full-length Portrait of his Lordship, to be painted by Falter, the well-known Painter of the Celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House," a facility for obtaining which has been afforded previous to his Lordship's departure from London.

The committee formed in furtherance of this object, feeling certain that the call thus made on the friends of Religious Education in the Province, would be promptly responded to, did not hesitate to have instructions forwarded to Mr. Salter, and a communication made to his Lordship on the subject, but whilst it is in doubt that there was sufficient time before his Lordship's departure to carry out the wishes of the friends of Religious Education, the Committee forebore from any active measures, to swell the subscription list. The Committee are now, however, in a position to state, that the necessary sittings have been kindly given by his Lordship, and the Portrait is considerably advanced, and under these circumstances they hope that all those who are desirous of marking their high sense of his Lordship's exertions in the cause of religious instruction, may at once send in their subscriptions.

The spontaneous subscriptions already recorded, when united with those which may now be expected, leave little doubt that the sum subscribed will enable the committee after defraying all the expenses of the Portrait, to have it engraved and furnish to each Subscriber of One Pound and upwards, a copy of the Engraving for each pound subscribed. But as the number of Copies to be struck off will be confined to the supply necessary for the subscribers to the Portrait, and the Plate will then be sealed up, those who may be desirous of a copy of the engraving, should lose no time in indicating their wishes.

As parties residing at a distance may find a difficulty in forwarding Subscriptions, the same may be paid to their respective Clergy men for the Committee. Subscriptions will also be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honourable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honourable Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, the Rev. Dr. Lett, the Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies.

Toronto, October 30th, 1850.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Table listing names of subscribers and their contribution amounts in pounds and shillings.



## Poetry.

KING ALFRED'S HYMN.  
(IN ENGLISH.)

As the sun to brighter skies,  
In the morning doth arise,  
Thus we lift our hearts to Thee;  
Te Laudamus Domine.

With fresh store of daily bread,  
Lord do Thou our table spread,  
Ev'ry blessing comes from Thee:  
De panem nobis, Domine.

When we tread the narrow way,  
Lead us lest we go astray;  
Still our Guide and Guardian be.  
Siste pedes, Domine.

Wisdom dwells in Holy Booke,  
Those do find her there who look,  
Give us eyes Thyself to see;  
Da Spiritum Tuam, Domine.

When the sun sinks in the west,  
'Ere we lay us down to rest,  
When we bend the suppliant knee,  
Audi preces, Domine.

In the solemn midnight hour,  
When the Evil One hath power,  
From temptation set us free,  
Miserere, Domine.

Praise we now, with Heaven's high Host,  
FATHER, SON, and HOLY GHOST,  
Shout again, and yet again,  
Jubilate, Amen.

## A. KURD'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH.

From Notes from Nineveh, and Travels in Mesopotamia, Assyria and Syria. By the Rev. J. P. FLETCHER. London.

"Our conversation was interrupted by the arrival of a crowd of visitors, headed by the priest of the Papal Syrians, a short, pompous man, with a nasal twang in his speech, and a most self-satisfied air. They seated themselves, and the conversation soon fell upon the English.

"They have no religion, wonderful to say," began one of the party.

"Yes, yes," said another; "they believe in our Lord Jesus, but not in our Father the Pope."

"But they have no churches," remonstrated Number one.

"Toma here interposed. 'He had seen,' he said, 'our service performed in a chapel at Mosul, which Kass Georgios (my friend B.) had fitted up in a style like their own, and there was consecration every Sunday, and prayers every day; and the English fasted also, for, behold, here it was written in their book.'

"That may be," was the answer; "but are we fools? oh man, do we not know, that they do all this to deceive us?"

"Toma's cholera was rising, but he was afraid of the Priest, whose hand he had devoutly kissed when he entered; and merely remarked, apologetically, 'Well, they are good people.'

"The Clergyman had been puffing away in silence at the pipe, which, according to eastern etiquette, I had handed him when he sat down; but he now deemed it derogatory to his dignity to listen any longer to observations from others, on a point concerning his own profession. I could easily perceive that he was the learned man of the village; and well might he be, for he understood Arabic, Syriac, Chaldee, and Kurdish. He spoke with the air of a man who has been considering his subject carefully, and has thoroughly mastered it at last.

"The English are Christians, and have churches; but they only go to them once a month, and take the Lord's Supper once in twenty years. On the latter occasion the Priest stands on a high place, that he may not be torn in pieces by the crowd who rush tumultuously forward, snatch the consecrated bread out of his hands, and scramble for it. They are also allowed to marry as many wives as they please, and some of them have more than twenty. They are a poor and beggarly people, and have a heavy debt which they are unable to pay. They are obliged to borrow large sums from the King of France, who has obtained by this means a kind of dominion over them."

"At the conclusion of this oration, the speaker looked at me as if he had been advancing heavy and unanswerable truths, which I might dislike, but could not controvert.

"Ma hu saheeh,—Is it not true?" he asked.

"It is a great falsehood," I answered, calmly, as I took the pipe from my lips.

"The assembly divided, and appeared to expect that I should enter still more into the defence of my nation.

"My speech, in Arabic, was feeble, but I contrived, by help of the Prayer-Book, to maintain my ground; and, after a little, forced even the Priest to confess that the English might be Christians, and they might have the Sacrament oftener than once in twenty years; but as to their poverty, that was a known fact, and could not be controverted. Had they not a debt which amounted to many millions of piasters? Of course I could not deny this; but my attempts to explain the benefit of that national blessing were utterly unavailing, and my hearers departed with the firm and invincible conviction that the English were a beggarly and bankrupt nation.

"My host remained till they all had left. 'That Priest,' he said, 'is a conceited fellow. When I

first came here, he tried to stir up the people against me, and I had much sorrow from him. Bey, what you have said is the truth, and the English are a good people. Are there any of our race among them in your own land? They tell me that some of our brethren live in peace in the country of Hind, under the English Sultan.'

"My reply was cut short by Toma, who had been escorting the Priest to the outer door, where he asked him, with great earnestness, at what hour he would say mass on the following morning. To his credit be it said, he was a great church-goer, and had a considerable respect for the Clergy.—Nevertheless he could not help saying, as he prepared the bed, 'My master, that Priest is a great hunzeer, but, Inshallah, he shall be disappointed to-morrow, for he may wait long enough before I go to his service.'"

## THE BODY OF CHRIST.

(From the Church Review.)

The Church is called the body of Christ—His body mystical to distinguish it from His natural body. These words are used often without any very definite meaning. The Church, as the Body of Christ, is taken to mean the society or company of His followers, just as we call any other corporation a body. But such a view entirely overlooks the truth of the communication of Christ's nature to man. The Church is the Body of Christ, because it is the embodiment in the persons of its members, of the vital energy of His humanity, by partaking of which we are united to Him, and are thus, as St. Paul says, "members in particular," just as by inheritance, we are united through successive generations to Adam. The whole race might be called the body of Adam, because the life-principle of the first man is in them, as the Church is called the Body of Christ, because the life-principle of His human nature is in It. Adam was the head of the race, and Christ is the Head of the Church, not simply in the sense of being its King and Governor, but as the source from whom all the vital energies of the body are continually flowing. There is, however, this difference, that while each generation of men derives its life through its progenitors; in the Church, on the other hand, every individual derives spiritual life directly from Christ through the appointed media.

## A TRAP TO CATCH A SUNBEAM.

(Continued from our last.)

Mrs. Dennis was at the door talking to a neighbour, when he arrived, and she said, "Come along in, Sir, your room's quite ready, but you must not disappoint us of your company to dinner; so David, looking somewhat confused, accepted the invitation, and followed the kind-hearted woman to the sitting room, where the cloth was already laid for their dinner.

The husband was at home at this meal, and a pleasanter one it was many years, since David had sat down to; before he left he was engaged to dine with them on Christmas day.

Ah! David, well may you stand with your hands in those ragged pockets, and stare at your little room,—well may you wonder where you can have got to. The floor so well scrubbed, and sprinkled with white sand,—the grate so well blacked, with such a bonny sparkling fire in it,—the kettle bright and filled with water on the hob, ready for his tea,—his tools neatly arranged side by side,—the window cleaned so that he can see out of it! see into the street! see the people going past! and above all, see the setting sun! glittering on the windows opposite!—his pewter mug brightened and put on the shelf beside his pipe, his few plates and dishes washed and ranged on the shelf too,—the little round table that was his mother's, polished! actually polished! and smelling so refreshingly of turpentine and bees wax, a chair before it, and on it his Bible, his long lost Bible!

David, after a long stare, said "Oh lor!" not as he used to say "oh lor!" not a bit like it, but as boys say "oh lor," as they flatten their noses against the pastry-cook's windows, on Twelfth-day, in admiration of "them jolly cakes." David was astonished; he stood by the door and looked at it, and finally he sat down in a chair, and covered his face with his hands, as though he thought it was some optical illusion, which must pass away the moment he uncovered them.

But no, it was no vision, no illusion, but pleasing reality, and David restored his hands to his pockets, and again ejaculated "oh lor!" He opened the Bible, a bright, bright light fell on its leaves, and rested on the words, "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not;" and a voice, the same low musical voice he had heard before, said, "This is our favourite home, David, you will always find us here."

As soon as his astonishment had somewhat subsided at all he had seen and heard, and at the miracles Betsy had worked, he summoned sufficient resolution to venture again to Mrs. Dennis' room to thank her and offer remuneration for her services.

"I'm come," he said, when they opened the door at his modest knock, "to say as you have made my place uncommon nice, and I hope you'll tell me what will satisfy as regards paying; so long as it ain't more than three and twopence, I can pay

you at once, but if it is I must owe it you." "Oh there, hold your tongue, Mr. Coombe, do, about paying, nonsense, my Betty's very pleased to have made the place looked so nice, and we're all pleased that you're pleased, and that's payment enough; besides it's been a lesson to her against she goes out to service, and she shall come and do it for you every morning, if you like."

"Well I'm very much obliged to you, I ain't a man as can talk nor make fine speeches, but I never says what I don't mean, and I can't always say what I do, and somehow it seems like it now perhaps you'll shake hands with me, it won't come off," he said as he held out his black hand to Mrs. Dennis.

"I'm not afraid of that, Mr. Coombe, and I'm glad to shake hands with you,—I'm a rare one to shake hands; there ain't that being in the world as I wouldn't shake hands with, rich or poor, dirty or clean, good or bad; as for the dirt, why a little soap and water would soon settle that, if the hand as you'd hold of did soil your's, and I believe a good hearty shake of the hand goes right to people's hearts, and speaks more to them than a power of words. Well now, a sister of my husband's behaved uncommon badly to him, no mistake about it, and Tom he stuck out as he wouldn't speak to her again, nor yet let none of us. Well, do you know, that worried me so, I couldn't rest a night, and I said to him just before Christmas last year, 'Tom,' says I, 'make it up with 'Lisbeth, do, she's the only relation you've got, and you know she ain't rich, and 'pon my honour, Tom,' I says, 'the roast beef will stick in my throat o' Christmas day, if I don't see her at the table along with us, so I shall ask her, Tom, eh?' 'Do you as you like,' says he: that was quite enough; I sent a message to her, and she came; well, the moment I saw her, I grasped hold of her hand, and gave it a hearty shake, and then Tom did, and all the children, we none of us said nothing, but them shakes of the hand said as plain as we could have spoke it, 'Lisbeth, all's forgiven and forgotten, let by-gones be by-gones!'"

Oh! how the stream of golden light is shining on that good face. That night the sleep of David Coombe, the poor old cobbler, might have been envied by Princes; in his dreams bright visions flitted before his eyes, and he heard soft music, and sweet voices murmuring the words, "Bless you this is true Charity."

He awoke early and rose to look out of window,—yes, he could look out of window now. That sharp biting wind had driven up a snow storm, and the ground was thickly covered, but the masses of cloud were moving away slowly, showing glimpses of the pale blue sky, and David thought it would be a fine day after all.

He eat his breakfast which he seemed to enjoy more than he had ever done for years, and then sat down to his work. It was no longer with a listless air that he handled his tools, but quickly his fingers moved, and suddenly a strange sound issued from his lips,—David Coombe was singing.

The clouds had gathered over the sky, and the snow was falling heavily; it was dark and gloomy out of doors, but David thought his room anything but gloomy, and he still continued that unearthly sound he called singing.

That it should have any connexion with music,—that he could think it in any way resembled "linked sweetness long drawn out," was strange, very strange, but to him it was music, sweeter than any strains he had ever heard, for it was carrying him back to the sunny days of childhood, bringing glad remembrances of happy days gone by, to the withered heart, and back, back long years had David's thoughts wandered, and he could see, while he hummed that quaint old tune, little hands clapping in glee, little feet dancing to its measure, young gay faces brightly smiling, and hear sweet mirthful voices, long silent, joining in its strain.

He worked away for some time, until Betty came to do his room, and then, as he appeared to be in her way, for she repeatedly moved him from side to side of the apartment, he thought he would go out a little while;—it did not snow much, besides he did not mind the weather,—so he shuffled out.

He had not proceeded very far from home, when he saw seated on the kerb stone, a child, two or three years old, crying bitterly, and standing by its side a baker's man with a basket of bread upon his shoulder. "Do you happen to know this young 'un," said the man as David approached, "he's crying for something to eat; I think he's lost."—"No, I don't, poor little chap; what are you going to do with him?" "Oh! nothing: give him to the police, is the best thing." "No, no, per-lice is to rough for that 'ere young thing; I'll take him in my bit of a place out of the cold and snow, he wout be worse off there than here, and if he ain't owned, why we'll muddle on together; won't us, little 'un, will you come?" and David held out his hand to the child, who took it directly, and looking up in its face with his large dark eyes filled with tears, lisped "Mamma, hungry." "Oh lor! what a pretty creature," and taking him up in his arms, David proceeded to his home, talking to the child all the way, in his strange rambling manner, promising him food and that "Mamma would soon come."

David had indeed come out in a new character: for years he had not been so active; he cut the child a huge piece of bread, and seated it on the chair, close to the coke fire Betty had made up so nicely, and, taking off its wet shoes and socks, chafed and warmed its little cold feet. The snow had ceased, the clouds were again rolling away, and the pale cold winter sun streamed into the room, and rested on the child, and on that black and brawny hand supporting him so gently.

But David was very puzzled too, and kept saying—"oh lor!" in his old way, when the child began to cry, and a little wailing voice asked for "Mamma." He was not used to children, poor old David, and when he had satisfied its hunger, and dried its wet feet, he did not know what to do next, nor how to stop those sad tears: but now came the "Sunbeam" to his aid; it sparkled on the pewter mug, and though the tears were still wet on its dimpled cheeks, the child laughed a merry laugh, and pointing to the mug, said "Pretty."

This was charming: David took the mug down, and moved it rapidly backwards and forwards in the sun, till the child clapped its hands in ecstasy, and its laugh was so infectious, and David was so pleased at the success of his strange toy, that he laughed too, and it sounded oddly enough, that merry merriment, in the once dull and gloomy room, and oddly enough the mingling of that young and musical laugh, whose sweet tones neither care nor sorrow had yet had power to dull, with David's harsh guttural laugh, seeming rusty from long disuse.

And through all this laughing, David heard the sweet voice he now knew so well, saying, "Good David, richly do you deserve our presence now."

In a short time the child seemed quite at home, and David began to work, while the little fellow trotted about the room, and examined the tools, the "Sunbeam" ever following him, shining among his golden tresses, and sparkling in his tears, not yet dry upon his peach-like cheeks; and then David shared his scanty dinner with him, giving him by far the largest quantity, and watching with a degree of satisfaction he had never experienced while eating his own dinner, the relish with which the poor child devoured it; and then when the daylight began to fade, the boy grew sleepy, and David took him in his arms, and began again that quaint old tune, to lull the child to rest; soon its large eyes closed, and the long lashes swept its cheek, and the boy slept.

Gently David laid him down on his own mattress and when he had lighted his candle, began again to work, ever and anon glancing at the sleeping boy, and feeling a sort of pleasure he had never before experienced.

Suddenly a great deal of talking in the street attracted his attention, for it was a quiet out of the way sort of place, and there was seldom any noise there of an evening, save the occasional "howlings" of some naughty child, sent by a hurling blow of its "gentle" parent's hand, into the gutter, to cry till it was tired, and then play with some spirit more wicked than itself, till it cried again, and a similar blow from the same hand knocked it into the house again, and all was still; this, or some "lady" asserting the rights of woman, in justification of the corporal punishment she had just been giving her husband, or vice versa, was all that was usual there; therefore the earnest but not angry tones, David heard, made him lay down his work and listen.

There was a knock at the door,—perhaps the house was on fire;—he moved quickly from his seat, and went towards the mattress; had he money hidden there? no David had no treasures, but the sleeping child was there, and David stood close beside him, that at the first alarm he could take him in his arms.

Mrs. Dennis had opened the street door, and now called out, "Mr. Coombe, open your door, please, we can't see, and here's some one wants you." "Some one want Coombe! well, that's odd," he thought, "oh! I dare say it's only some shoes to mend: all the better," and he shuffled out, and he heard Mrs. Dennis say, "Straight on Ma'am, Mr. Coombe has opened the door; take care you don't fall,—but I'm afraid it's a mistake, as he has not said nothing to me about it." "Oh! Sir," said the stranger in an agitated voice as soon as she saw Coombe, "have you seen a child, a boy, my only child; oh! speak or I shall go distracted."

David Coombe could not be hurried, so it was no use; besides, it always took some time to discover the exact meaning of what was said to him,—to come out of the sort of bewilderment of mind, which long habit of loneliness had engendered, and taking each word separately, consider its signification, and what was their translation when united in a sentence; this done, from the storehouse of his memory, which from long disuse was a complete lumber room, he had to ferret out words to make a sentence in reply; therefore one may imagine he was some short time before he answered the agitated querist.

But at length he said, "I don't know if it's your'n, look;" and slowly and methodically carrying the light to the mattress, he exhibited the sleeping child to the woman;—one glance was enough, and the mother clasped her lost treasure to her heart. He opened his eyes, but finding it was his mother's face gazing into his, only put his little fat hand in her neck, and fell to sleep again.



"We are not rich, Sir," she said, while tears of delight filled her eyes, "but if there's anything we can do for you, we shall be so glad, and if you will come and take your dinner with us on Sunday, and let my husband thank you for the care of him,—he's our only one," she said, looking fondly at the child.

David was a little flustered at this unusual excitement, and actually was kept awake with thinking how he should go to dinner with strange folks in such clothes; he must confide in Mrs. Dennis, for to-morrow was Saturday,—he had but one day to consider of it, and some brighter wits than his might be consulted.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM CHURCH STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-1f

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS TORONTO. July 25th, 1849. 52-1f

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

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

MR. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 24th, 1849. 26-1y

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

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

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

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

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. 4-1f

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

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—Berkley Street. September 8, 1849. 10-1f

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

GOVERNESS. EMPLOYMENT is desired in a Church of England family, for a daughter of a Clergyman, who is capable of giving instructions in the rudiments of Religion, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, and in the Piano Forte, Singing, French, Italian and German. Apply to B Box 284, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, October 9th, 1850. 11-4in

GOVERNESS WANTED. A LADY is desirous of obtaining the services of a Governess immediately, who is capable of teaching Music, French and Drawing, with the usual branches of an English education, none need apply who is not a member of the Church of England. Address to Box 96, Brockville Post Office. September 10th, 1850. 7-in

Governesses. TWO Young Ladies Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable references can be given. Apply by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West. December 5th, 1849. 19-mly

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. A LARGE and beautiful assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services in Morocco, Vellum and Velvet, just received at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. No. 5, King Street West, October 16th, 1850. 12-1f

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

A COMPANION FOR THE SICK ROOM, Being a Compendium of Christian Faith and Practice, compiled chiefly from the writings of Divines of the Holy Catholic Church. Price—3s. 9d.

IN Publishing this compilation, the desire of the Editor has been to furnish a compendium of Christian Doctrine, Practice, and Devotion for the edification of the sick members of Christ's flock; especially those who have lived unmindful of their baptismal vows.

Having often painfully felt (with many of his fellow-laymen, whose office or privilege it is to minister to Christ in the persons of His afflicted members), the want of some compendium of sound practical theology, calculated to awaken the minds of those to serious thought who have hitherto lived carelessly, the Editor was induced to make the following selections from the rich stores of the Divines of the Church; and he would fain hope that some afflicted spirits may be aroused by the earnest and glowing language of the holy dead, to seek for rest in God their Saviour; and to strive to perform the covenant made by them in Baptism, walking in God's holy commandments.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE SICK ROOM, And for times of trouble, compiled from Ancient Liturgies and the writings of Holy Men. Price—3s. 9d.

THE favourable reception of the former part of this Work, the "Companion for the Sick-Room," which was prepared chiefly for the Editor's patients, encourages him to complete the task by the publication of these Devotions, which he hopes will prove useful and consoling to the afflicted.

Many litanies have been introduced, the short and fervent petitions of which will be found the most suitable for invalids, who are seldom able to go through a long continuous prayer. An attempt has also been made to frame several offices, or services, with the view of cultivating that habit of systematic devotion, so essential to growth in grace. The daily and devout use of the Psalms of David, whose divinely inspired prayers and praises have in all ages formed so large a portion of the sacred services of the Church, will be found most conducive to our advancement in the Divine life; for in them we may find petitions suited to all states and conditions; and promises to cheer under the most overwhelming trials.

The Companion and Devotions, bound together. Price—7s. 6d.

THE PRIESTS' COMPANION IN THE VISITATION OF THE SICK. (By the Rev. W. Dodsworth.) Price—3s. 1 1/2d.

IT may seem rather surprising, but I believe the fact to be so, that no Manual for the Visitation of the Sick has hitherto been published exclusively for the use of the clergyman in private houses, and at the same time containing all the offices of Private Baptism, and Visitation and Communion of the Sick. These are now given in a type larger than usual; which it is believed will contribute to the convenience of the clergy, who have to visit the cottages and rooms of the poor, which are oftentimes so dark as to make a smaller type useless.

To these offices have been added selections, chiefly from Bishops Andrewes, Jeremy Taylor, and Wilson, which it is hoped may be found useful in giving point and concentration to the ministrations of the clergy in the discharge of this very difficult part of their duty. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King-Street West, TORONTO. Toronto, November 4, 1850. 15-4in

WANTED. A MARRIED MAN, with the best Testimonials and references as to character and ability, who has been accustomed to teaching for a number of years, is desirous of obtaining the charge of a School either in Town or Country, where his services may be required. His wife having likewise had experience in teaching would also assist, or separately take charge of a female or junior school. Apply if by letter (post-paid) to the Office of this paper. Toronto, June 26th, 1850. 48-1f

MEDICAL PROFESSION. A HOUSE TO LET. A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given. The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office. Toronto, February 20th, 1850. 30-1

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.

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 4 1/2d to 10s 0d; do Checked do 6s 3d; do Mole-skin do 10s 0d; do Black Alpaca do 11s 3d; do Russell Cord do 13s 9d; do Gambroon do 11s 3d; do Princess Cord do 15s 0d; do Tweed do 17s 6d; do Broad Cloth do 3s 6d; do Cassimere do 17s 6d; do Gutta Perchado do 30s 0d; Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d to 8s 9d; do Black Satin do 8s 9d; do Fancy do 8s 9d; do Linen do 3s 4d; do Fancy do 4s 4 1/2d; do Plush do 4s 4 1/2d; Men's Velvet Vests, do Marcelles do; do Baratheas do; do Toilenet do; do Cassimere do; Men's Mole-skin Trousers, 7s 6d; do Linen Drill do 6s 9d; do Fancy Drill do 4s 3d; do Tweed do; do Cassimere do; do Doeskin do; do Buckskin do; do Sattinet do; do Cloth do; do Cassinett do; do Cashmerette do; Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 4 1/2d to 5s 0d; do Checked do 5s 0d; do Mole-skin do 7s 6d; do Tweed do 7s 6d; do Alpaca/Tweed do 8s 9d; do Russell Cord do 10s 0d; Boy's Fancy Vests from 2s 0d to 5s 0d; do Silk do 5s 0d; do Satin do 5s 0d; Boy's Tweed Vests, from 5s 0d to 5s 9d; do Cloth do 5s 9d; do Cassimere do 5s 9d; Boy's Drill Trousers, do 4s 4 1/2d; do Fancy do 4s 0d; do Mole-skin do 6s 3d; do Checked do 5s 0d; do Doeskin do; do Cassimere do; White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 4 1/2d; Striped Cotton Shirts, 2s 6d; Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's French Silk Hats, Cloth Caps, 2s 6d; Leghorn Hats, 5s 0d; Carpet Bags, Braces; Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hoisery, Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4 1/2d; Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6d; Fancy Caps, 2s 6d; Felt Hats.

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

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



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

These are three of the cases in which we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected sir, your humble servants. REV. DAVID THORNING, HON. JOSEPH BATTLES. Among the distinguished authorities who have given their names to recommend CHERRY PECTORAL, as the best remedy that is known for the Affections of the Lungs, are "The London Lancet," "Canadian Journal of Medical Science," Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," "Charleston (S. C.) Medical Review," "New Jersey Medical Reporter," Prof. Bartlett, Transylvania University of Medicine, President Perkins Vermont Medical College, Dr. Valentine Mott, New York City, Parker Cleaveland, Bowdoin College, Prof. Butterfield, Willoughby College, Ohio, Prof. Braithwaite, Leeds (Eng.) Medical School, Sir Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ireland, Prof. Rosenbaum, Leipsic. The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL" in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers whenever this remedy can be obtained. PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.

These are three of the cases in which we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected sir, your humble servants. REV. DAVID THORNING, HON. JOSEPH BATTLES. Among the distinguished authorities who have given their names to recommend CHERRY PECTORAL, as the best remedy that is known for the Affections of the Lungs, are "The London Lancet," "Canadian Journal of Medical Science," Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," "Charleston (S. C.) Medical Review," "New Jersey Medical Reporter," Prof. Bartlett, Transylvania University of Medicine, President Perkins Vermont Medical College, Dr. Valentine Mott, New York City, Parker Cleaveland, Bowdoin College, Prof. Butterfield, Willoughby College, Ohio, Prof. Braithwaite, Leeds (Eng.) Medical School, Sir Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ireland, Prof. Rosenbaum, Leipsic. The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL" in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers whenever this remedy can be obtained. PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, Four Rows of PIPES.—Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street. September 5, 1849. 6-1f

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances in Cash on Produce, either for Sale in Toronto, or on Consignment to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or Halifax. FRANCIS H. HEWARD. New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-1f

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS. THE Subscriber having purchased DIXON AND Sons' Samples of Britannia Ware at a considerable reduced price, begs to offer them extremely low for cash. They consist of Tea and Coffee Pots, Perculators, Coffee Urns, Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Steak Dishes, Tureens, Communion Service, Collection Plates, Childrens Mugs, Sugars, Creams, Salts, Egg Cups, &c., &c. Families requiring any of the above articles, will find this a favourable opportunity. THOMAS HAWORTH. Toronto, September 3rd, 1850. 6-1f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada. The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land. Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to F. H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto. Office—New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-



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. Charles Berczy, J. G. Worts, Solicitor—JOHN DUGGAN, Bankers—Commercial Bank. E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1y



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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin, Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers, Jesoph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson, Franklin Jackes, John B. Warren, A. McMaster, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f



MARRIED.

On the 23rd October, at Brighton, by the Rev. J. Wilson, George Elias Jones, Esq., of the town of Cobourg, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Charles Short, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Presq' Isle.

New Advertisements.

A REMEDY THAT CURES.

Various remedies have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found, no doubt, very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved so successful as DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. NORMAN BETHUNE,

WIDMER'S BUILDINGS, Palace Street.

TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, the 6th of November, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the Erection of

To Builders and Others.

Arched Cellars and Markets, In the rear of the City Hall. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Clerk's Office on Monday next.

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENCELY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boats BELLS.

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENCELY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boats BELLS.

TUITION.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had experience in Tuition, has some leisure time, and is prepared to assist Students in Classics or Mathematics.

WANTED

IN a Clergyman's family as Tutor, a graduate to undertake the Education of boys under twelve years of age.

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

THOS. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-street, begs to intimate that his usual choice Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS have come to hand.

FOR SALE,

A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash, or approved credit. Apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street, Toronto.

FOR SALE, - CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM, Situate in the County of York,

THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Property near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 276 feet on Parliament Street.

TORONTO LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

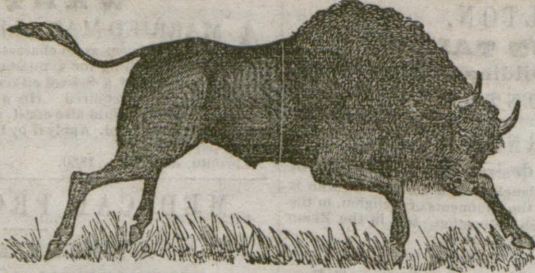
STUDENTS desirous of attending the Practice of this Institution are requested to enter their names in the books on or before the first of November.

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 realising about £50 per annum.

STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Clergy and Members of the Church of England and the Public generally, that he has just received a well selected assortment of Stationery, at the Office of THE CHURCH Newspaper, No. 7, King Street, Toronto, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

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

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

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

Toronto, October 21, 1856;

Just Published at this Office, A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE Church, by one of Three Hundred. Price 1s. 10d. each; bound in Cloth 2s. 6d., liberal discount to the trade.

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

LOST.

A LARGE BLUE CHEST, with the initials W. L., roughly cut on the Lid, badly made iron handles, and addressed Wm. LOGAN, Hamilton. Supposed to have been carried from on board the Steamer Magnet by mistake, at some of the Ports between Cobourg and Hamilton, on her upward trip, on or about the 20th of August last.

EDUCATION.

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

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, On the 18th inst., when she hopes by strict attention to the morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, to merit a share of public Patronage.

Governess Wanted.

A GOVERNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish the education of Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach French, Music, and Drawing is indispensable.

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

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

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale. Toronto, April 17th, 1856. 3s-1f

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850, Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance.

Monthly Subscriptions..... 1s. 3d. per Share. Management Fee..... 0s. 1d. " Transfer Fee..... 0s. 6d. "

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq. The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq. P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only.

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, 1856. 41-1f

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

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

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by Ed. Hodder, M. C. and Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., England. Anatomy and Physiology, Norman Bethune, B. A., M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg. England. Principles and Practice of Medicine, Jas. Borell, M. D., Licentiate Roy. Coll. Phys., London. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wm. Hallowell, M.D. Mem. Roy. Coll. Sur., Edinburgh. Principles and Practice of Surgery, R. Melville, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence, Francis Badgley, M.D., late Lect. on Med. Juris. in the University McGill College. Practical Anatomy, under the superintendance of the Lecturer on Anatomy. Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered to, and obitrical cases provided for those Students who avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Toronto Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital.

The Lecturers will illustrate their respective subjects by suitable Preparations, Diagrams, and Plates. Ample materials will be provided for the Anatomical department. A choice and extensive Library will be at the disposal of the Students, under certain regulations. Further information may be obtained, on application to any of the Lecturers.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D., Secretary. 17, Bay-street, Toronto, October 22nd, 1856. 12-1f

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

ANY Member of the Medical Profession wishing to obtain a favourable opening on easy and moderate terms, may hear of an opportunity on application, by letter, to Dr. Hodder, Toronto. Toronto, October 10, 1856. 13-1f

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

Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter, Victoria Row, Toronto, September 5th, 1856. 9-1f

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

Apply at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, September 17th, 1856. 8-1f



THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,

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

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

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

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1856. 43-1f

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN,

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

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

Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar. Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1856. 43-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

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

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

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1856. 37-1f

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

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

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1856. 37-1f

DOCTOR FOWLER,

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

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St. West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July, 1856. 0-1m

To the Clergy.

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

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



L. LEWIS,

IN returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received for the past year, begs to acquaint the Gentry and Citizens of Toronto generally, that he has now commenced his fall and winter receipts of Oysters and Fresh Cod Fish; having just received a supply of fine

FRESH OYSTERS in Kegs, Cans and Shell, and will as soon as weather permits, receive his usual supply of Fresh Cod Fish, &c. 110, King Street, Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1856.

"The Church" Newspaper

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

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

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evatt, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cavthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simco, Port Dover, Vittoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. H. Slaten, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napanee & Eclleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK

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