

The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 6.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXX.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
E	Sept. 14.	M. 2 Kin. 19.	Matt. 15. Rom. 15.
M	"	E. " 23.	" " 23.
T	"	M. Hab. 2.	Matt. 16. Rom. 16.
W	" 16.	E. " 3.	" " 3.
T	" 17.	M. Zeph. 1.	Matt. 17. 1 Cor. 1.
F	" 18.	E. " 2.	Matt. 18. 1 Cor. 2.
S	" 19.	M. Hag. 1.	Matt. 19. 1 Cor. 3.
S	" 20.	E. " 2, 3.	Matt. 20. 1 Cor. 4.
E	" 21.	M. " 4, 5.	Matt. 21. 1 Cor. 5.
		E. " 6, 7.	Matt. 22. 1 Cor. 6.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Churches	Clergy	Matins	Evening 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.	" "	" "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumb.	" "	" "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent.	" "	" "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. Incumb.	" "	" "
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumb.	" "	" "
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist.	" "	" "

The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity. There is Morning Prayer daily in this Church, at 7 o'clock in summer, Sundays excepted. In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. This 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.

Poetry.

THE SLEEPING CHILD.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

A brook went dancing on its way,
From bank to valley meadows,
And by its sunny margin lay
A lovely infant sleeping.
The murmur of the purling stream,
Broke not the spell which bound him,
Like music breathing in his dream,
A lullaby around him.
It is a lovely sight to view
Within this world of sorrow,
One spot which still retains the hue
That earth from heaven may borrow;
And such was this, a scene so fair,
Arrayed in summer brightness,
And one being resting there—
One soul of radiant whiteness.
What happy dreams, fair child are given
To cast their sunshine o'er thee?
What cord unites that soul to heaven;
Where visions glide before thee?
For wandering smiles of cloudless mirth
O'er thy glad features beaming,
Say, not a thought—a form of earth,
Alloys thine hour of dreaming!
Mayhap, afar on unseen wings,
Thy silent spirit soars,
Now hears the burst from golden spring
Where angels are adoring;
And with the pure angel throng,
Around their maker praising,
The joyous hearts may join the song
Ten thousand tongues are raising!

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

REDEMPTION.

Many and inestimable are the privileges which the Gospel confers. We are made by it New Creatures, Children of God, Friends and Brethren of Christ, Temples of the Holy Ghost, Fellow Citizens with the Saints, Heirs of Salvation and Joint Heirs with Christ; a Chosen Generation, and a Peculiar People, a Royal Priesthood, and more than Conquerors over Sin and Satan, the world, and the flesh! What shall we more say? for the time would fail us to tell of all the blessings which are contained in the Cup of Salvation. One word declare the fulness, the richness, the sweetness of the REDEMPTION! Emancipation from all our whole nature! Continual supplies of grace! Everlasting possession of glory! Resurrection from the dead! A spiritual and immortal body! Life honours unparalleled! Happiness inexhaustible! And Palms of triumph! Harps of gold! Crowns of glory! Enjoyment of the blissful presence of the Triune Jehovah, for ever and for ever more!—Rev. John Stevenson.

BACKBITERS.

There is a general evil with which many are infected, which is, to be too apt to believe a report to the prejudice of others, and, seeming to distrust

it, do yet communicate it to others, and so propagate and foster whanalice only begat. Whereas if they desired really have it false, would they not rather have sown out the original of an ill-begotten story, and ther led it home to its right father, or smothered in the birth? Of any fault I desire not to be guilty of this; and to avoid it, I will not be curious inquire that which does not concern me, lest others, finding that humour in me, make advantage of it and I become a customer to them who set off a stuff. But, if accidentally I meet with any story that is uncertain in the truth, and unsafe in the tale, I will conceal it what I can, and content myself with the hope of finding it contradicted; if not, I will mark their error, and avoid a shipwreck on my fame.—Lady Halket, 1640.

NIGHT.

See! not a cloud careers yon pathless deep
Of molten azure—mute as lovely sleep:
Full in her pallid light, the Moon presides,
Shrined in a haze, mellowing as she rides:
And, far above, the forest and the stream
Wear the rich armour of her silver beam.
The lull'd winds, too, are sleeping in their caves;
No stormy prelude rolls upon the waves;
Nature is hush'd, as if the world adored
The night-felt presence of creation's Lord.
—Rev. R. Montgomery.

CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT.

The lovely bird of Paradise, Christian Contentment, can sit and sing in the cage of affliction and confinement, or fly at liberty, through the vast expanse, with almost equal satisfaction; whilst, "Even so Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight," is the chief note of the celestial song.

PROOF OF A DIVINE POWER.

We possess a genuine fragment which Cicero has preserved to us from a lost work of Aristotle. It runs thus:—"If there were beings who lived in the depths of the earth, in dwellings adorned with precious stones, and if these beings could receive tidings of the power and might of the Gods, and could then emerge from their hidden dwellings through the open fissures of the earth, to the places which we inhabit—if they could suddenly behold the earth, and the sea, and the vault of heaven, could recognize the expanse of the cloudy firmament and the might of the winds of heaven, and admire the sun in its majesty, beauty, and radiant effulgence; and lastly, when night veiled the earth in darkness, they could behold the starry heavens, the changing moon and the stars rising and setting in the unvarying course ordained from eternity—they would surely exclaim, *there are Gods, and such great things must be the work of their hands.*"—Humboldt's Cosmos.

POPULATION.

The population of the earth amounts to one thousand millions. Then reckoning a generation of thirty-three years, in that space of time a thousand millions must die throughout the world.—Each year about 63,300,000; each week, 381,000; each day, 83,300; each hour, 3,450; each minute, 57. Some of our fellow-creatures are at this moment departing out of the world. And before an hour has elapsed more than 3,000 souls, who are yet the inhabitants of time, will be passed into eternity.

PORTRAIT OF A CHRISTIAN LADY.

Jeremy Taylor thus describes Frances, Countess of Carberry, who died in 1650.
"If we consider her person, she was in the flower of her age; of a temperate, plain and natural diet, without curiosity or an intemperate palate. She spent less time in dressing than many servants; her recreations were little and seldom, her reading much. She was of a most noble and charitable soul, a great lover of honourable actions, and as great a despiser of base things; hugely loving to oblige others, and very unwilling to be in arrears to any upon the stock of courtesies and liberality; so free in all acts of favour, that she would not stay to hear herself thanked, as being unwilling that what good went from her to a needy, or an obliged person should ever return to her again. She was an excellent friend, and hugely dear to very many, especially to the best and most discerning persons; to all that conversed with her, and could understand her great worth and sweetness. If we look on her as a wife, she was chaste and loving, fruitful and discreet, humble and pleasant, witty and compliant, rich and fair—and wanted nothing to the making her a principal and precedent to the best wives of the world, but a long life and a full age.
"If we remember her as a mother, she was kind and severe, careful and prudent, very tender, and not at all fond; a greater lover of her children's

souls than of their bodies, and one that would value them more by the strict rules of honour and proper worth, than by their relation to herself.

"Her servants found her prudent and fit to govern, and yet open-handed and apt to reward; a just exacter of their duty, and a great rewarder of their diligence.

"She was in her house a comfort to her dearest Lord, a guide to her children, a rule to her servants, an example to all.

"But as she related to God in the offices of religion, she was even and constant; silent and devout, prudent and material. She loved what she now enjoys, and she feared what she never felt, and God did for her what she never did expect. Her fears went beyond all her evil; and yet the good which she hath received was, and is, and ever shall be, beyond all her hopes."

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas, how often and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered and so soon forgotten.—Dickens.

TIME TO ME THIS TRUTH HAS TAUGHT.

Time to me this truth has taught,
(Tis a truth that's worth revealing.)
More offend from want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.
If advice we would convey,
There's a time we should convey it—
If we've but a word to say,
There's a time in which to say it.

On unweariedly the tongue
Touches on a chord so aching,
That a word or accent wrong
Pains the heart almost to breaking.

Many a tear of wounded pride,
Many a fault of human blindness,
Has been soothed or turned aside,
By a quiet voice of kindness.

Many a beautiful flower decays,
Though we tend it e'er so much;
Something secret in it preys,
Which no human aid can touch.

So in many a lovely breast
Lies some canker-grief concealed,
That if touched is more oppressed,
Left unto itself is healed!

—Charles Swain.

THE WORLD'S END.

During the last two or three centuries, upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them situated in the northern hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at mid-day. It seemed to be on fire, appeared at first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale color. La Place supposes that it was burnt up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months. How dreadful! A whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities and inhabitants, all in flames consumed; and here we have a presumptive proof of the truth, and a solemn illustration of a singular passage in a very old book—"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat; and the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."

CHURCH YARDS.

Use every means to make them green, shady, and consequently delightful. Spare not the rich loam. Bring the trees, both shady and ornamental, from the nursery or the forest, and plant them around the Sanctuary. Let it be a fixed purpose, and though there be but one delightful spot in the whole parish, that one shall be before the church doors. Children, whose parental home is made thus pleasant, seldom forsake it; and the house of God whose premises are made pleasant and attractive outwardly, can hardly lose its auditory.—Dr. Lett.

NO TIME.

He who cannot find time to consult his Bible, will one day find that he has time to be sick; he who has no time to pray, must find time to die; he who can find no time to reflect, is most likely to find time to sin; he who cannot find time for repentance, will find an eternity, in which repentance will be of no avail.—H. More.

THE FIRST STEP TO KNOWLEDGE.

A mouse that had lived all his life in a chest says the fable, chanced one day to creep up to the edge, and, peeping out, exclaimed with wonder, "I did not think the world was so large!" The first step to knowledge is, to know that we are ignorant. It is a great point to know our place: for want of this, a man in private life, instead of attending to the affairs of his "chest," is ever peeping out, and then he becomes a philosopher! He must then know everything, and presumptuously pry into the deep and secret councils of God: not considering that man is finite, he has no faculties to comprehend and judge of the great scheme of things. We can form no other knowledge of spiritual things, except what God has taught us in His Word, and when He stops we must stop.—Rev. R. Cecil.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Perchance, far out at sea, thou may'st have found
Some lean, bald cliff—a lonely patch of ground,
Alien amidst the waters:—some poor Isle
Where summer blooms were never known to smile,
Or trees to yield their verdure,—yet, around
That barren spot, the dimpling surges throng,
Cheering it with their low and pensive song,
And clasping the deserted cast-away
In a most strict embrace—and all along
Its margin, rendering freely its array
Of treasured shell and coral. Thus we may
Note love in faithful woman; oft among
The rudest shocks of life's wide sea she shares
Man's lot, and more than half his burden bears:
Around whose path are flowers, strewn by her tender
cares.
—William Motherwell.

THE EFFECT OF SERMONS.

When a man says he received a blessing under a sermon, I beg to inquire what effect it has produced. The Roman soldiers proved the effect produced by Antony's sermon, when they flew to avenge the death of Cæsar.—Rev. John Newton.

CHARACTER.

He that would reprove the world must be one whom the world cannot reprove.—Bp. Horne.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

JUBILEE COLLECTIONS

After Sermons preached in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, in aid of the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held on the 18th June, 1851, and with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated June 19, 1851.

Previously announced in No. 4	£295 13 2
St. Paul's, Fort Erie	£0 19 8
St. John's, Limestone Ridge	0 5 4
—per Rev. E. Grasett	1 5 0
St. Peter's, Osnabrock, per Rev. R. Rolph	1 0 0
Nottawasaga, per Rev. G. Graham	0 10 0
St. Paul's, Kingston, per Rev. W. Greig	0 17 11
Christ Church, West Gwillimbury	
—per Rev. A. Hill	1 0 0
Church of Ascension, Hamilton	
—per Rev. J. Hebden	5 0 0
St. Paul's Church, Dunnville	£1 15 0
St. John's, Town Line Cayuga	1 0 0
—per Rev. A. Towley	2 15 0
St. Luke's, Church	£1 9 6
Baker's School-house	£0 4 9
Dundro's do.	0 3 2 1/2
Red do.	0 1 1
Tiner's do.	0 0 9
—per Rev. P. Shirley	1 0 0
Church at Richmond	£0 17 6
Church Village of Ashton	0 10 0
—per Rev. J. Flood	1 7 6
St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per Rev. T. Bousfield	2 10 0
Church at Brantford	4 15 0
All St. Church, Mt. Pleasant	1 5 0
—per Rev. S. C. Usher	6 0 0
Church at Hillier, per Rev. R. G. Cox	1 0 0
Christ Church	1 13 6
St. John's	0 2 2
Cornells School House, Ops.	0 4 4
—per Rev. R. Harding	2 0 0
St. George's Ch., Rice Lake	1 5 6
St. Paul's Church, Hope	1 0 0
South Monaghan	0 13 0
Bewdley	0 4 0
—per Rev. A. MacNab	3 2 6
Beechville, per Churchwarden	0 15 7 1/2
Christ Church, Huntingford	2 7 5 1/2
Lot 28, 12 con. East Zorra	0 9 3 1/2
—per Rev. E. D. Fauquier	2 16 9
East Wood, per R. W. Bettridge	0 4 9
St. Paul's Ch. Woodstock, per C. W.	3 14 9 1/2
Township of London, per Rev. C. C. Brough	3 15 0

151 Collections amounting to £336 8 0
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer, C. S. D. T.

The Treasurer has to acknowledge the following: Widows & Orphans' Fund, being the amount of a Special Collection made in St. George's Church, Drummondville, on August 26, 1851, £1 5s.

TRINITY COLLEGE—COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Session that has just closed consisted of twenty-eight weeks and is followed by a vacation of six. The holidays are certainly needed both by the masters and pupils, in order to refresh them after so long and so laborious a session, a session, which the examination demonstrated, has been employed unremittingly and to the best advantage.

THE EXHIBITION.

On Thursday, at 4 o'clock, the exhibition and distribution of prizes took place. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. H. B. Jessopp, Principal, in an eloquent address before the very large audience assembled, to witness the oratorical efforts of the young gentlemen, who, we feel justified in saying, acquitted themselves without exception, in a manner that must have been satisfactory to their parents and friends, as it was certainly creditable to the excellent institution itself.

The Latin *Salutatory* by C. Nourse of Cobourg, was for a lad a very creditable production, and was received with applause. Master Nourse from his distinctness and accuracy of pronunciation exhibited a proficiency in the Latin language which could scarcely be expected in one of his age.

These interesting exercises were closed by the distribution of the prizes to the following young gentlemen:—

LIST OF PRIZES.

- SCRIPTURE HISTORY. Class I. Charles Bethune, } Presented by the Ven. the Archdeacon. Class II. Edward Dewar, } CATECHISM AND CHURCH HISTORY. William Hull,—Presented by W. Corrigan, Esq. LATIN GRAMMAR. Class I. George Scollie, } The Ladies' Prizes. Class II. James Austin, } Class III. George Jones. MATHEMATICS. Charles Bethune. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Charles Nourse,—Presented by R. Rutan, Esq. GEOGRAPHY. Class I. Vance Gravely, Class II. Thomas Crosson, GENERAL IMPROVEMENT. Class I. George Goldstone, Class II. Thomas Crosson,

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

A LETTER to the Venerable and Rev. Charles Thorpe, D. D., F. R. S., &c.

(Concluded.)

There is another point on which a comparison may very fairly be instituted: Mr. Johnston says ('Notes,' vol. 2, p. 82) that "the pupils are lodged together by twos in each room." From the Report of the Academy of 1848, it would appear that it contains, at least, 37 rooms. There may be more, but there must be, at least, that number. Of these 37 rooms, at a time when the Academy contained eight pupils more than it did when Mr. Johnston went through it, only 23 were filled, two had only one occupant, and twelve were vacant.

I might extend my observations over a much larger portion of Mr. Johnston's work, and I should certainly do so if my object were to point out all the inaccuracies which it contains. But I have no such object in view; my design is chiefly to vindicate the Church of England, her Bishop and Clergy, and her Institutions, against the aspersions which your Reader has thought fit to cast upon them.

was in the Province I had not much personal intercourse with him; but from the little I did see of him, it struck me, that however competent he might be to pronounce upon the capabilities of a farm, he is not exactly the right sort of person to give an accurate description of the "social" condition of any country. It would seem as if he had been determined, while among a new people, to lose no opportunity of noting down such anecdotes and turns of expression as were, he thought, characteristic of the people, whose social condition he proposed to describe.

In his "Notes—Social," Mr. Johnston is very severe upon our Provincials. He lays stress upon a complaint which we frequently make, that our Geography is not sufficiently studied in the Mother Country. Mr. Johnston would think that there is some ground for such complaint, if he had happened to meet, as we often have met, a poor unfortunate emigrant, just landed from a passenger ship, and enquiring his way to Canada or Miramichi, places more cheaply accessible from England or Ireland, than from the Bay of Fundy.

He charges (vol. 2, p. 180) both us Provincials, and "the people of New England" with "want of English frankness and openness of speech"—with practising a "species of reticence," as if they "thought some eavesdropper was listening to catch their words."

With a mind so coarse as to permit him to use such language in the hearing of ladies, with manners so clumsy, with a temper so querulous and exacting, and with prejudices so strong on all matters connected with religion—prejudices which have led him into blunders not only gross and absurd, but such as have a very strong appearance of being actuated by spite and malice, I think Mr. Johnston mistook his vocation, when he set to work to write Notes on the social condition of any country, even one so insignificant as a British North American Province.

I am, with great respect, Mr. Archdeacon, Your obedient servant, A RESIDENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK. New Brunswick, July 1, 1851.

(For the Church Witness.)

MR. EDITOR.—Having lately had the pleasure of witnessing a Confirmation which was distinguished by some incidents, of by no means frequent occurrence, I

send you a brief and hasty sketch of the solemnity for insertion in your next number, an interesting piece of Church intelligence.

CONFIRMATION AT KINGSTON.

On Sunday morning, August 11th inst., the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, visited Tri-Church, Kingston, for the purpose of administering the holy rite of Confirmation. On this interesting occasion the Church was crowded to excess.

The Rector of the Parish had unmined and granted tickets to 97 persons—no less than 95 of whom were present. Of these, 57 were female and 38 males; and all of them appeared to be deeply impressed with the solemnity of the dedication they were making of themselves to God and his service.

At the close of the Confirmation service, a young married woman, of interesting appearance, came forward to be admitted into the communion of the Church of England, on a renunciation of it of the Church of Rome. As it may be gratifying the members of the Church to be informed of the manner in which this renunciation and admission were effected, a copy of the order observed on the occasion is here inserted:

ORDER.

The woman standing at the Altar rails, the Rector of the Parish presented her to the shop, sitting at the north side of the Lord's table, with these words:

"My Lord, I present unto your lordship this person, who is desirous of renouncing communion with the Church of Rome, and being admitted into that of the Church of England."

The Bishop then addressed her as follows: "Dearly beloved,—Forasmuch as it hath been declared unto us by the Rector of the Parish, that you are desirous, after due consideration, and weighing of the matter, without compulsion, of your own free choice to renounce the communion of the Church of Rome, and to be admitted into that of the Church of England,—in order that this present congregation of Christ, here assembled, may understand your mind and will in these things, and that your own resolution may be more firmly fixed, you shall answer plain to such things as, in the name of God, and of his Church, shall be demanded of you touching the same."

1. Is it your desire and settled resolution to be admitted into the communion of the Church of England? Answer—It is so.

2. Are you persuaded that the Church of Rome doth hold and teach several dangerous errors, contrary to the truth of God's Holy Word, and of the doctrine and discipline of the Primitive Church, such as these following:—The Supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of Rome over all Churches throughout the world,—Transubstantiation,—the Worship of Images,—the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin and other Saints,—the ministrations of the Holy Eucharist in one kind only,—and the doctrine of Purgatory;—and do you renounce these and all such like errors, as contrary to the true doctrine of Christ's Holy Catholic Church? Answer—I renounce them all.

3. Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity for eternal salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ? Answer—I am so persuaded.

Do you believe the three Creeds,—the Nicene, the Athanasian, and the Apostles', and that the same may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture? Answer—I do believe them.

Are you persuaded that the Church of England, into which you desire to be admitted is a true branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church? Answer—I do believe it.

Let us pray.

Our Father, &c.

O Lord, save this woman Thy servant: Who putteth her trust in Thee.

Send her help from Thy holy place: And ever more mightily defend her.

Be unto her a strong tower: From the face of her enemy.

O Lord hear our prayer: And let our crying come unto Thee.

O Almighty God, who, according to the multitude of thy mercies, dost so put away the sins of those who repent, that thou rememberest them no more,—give unto this Thy servant unfeigned repentance for the errors of her life past, and steadfast faith in Thy Son Jesus; and grant, that being delivered from all false doctrine, she may be nourished up in the truth of Thy holy Gospel, and continue in the unity of this Thy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This service closed with the benediction.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. F. Coster, Rector of Carleton, and the Communion Service by the Rev. Wm. Elias Scovil, Rector of Kingston.

An excellent Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, from 1 Thess. 5, 21—"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

In this admirable discourse, his Lordship took occasion, from the admission into the Church of this convert from Romanism, to state, which he did most clearly and distinctly, among other things, the wide and very great differences which exist between our Church and that of Rome.

He pointed out most fully and unequivocally, the necessity which existed, and whence the necessity arose, for a Reformed Branch of the Catholic Church. He shewed the manner in which that Reformation, so greatly needed, was effected, and proved, by ample testimony, that the separation which ensued between the English and Roman branches of the Church, lies at the door of the latter.

His Lordship enumerated the points in which we agree with the Church of Rome, and those in which we differ from it; and in what respects we are justified in considering other Protestant bodies as defective; and the grounds on which we consider it essential to maintain our own principles, distinct from other bodies.

Discussing these important points at considerable length, and with great clearness and force of reasoning,—vindicating the Church of England from the charges alleged against her by the adherents of the Roman See and asserting that while Holy Scripture contains all divine Truth which is essential to salvation, the Prayer Book being its best expositor,—it, and all of it, being taken in its plain and natural meaning, without attempting, as is often done, to explain away its obvious grammatical and literal signification,—because, while it agrees with Holy Writ, it embodies the Catholic tradition of the Church of all ages, a fact which raises it far above all the interpretations of all individual expositors, manifestly in many essential particulars discordant with one another.

His Lordship, with great earnestness, urged upon all who heard him the duty of adhering to our own sound branch of the Church Catholic in life, and in death, and in all things; and complaining at the same time of the bitter and injurious calumnies which himself and many of his clergy have

been assailed, he declared that from his own knowledge of the sentiments of the clergy of the Province, he could boldly assert that any imputations of Romanising tendencies in them were utterly groundless.

The Bishop addressing the persons then lately confirmed, besought them to bear in mind the solemnity of the obligation they had taken upon themselves, and to evince the sincerity with which they had assumed it, by a life and conversation in all respects suited to it.

This able and well-timed discourse was listened to with marked attention by all the congregation, and by none more seriously than by the candidates for Confirmation, whose devout deportment gave reason for the belief, that they are among the number of those who have "asked the way to Zion with their faces thitherward, saying,—Come, and let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten."

[This was intended for the Church Witness, but "its insertion was declined."]

ENGLAND.

S. MATTHIAS, STOKE NEWINGTON.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that the little band of faithful Churchmen in this district of poverty are proceeding in faith with their good work, and that on Thursday last the first stone of the new church was laid, with becoming solemnity and festal commemoration, by a young nobleman, who bids fair, by his zeal on behalf of his religion, to connect the name of Nelson as honourably with the Church as it has been by his ancestors with the State. Indeed, it is not the first time a Nelson has been found foremost in the ranks of her lay defenders. But to proceed with the more immediate object of our notice. The population of Stoke Newington has far outgrown the scanty church accommodation afforded in the picturesque but inconmodious parish church; but of late a large investment in building land, made by the Freehold Land Association, has made the deficiency so painfully apparent that very strenuous efforts are now making to meet it.

For as many as twelve years Mr. Brett, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, who may be almost considered the founder of the church, has steadily pursued this one object of building a new church. A fine site was procured between the Kingsland-road and Newington-green; and, two years ago, handsome schools were built, at a cost of nearly £1,500. These schools have been used as a temporary church, very creditably fitted for the purpose, and an active clergyman (the Rev. T. A. Pope) has been at work in the district. By strenuous and persevering exertions, chiefly of the offertory at the communion, which has been regularly celebrated on all Sundays and holidays, a sufficient sum has been obtained, by the contributions of a little flock of less than 200 persons, none of exalted rank or means, to commence the new church. We understand that as much as £1000 has been raised by the weekly offertory alone at the temporary church in eighteen months. The plans of St. Matthias have been prepared by Mr. Butterfield. The church is of decorated or mid-14th-century character, consisting of a nave and aisles, choir and chancel, the tower being over the choir. It has a very lofty clerestory, and the ridge of the nave roof is to reach to 70 feet. This height gives the design great dignity and character. At present it is only proposed to build the nave and aisles, at an estimated cost of £4,500. The whole church is calculated at about £7,000, and will accommodate between 700 and 800 worshippers. What is remarkable about the whole design is, the earnest faith and perseverance in which, amidst many difficulties and hindrances, the scheme has been maintained, as an instance of which we may mention that it is understood that not half or nearly half of the estimate of even the incomplete structure is at present in hand. Still those interested in the church are resolved to commence what they feel to be a matter of special duty and overwhelming necessity, and we feel sure that their faith and confidence will not be disappointed.

as a machine," said his lordship, "but they could not do so, by earnest work, we gave the lie to such a thought." A plentiful luncheon followed, to which both rich and poor, to the number of a hundred and fifty, sat down, together with entertainment for the choristers, a hundred and twenty school-children, and the workmen. The children were much pleased by receiving, as a token of remembrance of the day, each a new sixpence, brought by Mr. Hubbard from the Bank. After the health of the Queen the national anthem was sung. Earl Nelson's health was then proposed by Mr. Pope, to which his lordship replied, and named in a way which carried his audience with him, the exertions of Mr. Brett. In his eloquent and earnest speech in reply, Mr. Brett took occasion to advert to the liberal interest displayed in the new church by the treasurer of the building fund, Mr. Twells, the banker; by the Rev. E. Coleridge, of Eton Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Markland, of Bath, and Mr. Hubbard, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, as well as by some anonymous ladies, who, from reading former accounts in the *Guardian* of the work going on, have contributed liberally towards the building fund. He also bestowed well-merited commendation on some younger ladies, members of the flock, who, with that zeal which so generally marks their sex when engaged in works of religious devotion, had so earnestly and successfully exerted themselves. For himself he attributed what little he had been able to do to following the advice once given him by one whom he was not ashamed to name—Dr. Pusey. (The name was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.) That reverend gentleman had told him never to allow an opportunity of doing good to pass by, and he would always find plenty of work at hand. Then amidst the warmest sympathies of all present, Mr. Brett declared the intention of the founders to pursue their scheme in spite of every difficulty and discouragement. He concluded by proposing the health of the Rev. A. Watson, who, in reply, alluded to the obligation Churchmen were under to the Bishop of Exeter in restoring the action of diocesan synods. The Bishop's name was greeted by hearty cheers. After dinner most of the company were entertained by Mr. Beck, of Stoke Newington-green. Evening service was said at seven o'clock, when the Rev. W. Scott, of Hoxton, from Hebrews iii. 5, 6. During the day the offerings amounted to £375—a remarkable and pregnant proof of what persevering zeal may do, though displayed under every discouragement. We cannot but express our entire sympathy with a work, not only good in itself, but carried on in a very rare and edifying spirit, both of confidence and sacrifice; and we cannot but think that the multiplication of such services, conducted as this was with so much propriety and religious reverence, is calculated, by the real and affectionate sympathies which they display, very much to interest the neighbourhood in which a new church is built. Such celebrations are amongst the most useful and practical pioneers of the Church's work.—*Guardian*.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th instant, the Duke of Richmond presented a petition from the Southern Unitarian Society, complaining that certain Clergymen of the Church of England had refused to bury the bodies of Dissenting ministers in their churchyards, or to perform any ceremonies of religion over their remains. The petitioners therefore prayed their lordships to pass an Act, to compel clergymen, either to the Church service over the graves of Dissenters, or to allow Dissenters to have their own services in the consecrated ground of the Church!

The Rev. Mr. Maskell, who lately apostatized from the Church of England to Rome, is said to be labouring under the same difficulties which embarrassed the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, when the latter seceded to Popery several years ago, with respect to the worship of the Virgin Mary. The *Church and State Gazette* says: "The poor gentleman does not take kindly to Mariolatry. Rome lost Mr. Sibthorp by insisting upon the worship; but experience has rendered her wise in her generation, and it is reported that Mr. Maskell has the dispensation to relieve his conscience, permitting him to abstain, for the present, from yielding to all the beliefs and practices which Rome demands and exacts upon this point."

UNITED STATES.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Register of this Institution for the fifth year, and learn from it that one hundred and six sons of the Church, with their resident instructors, constitute its Christian household; enjoying at once, the parental and the pastoral relations. In the Scholastic and Collegiate departments, provision is made for the most thorough instruction; and the course of study is such as cannot fail to furnish those who follow it throughout, with a solid and complete foundation for the pursuits of after-life. But the crown of all its work is in the large infusion of *Christian Instruction* into its whole course:—it is "begun, continued, and ended in God;" without which, all the rest were vain. In its *Religious Training*, the complexion of Burlington College was never intended to be mistaken; the trumpet, there, gives no uncertain sound. It is, in the highest sense, a *Nursery of the Church*; and aims, not only to educate and train for the sacred ministry, but to send out well-instructed laymen, who shall be qualified for that place in our Ecclesiastical Councils to which they may in due time be called, to consult with bishops and with priests about its Faith, its Worship and its Discipline. Every true-hearted Churchman will say, God speed Bishop Doane in his noble work.—*Banner of the Cross*.

"UNWRITTEN PRAYER."

The *Independent*, in referring to Dr. Bacon's narrow escape from the Kurds, takes occasion to magnify the advantages of extempore prayer, and to make a hit at Liturgies: "We doubt whether he could have uttered such a prayer, if, instead of indulging in extempore devotions, he had heretofore been restricted to the book and the rubrics." We have often heard it remarked, that Churchmen were exceedingly happy in unwritten prayer, when emergencies seemed to require it. Those among us who have felt it to be consistent with their vows to pray on public occasions without the Book, have been and are somewhat famous for their "gifts." And why should they not be? Their memories are stored with the noblest, most fervent, devotional language ever breathed from earth to heaven. There is, to be sure, a sense suppose that a Church Clergyman, whose whole mind is imbued with the devotional language of our Liturgy and of Holy Scripture, which we use so largely and so constantly, as an integral portion of our public

services, would bat a loss to express himself in prayer to God when he saw death staring him in the face, as Dr. B. thought heavy it? Let him be a man of equal natural talents—though we need hardly ask this—and whether or not he could have uttered "such a prayer," we doubt not that he could have uttered as good a one, in every attribute of sound and sense, of spirit and form.

There is an absurd notion, that a Churchman cannot pray at all without a Book. True, the order of his Church requires him on public occasions to use the Common Prayer. And the spirit of his system would incline him on moral social occasions to use a *precomposed* prayer. But, in private, or in any sudden emergency, he is just as free as any other man to breathe forth a petition for deliverance and guidance, in the words which may seem best at the moment.—*Calendar*.

Official notice has been given that the Annual Convention of this Society will be held in St. John's Chapel, city of New York, on Wednesday, 24th September, at 10 o'clock, A.M. It is expected that a Provisional Bishop will be elected, under the canon passed by the last General Convention.

From our English Files.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Plymouth, Monday.—The General Steam Screw Shipping Company's steam-ship Sir Robert Peel, Captain Glover, arrived off the port at nine a.m., this morning. She brings no decisive intelligence respecting the Caffre war. Sir Harry Smith was on the frontier. The enemy was in check, and he contemplated a decisive movement, which it was hoped might lead to a termination of hostilities. Sandili continued on the Amatola mountains. It is said that his favoured prophet, Umlangeni, had deserted him and joined another chief. Pato remains faithful to the British cause. The colonists at Cape Town believe that a Constitution has been sent to them, but that the officials have not published it. The *Cape Town Mail* of July 1, takes a gloomy view of the then existing condition of affairs:—"The accounts from the frontier become at every post more painful and disheartening. It is evident that the colonists there find themselves unable to make head against the increasing hordes of the enemy. The most active and resolute leaders are falling one after another. Field-Cornet Gray, in Lower Albany; Field-Cornet Bower, of the Kaga; Field-Cornet Albertes of Albertes district, have all been struck down within a month. We receive week after week lamentable news of the murder of travellers, the burning of homesteads, the devastation of wide tracts of country, where the horizon is described as lighted up at night by the flames of deserted farm houses. There is no wonder that, as our correspondent writes, a general gloom prevails at Graham's Town. The frontier colonists have certainly done almost all that has been done during the last six months, and that is not a little, for the defence of the colony. But there is no concert, no system—in a word, no government. Our enemies are united, and the colonists, the troops, the military officers, the civil authorities, are working, if not absolutely against one another, at least without co-operation or sympathy. The levies are about to return to their homes. Sir Harry Smith, who lately announced the approaching close of the war, has ordered a European force of three hundred men to be embodied at Graham's Town for a term of six months. But under the present system there is no apparent reason why the war should not continue for six years. Yet, with a Colonial Parliament, uniting all classes of the colonists in a phalanx for the common defence, and with Sir Andries Stockenstrom as Commander-General of the colonial forces on the frontier, this wretched contest, which is wasting the best blood and devouring the wealth of the border districts, might be brought to a close in six weeks."

The same journal declares that the rebellion of the frontier Hottentots had assumed a new development during the past month. The insurrection had spread more widely, and the general nature of the objects which the rebels had in view was becoming better known. "These objects," according to the *Cape Town Mail*, "were the expulsion of the English Colonists from that portion of the frontier districts which is situated between the Sunday's, the Baviaan's, and the Keiskamma Rivers, and the occupation of that territory by the Hottentots, as an independent 'nation.'" Considerable anxiety exists as to the return of the Hottentot levies to their homes. The Governor had them assembled at King William's Town, and offered them for a re-engagement of only six weeks a bounty of £1 and full suit of clothes, but which offer they declined, persisting in their original determination of returning to their homes. An abstraction of so large a portion of the force in the field, and that portion the parties best adapted for bush fighting and Caffre warfare must be a serious loss to the Governor. Added to this, it is impossible to foretell what effect it will have in reassuring the enemy. When the Sir Robert Peel left a rumour was prevalent that Earl Grey had consented to grant a constitution to the colony, and that a despatch had been received from the noble earl, in which he expressed his approval of the "16 articles."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Extract of a letter, dated Port Elizabeth, June 18.—"I am sorry I cannot report my prospect of termination to our foreign and intestine war, for it is both now. Every day some fresh aggravation to our misfortunes occurs from the rebellion of Hottentots. At Theopolis, a missionary place, they massacred several Fingoes, repelled an attack of the farmers, killed a field-cornet, a man of large family, wounded others, and then burnt down the chapel and other buildings of the institution. Now, these people are not such as sentimental philosophers call aboriginals, but civilised psalm singers. I do not mention this in a scoffing way, but to convey to you a notion of their bringing up. The Kat River Settlement and the Cape Corps are the main leaders or promoters of the rebellion. Whether Kat River corrupted the Cape Corps, or the Cape Corps corrupted the Kat River, is to be proved. But the stinking savage of fifty years ago has been converted into a swaggering, swearing, drinking dragoon—holding their officers in little respect—and as far as that goes, very naturally so. It is a kind of Asiatic force, having as many women and children attached to it as there are men. In fact, it should be disbanded, and would no doubt be so if a scion of the house of * * * did not depend on it for his support. Europeans are as well fitted for frontier duty as the Hottentots, and the young English race springing up particular so. The Governor has been sending out large patrols of 1,000 to 2,000 men without effect, for the Kafirs keep out of harm's way when they cannot be twenty to one. As to his general orders about these patrols, every body laughs at them for their bombastic style, in which one element is said to be deficient—truth. However, Sir Harry only follows the practice of a great master—Napoleon. His difficulties are indeed aggravated by various causes; such as the knowledge of the use of firearms, acquired by the

Kafirs within so short a period, giving them more boldness. The rebellion of the Hottentots, and their coalescing with the Kafirs—the refusal of nine districts out of twelve to come forward with their burghers, as they have always been accustomed to do—shortness of troops and defection among these in the Cape Corps, which hitherto was the most useful—and having greatly to depend on Hottentots from the western province, whose fidelity is questionable—had these causes not been against him, and he had as many farmers, Hottentots, and soldiers as Sir Peregrine Maitland had last war, I do believe he could have thoroughly conquered the Kafirs. * * * The misery, ruin, destruction of property, the loss of human life, anarchy, the increase of orphans the last few months, are what people at home cannot imagine. In England, the whole country, the entire press, all the tongues are at work if one scoundrel murdered another; or, as we lately saw, if a *demi rep* of a Swiss waiting maid cajoles a vicious dotard of an exciseman, and murders him with melodramatic effect, it encroaches on all other subjects; while war in a colony scarcely commands a day's attention in England, beyond the effect of what its cost may have on Manchester punjums, so long as it is not seen or felt.—Old Mameo, whom Sir Harry threw on the ground at the hotel in this place, and put his foot on his neck, is putting the hero of Alival on his mettle."

CHURCH PROPERTY.—The bill for the better management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates passed through both Houses of Parliament at so late a period of the season as to afford little time for a clear elucidation of its purpose. This second bill was brought forward immediately upon the report of the Lords' committee appointed to consider the first bill introduced for the same purpose, and founded upon the report of the Episcopal and Capitular Revenues Commission, presided over by the Earl of Harrowby. The principle of the first bill was the conversion of the reverend interests of the church in church leaseholds into rent charges upon the property, subject to re-adjustment every 21 years, but the Lords' committee, comprising 27 lay lords, and the two archbishops and seven bishops unanimously decided that, for six sufficient reasons, three on the part of the church and three on the part of the lessees, the bill should be withdrawn. The Lords' report, after explaining in detail the reasons of the committee's decision clearly states the relative positions of the church and of the lessees, and advises, as a mode of adjusting their respective rights and claims, that one more renewal of leasehold terms having less than 21 years to run shall be made upon the accustomed fines, and that the sale of the reversion (or the purchase of the leasehold term) shall be made at the rate of interest at which the value of the fee-simple shall have been calculated; all sales or purchases to be subject to the approval of the Church Estates Commissioners and of the Ecclesiastical Commission. As the second reading of the first bill was consented to by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the express understanding that such consent only pledged the church to the general principle of improving the proceeds of the church estate, and not to the mode of dealing in that bill proposed, and, as the mode of dealing ultimately adopted is nearly identical with that suggested by the first witness examined by the committee, it may be inferred that this scheme was preferred by at least some portions of the church as strongly as it has since been adopted by the representatives of the lessees in the House of Commons. It not unfrequently happens that a Government bill is unpalatable to all parties concerned, but it is seldom that a second bill approved in principle by all parties is submitted for the first bill in the same session of Parliament. It is only due to the Earl of Carlisle, in whose charge both bills have been, to recognize the ability of the report of the Lords' committee, and the difficulties which surrounded the adjustment of this complicated question. The report concludes by advising the passing a permissive bill enabling, but not compelling, dealings in accordance with its recommendations, the practical working of the suggestions being left, in the first instance, to the several parties immediately interested, subject to the approval and supervision of the Church Estates Commissioners.—the Earl of Chichester, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. J. G. Lefevre; and experience in the peculiarities of the several dioceses will undoubtedly be gained during the progress of voluntary enfranchisements. The increased funds arising from such dealings are appropriated exclusively to the purposes of church extension, subject to the provision that regard is to be had to the state of the parishes whence the funds arise. The amount likely to be realized by the full operation of enfranchisement is calculated to be about one-sixth of the whole value of the church estates. Notwithstanding that this subject has for 15 years more or less occupied attention, there are few questions so little understood by the public. The arguments on both sides may be found in the evidence before us, comprising six witnesses on the part of the Church, and twelve for the lessees, the latter including four members of the House of Commons. The lessees urge that the long continuance of renewals of leases on payment of fines, levied at well-known and long-accustomed rates, has created an expectation of renewal for ever upon the same terms, so closely approaching to a certainty that the leasehold interest has been dealt with for purposes of mortgage, settlement, building, and for sale, as though the estate were freehold subject only to the payment of the accustomed fine. It is further urged that the ecclesiastical lessors, possessing only life interests, were heretofore certain to renew the leases and take the fines, lest by delay they might individually lose the fine, and leave it to their successor in the benefice; and that Parliament has, by transferring the estate to an undying corporation, materially altered the relative position of the parties, and is bound to protect the lessees so placed at a disadvantage. On the part of the Church it is denied that any right of renewal ever existed, and maintained that no Parliamentary sanction can be found for such asserted right or claim; that in the Land-tax Redemption Act, and in other acts enabling sales of church estates, no such right was ever recognized nor any such claim set up, or allowed in practice; that corporations ecclesiastical have refused to renew leases, have granted concurrent leases, have renewed at increased rents, and have altered covenants at their own pleasure; that the rates of fine have not been constant in any diocese, and have varied from time to time at the will of the corporation; that the Crown and other public bodies, such as colleges and charitable trusts, have, as well as private individuals, brought estates similarly leased into possession; and, finally, that the necessity for church extension is too urgent to allow of the abandonment of any portion of the strict rights of the church. Beyond these arguments the question has been further complicated by discussions as to the proper tables to be used for the estimation of the leasehold and reversionary interests, and vast time and trouble have been bestowed upon theoretical and tabular circulations, worse than useless to the parties interested in the results, and quite inappropriate to the question at issue. But the act now passed leaves that part of the subject to the practical judgment of each party to each

bargain. The first bill so far recognized the claims of the lessees as to divide equally between the church and the lessee (but in the shape of the imposition of a rent charge upon the property) the difference between the past average receipts and the value of the strict rights of the church; and the report of the Lords' committee awards such difference somewhat in the proportion of three-fourths to the church and one fourth to the lessee; giving also to the lessees the opportunity of enfranchising, or of surrendering the estates, instead of their retention, subject to a large and inconvertible rentcharge. Both therefore, recognize, that the frequency of renewal has originated a claim to favourable consideration on the part of the lessees, and it may be assumed that the importance, at the present conjuncture, of providing funds for church extension, has not been without its effect in inducing the church to recognize the claim even to this extent.—*Times*.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN ROME.—A convincing proof has just been afforded by the Church of Rome itself of the necessity of that measure of repression which has at last found its way into the statute book; and the friends of religious freedom will have fresh cause to rejoice that they so steadfastly refused to stretch the just and equitable limits of religious toleration in favour of a church which is as selfish as it is monopolising. There has recently been expressed, on the part of British residents in Rome, an ardent desire to have erected a Protestant place of worship within the walls of that city. That privilege, if privilege it can properly be called, has hitherto been denied to the Protestant residents in the Papal states; but at the present time, when the Church of Rome has been making such large and exorbitant claims on the toleration of other countries, it was felt that some new application might be made to the Court of Rome, of a more official character than heretofore, in order to obtain the privilege so selfishly withheld. By the general act for the encouragement of the erection of Protestant chapels in foreign parts, church accommodation was provided for a considerable number of Her Majesty's Protestant subjects; and as in the present instance a sum of money had been raised for the erection of a suitable place of worship within the precincts of the city of Rome, a very general desire was expressed to ascertain whether the British Government would put themselves in communication with the Court of Rome, for the purpose of procuring the permission to erect such an edifice. The Marquis of Lansdowne was interrogated on the subject in the House of Peers, and the answer he returned must be regarded as fatal to the hopes of the requisitionists. The noble Marquis stated that he had made inquiries at the Foreign Office, and ascertained that Lord Palmerston had made application to the Court of Rome on the subject, and he "feared that he must add that he had but little hope that it would be attended with any successful result." The misgivings of the noble Marquis will be shared by all who have watched the systematic resistance of the Court of Rome to everything in the shape of toleration and of equality of creeds. This recent act of the Pope illustrates most forcibly the difference of spirit animating the two Churches. The Church of Rome builds a cathedral in the metropolis of England, and would assume territorial titles for its Bishops. Protestants in Rome are compelled to perform religious worship in a granary! The same Pope who will not permit the worship of God after the rites of the Established Church within the walls of Rome, thinks he cannot build cathedrals fast enough in his country. We have already a "Cathedral of St. George," in the borough of Southwark, and a "Cathedral of St. Xavier" in Liverpool; and a "Cathedral of St. Patrick," and "Metropolitan Church of St. Peter" have been added to the programme. The privilege asked by the resident Protestants of Rome was, the liberty to worship their Maker in a humble chapel within the city. But although the Court of Rome can parcel out a kingdom to Roman Catholics, it denies a single inch of ground for Protestants. A parallel case of Papal intolerance occurred in Naples a few years ago. It was then desired to erect a Protestant chapel in the city of Naples, and, at the instance of the British Consul, who was supported by the British residents there, land was purchased for the purpose. The works were actually commenced, when the further progress of the building was checked by a prohibition from the Archbishop of Naples. The effect of this arbitrary interference was the ultimate abandonment of the building, and the English Protestants were compelled to repair again to the house of the Consul, where they had theretofore celebrated their religious worship. Surely some steps ought to be taken to check this vicious system of exclusion! Rome has almost unlimited license to act as she pleases in this country, but nothing is given in return. The Catholic churches of this realm are confessedly designed for other purposes than those of devotion and prayer. They are made objects of attraction to the senses, with the obvious intention of enlarging the sphere of Romanism, and depressing the growth of contending faiths. We permit the Church of Rome to take its own course, and push its religion as it pleases; when we ask permission to build an unpretending chapel, the door is closed against us. In England, the Church of Rome is allowed full liberty to proselytise; while in Rome, our own church is not even permitted to preach. In fiscal matters, of late, the world has heard much of "reciprocity." Would it not be possible to fight Rome with this very weapon? If you will not let us build our chapel, you shall not build your cathedral.—*Liverpool Courier*.

United States.

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON OF THE LATE TORNADO.—A fact connected with the late destructive tornado, which we have not seen noticed elsewhere, is this: That the apples from trees overturned by the wind, have the appearance of fruit that has been partially baked. They are dark-coloured, and considerably softened. The whole apple does not, in every instance, present this appearance, it being only visible in spots on some, while on others it is more general. We are informed that there are hundreds of bushels of apples in this condition, scattered along the trail of the whirlwind.—The corn-stalks, too, that are prostrated, in many instances, it is said, present the appearance of having been blasted, or cut and dried for a considerable length of time.—*Boston Traveller*.

Baltimore, September 1.

A mercantile house has received letters by the *Empire City* from Havana to the 18th ult. These, after mentioning the capture of 50 men, state that 200 more were taken by the Government troops—the remainder, with Lopez (who was wounded) at their head fled to the mountains, the troops pursued them hotly, and it was thought they would be taken to a man. Those taken were immediately shot.

IMMENSE FIRE ALARM BELL AT NEW YORK.—We mentioned yesterday that the weight of the New fire bell cast in Boston for the tower in Thirty-first street, was about twenty-three thousand pounds. It will be seen by the following table of the weight of the most celebrated bells of Europe, that our great bell will take high rank.

The great bell of St. Paul's London, weighs	8,400 pounds.
Great Tom of Lincoln	9,894 "
Great Tom of Oxford	17,000 "
Bell of the Palazzo at Florence	17,000 "
St. Peter's at Rome	18,607 "
Great Bell at Erfurth	28,224 "
St. Ivan's bell at Moscow	127,836 "
Bell of the Kremlin	443,772 "

The last mentioned bell was never suspended, and probably never will be. It would require a steam engine to ring it.

The Slave, Daniel, whose arrest caused so much excitement recently in Buffalo, was liberated under a writ of *habeas Corpus* on Saturday. He immediately left Buffalo in company with some friends, and crossed from Black Rock into Canada.

Colonial.

"The following item of news is important to our merchants and farmers, as it will probably have a material effect upon the market price of wheat:—A revolution is about to take place in the method of selling flour, which will have a serious effect upon the trade, and possibly also upon prices.—One of the many French factors (who have established themselves in London since the free trade system was commenced) has issued circulars, announcing that he will sell flour and wheat by auction. Large rooms are preparing for the purpose, and there is no doubt that the large forced sales will tend to depress prices still further. Indeed, the auctioneer expects as much; for he states, 'goods sold under such circumstances, and without reserve, will frequently present to buyers excellent chances of making cheap purchases.' It is understood that flour is to be the chief commodity sold, and no doubt large quantities of French and other foreign-made flour will be thrown on the market, to the great detriment of the home producer, who will have to sell his grain at prices to compete with the wholesale knocking off of foreign flour."—*Patriot*

LAND JOBBING.—Among all the disreputable misdeeds of our reckless and tyrannical Radical Ministry, we think the action we have taken with regard to the disposal of the lands in the new settlement of Kincardine, deserves the greatest condemnation.—If private individuals or a company of individuals, speculators in land, had acted in the same manner the Government have now done with the settlers in these new Townships, the whole power of the Canadian Press would have been brought to bear against the proprietors, denouncing them as "Land Jobbers," &c., sharp practice might be expected from speculators, but no excuse can be given, or defence set up, for a Government having recourse to deception in the shape of puffing advertisements, for the purpose of deceiving honest and industrious emigrants on to their lands, holding out most liberal inducements knowing at the same time it was never their intention to fulfil one fourth of what they then stated. Doubtless it will be remembered by most of the inhabitants of these counties, that in the summer of 1848, an advertisement appeared in several of the Toronto papers, announcing that certain lines in the Township of Kincardine were open for location on the following terms:—That persons actual settlers, possessing means of support for one season, might obtain a Location Ticket for a free grant of fifty acres of land by application to Mr. Geo. Jackson, and that a reserve of 150 acres would be made adjoining each lot, and might be purchased at the rate of four shillings per acre. According to this liberal offer, many respectable farmers in the neighbourhood of Goderich, and indeed from all parts of the country, sold out their improved farms and went back some thirty or forty miles into the wilderness with the idea of obtaining a free grant of land for themselves and sons, and also of being able to purchase a sufficient quantity adjoining the grants to form good and respectable farms. But no sooner had these pioneers wended their way into the woods, and the axe was fairly at work, than Mr. Price the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or rather Jobber of Crown Lands, found out that he had made a mistake, that four shillings per acre was not enough; he therefore clapped on four shillings more, making them eight shillings per acre. This although a gross injustice, might have been passed over, because, having fifty acres of grant, would in reality have reduced the price of their farms of 200 acres to six shillings per acre; but this was only another trick of the Land Jobber, he knew full well when he sent Mr. Jackson as Agent to Kincardine, that it was not his intention to make any reserve adjoining the grants; and such has turned out to be literally the case, for we now find that the land for sale is situated a long distance from the grants, so that if these settlers who were induced by stratagem and deception to accept these grants of fifty acres want more land, they must go still further back into the wilderness, and they pay the enormous price of Twelve Shillings and six pence per acre. But besides this deception, many men have gone into the settlement possessing some few hundred pounds who did not locate upon the grant lots, but set themselves down on other lines with the idea of purchasing their land according to the original advertisement, at four shillings per acre; these men, and there are not merely two, or three, or half a dozen of them but many such, have had to wait for nearly three years before the Agent arrived, and when he did arrive how are these respectable men treated? they are told they are only squatters and must pay a rent for the time they have occupied the lot or lots, as the case may be, before they can enter into any arrangements for the sale, and then the upshot price of 12s. 6d. per acre, although they have been ready and willing to pay for the land ever since the time they were decoyed into the settlement. Such has been the treatment these industrious and enterprising settlers have received at the hands of our Land Jobber Mr. Price. But the deceptive dodge above alluded to is not the worst part of the business; all the mill privileges have been monopolized, although frequent requests have been made by men of capital who were ready to build at once, to bring them into market but all to no purpose, they could not be sold until it suited the purpose of Mr. Price, notwithstanding he was fully aware of the fact that many hundreds of acres of grain had been raised, and if Mills were not erected it must be lost to the owners; that has been the case, and we give it on the authority of one of the actual sufferers, that from the want of means to grind their wheat, they have been compelled to throw it to the cattle, thereby losing, at once, the labour of a whole

year. These poor men are positively now almost in a ruined state, through the reckless and unprincipled treatment they have received at the hands of the Land Department; true it is, that now, in 1851, they have offered several mill privileges for sale, although at a very high price, but why were they not in the market before, when the settlement was opened in the year 1848? Why keep the people for three years without any means of grinding their grain? Mr. Price alone can tell. Such is the universal disgust at the unprincipled behaviour of the government, that unless these honest and industrious woodmen get redress immediately, in our opinions, the settlement will be ruined, for we know personally, many of the most influential and respectable settlers, whose intention it is to leave the place very shortly, if something be not done to prevent the gouging and chiselling of such Jobbers as Mr. Price. We understand that a petition to the Governor General has been got up, and is very numerously signed, praying that he will take into consideration their deplorable condition, and take measures to alleviate their present difficulties. We trust his Excellency will look into the affair, for certainly it is a truly hard case for these men who were duped to sell their cleared farms and decoyed into the wilderness under the promise of obtaining land at four shillings per acre, to be charged Rent for the time they have been on the lot, and then to be charged 12s. 6d. per acre.—*Huron Loyalist*.

The following Provincial Acts of Parliament received the Royal assent previous to the promulgation, but were omitted in the *Gazette extra* of the 30th August:—

An Act to explain and amend the Act of the last Session, intitled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Tavern Licences in Upper Canada."

An Act to repeal so much of the Act 13th and 14th Vict., Chapter 72, as relates to the construction of Railways.

An Act to amend the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of 1849, by adapting the same to the late changes in the Upper Canada Assessment Law, and for other purposes, relating to the Municipal Corporations of that Section of the Province.

An Act to explain and amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate Wolfe Island Railway and Canal Company.

An Act to continue for a limited time, the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Marine Mutual Insurance Company of Montreal.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., the Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec terminated its labours, and on Friday last, their Lordships the Bishops of Montreal, Toronto, (?) Bytown, and the Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, accompanied by a large body of ecclesiastics, returned to town in the *Jacques Cartier* steamer. His Lordship the Bishop of Martyropolis, has been selected to convey to Rome the decrees of the Council, and to lay them before His Holiness Pius IX., for his approval and confirmation, when, and not before, the decrees will be published, and come in force, as part of the Ecclesiastical law of the Province!—*True Witness & Catholic Chronicle*.

The *Morning Courier* of the 3rd instant says:—"We have just heard that the Mayor of the city has seized, or caused to be seized, the desks, benches, and other furniture of the National Free School, together with certain books belonging to the Lord Bishop of Montreal which happened to be on the premises at the time of seizure." No explanation of the circumstance is given."—*Patriot*.

AURORA BOREALIS.—One of the most beautiful displays of the Aurora, that has been visible since 1847, occurred on Wednesday night, the 3rd September. And as it offered a number of positions unusually well situated for comparison, we have been requested to publish the following particulars:—At 10h. 10m. p.m. no Aurora was visible at Toronto, the sky being perfectly clear down to the horizon. At 10h. 15m. a faint arch was visible in the north, the elevation of the centre about 5 dg.; there were no streamers. At 11h. 15m. the whole of the Great Bear was enveloped in a confused sheet of light, which at 11h. 20m. formed a pretty regular arch, bounded on the upper edge of *alpha Ursæ Majoris*, but still without definite shape in the east. At 11h. 33m. a faint but very regular arch crossed the heavens about 30 dg. south of the zenith, and remained stationary for several minutes: its western extremity passed between the stars *alpha* and *beta Ophiuchii*, but nearer the former: its south edge almost touched *gamma Aquilæ*, then about 62 dg. west of the meridian: the light covered *zeta Pegasi*, and its north edge touched *alpha Pegasi* then 15 dg. east of the meridian. The eastern segment was not so well seen. This arch was about 5 dg. in the centre, and by the effect of perspective probably, appeared to narrow to a point where it struck the western horizon, which was about 16 dg. north of west. It moved a little to the south, and then faded away. At 12h. 18m. flashes of light of intense activity seemed to pour in a stream from a point situated in the ENE. The Great Bear was surrounded by an irregular curtain of light, of many folds, from which streamers and flashes poured incessantly, towards a point situated in Pegasus, about 17 dg. S. of the zenith. The centre to which the streamers and flashes were directed, was in the quadrangle formed by the four bright stars in Pegasus and Andromeda, during the greater part of the night; but no words can convey an adequate idea of the activity of the display. The entire northern heavens, and thirty or forty degrees beyond the zenith, were covered with vivid and ceaseless streams of light; sometimes rays or streamers predominated, but more generally waves, or short curved flashes, which were flung off without intermission from the main foci, east and west, and appeared to be deflected aside, and to dart off in all kinds of tortuous paths, as they approached the common centre. At 12 54, the light descended to the south, nearly as low as *beta Cete*, or to within 30 dg. of the southern horizon: it still preserved here its pulsating character, but was very faint. At 1 33, a faint and somewhat irregular band was visible between the last named star, and the bright star, *Formahaut*, and this was the greatest distance from the zenith to the S. that was observed. At this time the Aurora was streaming up from a level of about 25 dg. above the horizon round the entire circle, from E. S. and W.: from the horizon in the N., and forming an irregular corona round *delta Andromedæ*, and this continued with little change until past three, A.M., when the writer ceased observing. No Aurora was visible at half-past four, A.M. In point of brilliancy, this display has been often exceeded, and was so by the very beautiful, but very different display, of Saturday, the 6th instant, and there was no colour developed, except, perhaps, a very faint red tinge in the

north about 2 20, A.M., but in the intense activity which prevailed from 11 to 3, A.M., and the extent of heavens it covered, it is very rarely exceeded. There was a total absence of cloud or haze. The moon set about half-past 11, making every circumstance most favourable. A state of extreme disturbance of the magnetical elements prevailed during the whole of it, the commencement occurring rather suddenly about the time of the first appearance: this part of the phenomenon lasted until 5 or 6, P.M. of the following day.—*Colonist*.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Scadding, Rev. Mr. O'Meara, Rev. S. Ardagh, Col. Jarvis, and Cap. O. Ermattinger, has been passing a week at this place. The Bishop held divine service last Sabbath morning at the residence of Joseph Wilson, Esq., Collector of Customs on the Canada side, and in the afternoon at the Indian village of Garden River. The party left this morning for Toronto on the Royal Mail Steamer Gore, via the cool, delightful "Notherin Route."

"Where countless islands gem the way."
—*Lake Superior Journal*, 27 Aug.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1851.—Asst. Commy. General Fielde, rem. on vols. 15 & 16, and Y. C.; Rev. J. B. Worrell, rem. for Mr. E. Mills vol. 15; Rev. J. W. Marsh, rem. for self and Mr. Reynolds, for vol. 15; F. B. Beddoe, Esq., rem. for Rev. C. C. Brough, J. Robson, vol. 5 and C. Wilson, vol. 14 & 15; J. Chamberlain, Napæe, rem. vol. 15; G. S. Boulton, Esq., rem. vol. 15; Job Loder, Esq., rem. vol. 15; Rev. F. D. Fauquier, rem. vol. 15; R. Bailey, Esq., London, quite satisfactory; Rev. T. Machin, rem. vol. 14 & 15; R. H. Throp, Esq., vol. 15; Josias Bray, Esq., rem. for Rev. E. Grasset, rem. vol. 15; Rev. Mr. Tremlett, vol. 15; W. Niles, Esq., rem. vol. 15 and Mr. Carpenter, vol. 14; Rev. R. Harding, rem. vol. 15; D. McKyes, rem. vol. 15; J. Hatchett, on vol. 15, 5s.; James Jones, Esq., rem. vol. 15; Rev. M. Burnham, rem. on vol. 14, 7s. 6c., vol. 15, 2s. 6c.; Capt. Harris, Credit, rem. vol. 15; Jhn Patton, Esq., rem. vol. 15; Rev. E. Patterson, rem. vol. 15; Geo. Gordon, Esq., rem. vol. 15.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY SEPT. 11, 1851.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

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

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

THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

"A spirit of offering the Lord's part begins to be felt in many congregations, and if carefully and kindly fostered, may be made to spread through the whole Diocese." Such is the opinion of our Venerable Bishop, as expressed in his charge delivered at his Visitation in May last; an opinion which we have every reason to believe was founded on a careful investigation of the numerous sources of information which his Lordship possesses; and which, an intimate knowledge of the progress of the Church since the erection of this Diocese fully justifies him in giving. Yet we cannot but concur with the sentiments contained in the letter of "A Country Clergyman," published in our last number, namely—that the gross amount of collections made on behalf of the Church Society is diminishing; and that this falling off may, in a great measure, depend upon the inefficient manner in which the claims of this Institution are brought forward by its proper advocates, the Clergy. Far be it from us to assert, or even to insinuate that they are not fully alive to the importance of the interests committed to their advocacy—or that they are indifferent to the calls of a duty as imperative upon them as any of their other parochial obligations. The favorable judgment and testimony of the Lord Bishop, "To all this I am most happy to add, that the blameless life of my Clergy, and their faithful zeal and untiring diligence in the Lord's work, is in this Diocese the rule with very few exceptions," would preclude such an ungenerous aspersion. We well know, and can fully appreciate the feeling which pervades the mind of the Pastor who has frequent occasion to appeal to his flock for pecuniary assistance in carrying on the great work of ministrations; but when the great necessity for energy among a rapidly increasing population is considered, and in view of the good effected through the liberal assistance of those two great handmaids of the Church, the Venerable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel, we are animated by the hope that no appeal will ever be made in vain. The eloquent language of the Bishop's Charge is calculated to enhance and promote every effort to encourage a proper contribution to God's service on the part of his people. "The self-reliance and enterprise which enables an emigrant to quit the endearments of his home, and the comforts of more civilized society, for a life in the woods of America, amidst innumerable privation, are of themselves a basis upon which we may securely build." "We must therefore teach our people to exercise the

same energy self-reliance and enterprise in the cause of religion which they exhibit in their private and domestic affairs." "We have some elements furnished in the most unpromising localities, which, if tenderly touched with humble reliance on our Lord and Saviour, may be followed with abundant fruit." And, "shall we not touch them, and not merely convince, but manfully pursue the work of evangelizing the whole Diocese, for which our Church makes such ample provision, and in doing so we shall find a remedy for all the evils which afflict us. Our people will prosper in soul and in body; they will delight in giving God his portion, and recognize the truth, that "they who wait at the altar, are partakers of the altar." Even so, hath God ordained "that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." In the spirit of this instruction we conceive it to be that "A Country Clergyman" writes, "I am no advocate for getting up excitement on those or any other occasions; but those who would condemn preaching sermons suitable for such occasions, to be consistent, should oppose preaching on any occasion; for surely it is as much incumbent on us to preach to our people on the duty of giving for the spread and sustenance of the Gospel, as to preach to them on any other duty."

Instead of these collections decreasing, they ought, as the people become acquainted with their duty, if properly instructed in it, to increase in amount year by year." But we venture to ask, whether it is alone by preaching that the people are to be "properly instructed" in this work of faith and duty of love. Are there not occasions on which the friendly argument may be advantageously employed. In the hour of social intercourse, when the welfare of the Church must frequently become the topic of discourse and communion, opportunities will naturally arise for pointing out the great obligation of contributing to the maintenance of religion and its teachers—

"The ways of Heav'n, judg'd by a private breast,
Is often what's our private interest,
And therefore those who would that will obey,
Without their interest must their duty weigh."

Human nature in every phase is more susceptible to the influence of personal reasoning than to the clearest statement of generalised truths; and the heart will often yield to the charms of self-conviction, which might withstand the dogmas of pulpit teaching, be they ever so eloquently portrayed and inculcated. The value of these means and opportunities are thus spoken of by our good Bishop: "Personal intercourse is essential to a Clergyman's success, and may produce the most beneficial consequences in cases where the public ministrations of the Church cannot reach. Incidents are continually happening which give an opening for the most friendly and interesting exchange of thoughts. In fine, the religious acts of a missionary's life,—his baptisms, his confirmations, his burials—are all acts full of the deepest instruction in Christian truth, and, if carefully improved, and the public ministrations at the same time decently and earnestly conducted, the Pastor will be felt to be the friend, consolator, and benefactor of the whole parish or mission, and become in their estimation worthy of the most grateful returns."

It ought not to be forgotten that at no very distant day, the Venerable Societies to whom the Church in this Province owes a debt of gratitude, will from necessity, be compelled to withdraw entirely their charitable aid, when we shall be entirely thrown on our own resources, and indeed they may then with justice expect us not only to carry on effectively the work they have so meritoriously supported, but to participate with them in extending to others less favoured than ourselves the benefit of missionary enterprise and the comforts of Gospel truth.

CATECHISING.

Few, we presume, will be inclined to deny that the duty of public catechising is imperatively enjoined by the Church upon those who minister at the altars. Nothing can be more explicit or stringent than the requirements of the 59th canon which we quote at length:—

Every Parson, Vicar, or Curate, upon every Sunday and Holy-day, before Evening Prayer, shall, for half an hour and more, examine and instruct the youth and ignorant persons in his parish, in the Ten Commandments, the Articles of the Belief, and in the Lord's Prayer; and shall diligently hear, instruct, and teach them the Catechism set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. And all fathers, mothers, masters, and mistresses, shall cause their children, servants, and apprentices, which have not learned the Catechism, to come to the Church at the time appointed, obediently to hear, and to be ordered by the Minister, until they have learned the same. And if any Minister neglect his duty herein, let him be sharply reprov'd upon the first complaint, and true notice thereof given to the Bishop or Ordinary of the place. If, after submitting himself, he shall willingly offend therein again, let him be suspended; if so the third time, there being little hope that he will be therein reformed, then excommunicated, and so remain until he will be reformed. And likewise if any of the said fathers, mothers, masters, or mistresses, children, servants, or apprentices, shall neglect their duties, as the one sort in not causing

Reviews.

REPORT OF THE TORONTO DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE; by S. J. STRATFORD, M.R.C.S., Surgeon and Oculist, Church-street. Toronto: A. F. Plees.

We have no doubt that to the professional reader, this account of 149 cases of disease of the eye, treated by Dr. Stratford at his Dispensary during the past year, is extremely interesting and useful. To us, it seems wonderful, that disease of the eye should resolve itself into so many distinctive forms. It is only fair, however, to suppose that surgical science has kept pace with every other department of human knowledge, and that day after day adds something to our information of the delicate structures of the organ of vision, and the mode in which disease in these is developed. We have heard this pamphlet highly spoken of by those competent to express an opinion on its merits.

BLACKWOOD for August, 1851. Toronto: Thos. Maclear.

This old familiar friend comes to us now as a part of our nature; its pages filled as usual with the wellings of mind-springs. However great the merit of the several articles contained in this number, we cannot now refer to them. Two pages alone have riveted our attention and occupied our thoughts; and we closed the book after their perusal with a sad and heavy heart. They contain a just and feeling tribute by the Journalist to the memory of DAVID MACBETH MOIR, better known as the *Delta* of this periodical. Yes! the gentle spirit of man-love which governed his mortality, has breathed its last sigh in this world! Its noble aspirations will no longer speak to the hearts who have feasted on the lessons of genuine philanthropy so abundantly supplied during its earthly pilgrimage. We have been carried back to days long gone by, when, with the earnest ardour of youthful admiration, we read each mellow line of truthful verse as it came fresh from the purest mine of human intellect; and the influence of those hallowed memories abides with us yet in undiminished force. Well do we remember thee, oh! Poet of the Heart. Our idolism was venial. Who could contemplate thee in thy self-sacrificing humility, without recognising and venerating thy noble nature. Let others speak for thee, who knew thee perhaps better, but could not love thee more.

"Rarely, indeed, does it happen that the life of a man of genius closes without exciting, with regard to some part of his career, a hostile or an envious commentary. It may be that the errors from which none of the human race are free, the passions which sway the conduct and the peculiarities which colour the disposition, are more readily remarked and more keenly observed in men of high attainments and intellectual superiority than in others. Where many are led to admire, there are usually some to blame; and seldom does the grave close over a departed brother, before the voice of censure is heard commenting upon his faults or his frailties. Such has not been the case with David Moir. As a citizen, a friend, a husband, a father, and a Christian, his life and conversation were blameless; or, if that expression be too strong to apply to the conduct of any mortal man, this, at least, we can say with sincerity, that he has left none better behind. He was a man who, we verily believe, never had an enemy, and never harboured an angry or vindictive thought against a human being. Nor was this owing in any degree to a want of that determination of character which leads men to form strong opinions, and to vindicate them when assailed. Mr. Moir was, as those that know him best can testify, resolute in his principles, and strong in their assertion; but never for a moment did he forget to temper his zeal with that true Christian charity which is, of all virtues, that most apt to be overlooked by the controversialist, but nevertheless is the most unerring sign of a sweet and saintly spirit."

"In his profession he ranked deservedly high. He might, at any time, have commanded an extensive and lucrative practice in Edinburgh; but his attachment to Musselburgh, the place of his birth, was so strong, that he never could be induced to make a change of residence. This, at least, was his own assigned reason; but we have strong grounds for believing that a higher and better motive induced him to refrain from abandoning the scene of his early labours, and permanently joining, in the metropolis of Scotland, that social circle which contained many of his dearest friends. He could not bring himself to forsake his practice in a locality where the poor had a claim upon him. During the terrible visitations of the cholera, which were unusually, and indeed, unprecedentedly severe in the parish to which he belonged, Moir was night and day in attendance upon the sufferers. He undertook, with more than the enthusiasm of youth, a toil and risk which he might well have been excused delegating to other hands, and often has the morning found him watching by the bed of some poor inmate of a cottage whom the arrow of the pestilence had stricken. That any man with the brilliant prospects which were undoubtedly presented to Moir, and certainly within his reach, should nevertheless have preferred the hard and laborious life of a country practitioner, must appear inexplicable to those who did not know the tenderness of his heart and the exquisite sympathy of his nature. Of his profession he took a high estimate. He regarded it less as the means for securing a competency for himself, than as an art which he was privileged to practise for the good of his fellow men, and for the alleviation of their sufferings; and numerous are the instances which might be cited, though untold by himself, of sacrifices, which he made, and dangers which he incurred, in carrying aid and consolation to those who had no other claim upon him except their common humanity. His indeed was a life far more devoted to the service of others than to his own personal aggrandisement—a life whose value can only be appreciated now, when he has been called to receive his reward in that better world, the passport to which he sought so diligently—in youth as in manhood, in happiness as in sorrow—to obtain.

Bright as the flowers may be which are twined for the coronal of the poet they have no glory when placed

beside the wreath which belongs to the departed Christian. We have represented Delta as he was—as he must remain ever in the affectionate memory of his friends; and with this brief and unequal tribute to his surpassing worth, we take farewell of the gentlest and kindest being, of the most true and single-hearted man whom we may ever hope to meet with in the course of this earthly pilgrimage."

The waters of thine own loved Esk glide softly and tranquilly by thee—the shade of the hazel and the willow fall kindly on thy grave. The haugh and the dell will oft resound to the echo of thy whispered name; and the good thou hast done has raised a lasting and spiritual tablet to thy genius and worth in the grateful heart of thy country.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. Toronto: Thos. Maclear.

We have before us the August number of this, the youngest of the British Reviews, and we have perused it with interest, if not with profit. Its principles, so far as *politics* are concerned, are Whiggish, or perchance even more liberal than that somewhat indefinite word would imply—and as to religion it is not easy to characterise them. No open blow is struck against, what Anglican Churchmen are taught to regard as the vitalities of Christianity—the doctrines of the Trinity and of the Atonement, are treated with respect—but there is a perpetual pandering to the restless, haughty-minded spirit of the age, which has the effect of leaving the general reader perpetually doubtful whether to choose good or evil, truth or error.

So far as literary ability is concerned, the *North British* is unquestionably superior to the *Edinburgh Review*. Its contributors are evidently fresh men, who think for themselves, and whose energies have not been worn out by toiling for many years upon the tread-mill of *hack journalism*. To use the expression of Dr. Quincy—"they are not the squeezed lemons, and sucked oranges of literature!"

BIBLES.

The returns laid before the House of Commons show that during three years ending Dec. 31, 1850, the Queen's printers printed 1,157,500 Bibles and 754,000 Testaments. For the same period, there were printed at the Oxford press, 875,750 Bibles and 750,000 Testaments. At the Cambridge press, 138,500 Bibles and 204,000 Testaments.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. VII.

BLIND SARAH.

"These eyes, that, dazzled now and weak,
At glancing notes in sunshine wink,
Shall see the King's full glory break,
Nor from the blissful vision shrink."

Tho' scarcely now their lagged glance
Reach to an arrow's flight that day
They shall behold and not in trance,
The region "very far away."

KEBLE'S CHRIST. YEAR,
4th Sunday in Adv.

I had a pleasant walk after Church last Sunday. I am very fond of fresh air and quiet, and they seem especially suitable to my feelings after evening service, after joining the earnest prayers, and listening to the solemn sermon. I am sorry to confess, that too often in the summer, the only quiet walk is to be found in our churchyard and our own sweet garden, for the bright weather sends out into our fields and lanes, groups of those of whom the utmost stretch of charity cannot prevent our feeling, "they are doing their own works, and speaking their own words, and taking their own pleasure on God's holy day." But it is yet too early in the year for any of these noisy parties, and this evening, though very soothing to my mind, was perhaps to some, more mirthful, cold, and grey, and gloomy. Indeed the mist, that threatened to become rain, as I stood hesitatingly in our home field, would perhaps have sent me back, if I had not made a promise to blind Sarah which I was anxious to fulfil. But I was glad I went on, for by the time the little white gate of the lane swung behind me, the cloud past by, and the yellow sunshine streamed from the blue western downs through the leafless hedge, and across my path.—The birds, grey linnets I think they were, (the first songsters I have heard this year, except the robin,) kept up an animated conversation on either side of me, in very sweet tones, and by short addresses to each other, which, I doubt not each well understood. Spring is really come, and I know it by the sign of our village children; you can set your foot on two daisies at once; so I should be quite sure, even if the vividly green leaves of the shining slippery dock, and the elegant wild parsley springing through the moss, whose seeds are nearly ripe, did not confirm the opinion. Then as I came near the ivied arch which leads to the farm, I was agreeably surprised by hearing a thrush singing its song of thanks, for the unripe berries which have been its chief supply through this long hard winter. There were a few sheep, lying on a green pasture on my right hand; but few indeed, yet on such an evening enough to remind me of the beautiful 23rd Psalm, "The Lord, my shepherd," &c.

Poor blind Sarah! if she could have had a glance at them, it could not have failed to remind her of that Psalm too, for it is a very favorite one with her, and when I have read the last verse, "Goodness and mercy have followed me all the

days of my life," she generally assents with earnestness, saying, "They have followed me, my dear: they have followed me." And whilst I have listened to her story, I have assented too, and felt "so they have;" and the more I consider the ways of God in his providence, the more I am amazed at the wisdom and mercy with which, according to a homely but expressive phrase, "he fits the buck to the burden." It seems to me that, if some persons with whom I have conversed, possessing, nevertheless, the same high principle of action, and the same strong consolation, had had half to bear that poor Sarah has borne cheerfully, they must have fainted under it.

She was not born blind, yet she has no remembrance of material objects, as she became so during her infancy. Whether this is an alleviation of her loss or otherwise, is probably questionable. Rogers would consider it an addition to the evil, as of so many things she can have no "pleasure of memory." Her father and mother died, and left her as she said, and her lip quivered a moment, "to God and the wide world, at twelve years old." She had brothers and sisters, but some went to service and some to sea, and some were married, and "it could not be expected," she adds, "that they, having their own bread to get, would be burthened with me a blind girl." Indeed she seems to think that she was quite as well able to take care of herself, as they to take care of her. It is curious to hear her list of accomplishments. "I was strong and hearty," she says, "and I was afraid of nothing: I could clean furniture beautifully, and I could scrub a room, and nurse a child better than many who could see." Besides she has been used to brew and bake, and speaks of her attainments in those particulars with great satisfaction. She has been preserved from ever meeting with any accident by fire, and no child left with her met with any harm, though in her youth she was constantly intrusted by her neighbors with the care of theirs. She could nurse with quite as much ease, and according to her own account, with more pleasure than hireling nurses generally feel: and I remark here, what appears singular, and yet what I believe inquiry will prove to be true, that blind women are often particularly pleased with the company of young children, and wonderfully expert in attending to them. There is a blind girl in our parish at present, who gains her livelihood as poor Sarah did, and is never better pleased than when she has one child in her arms, and another at her side.—But blind Sarah was, in her way, a milliner and a mantua maker. She can cut out any article of dress she wants, taking the pattern in paper first, and can make and mend, in a way which would put most of the seeing women of our parish to shame.

As long as she can remember, she says, she was particular about her appearance; and when she was young the neighbors would look after her, and wonder who kept her so nice, and whether she could possibly dress herself with so much exactness: and that, she observes, was great encouragement; "I could not be untidy after that." When I reached her house after my walk, I found her sitting alone in her neat kitchen, the floor sanded and the fire irons polished; every cup and glass, each exactly in its own place; her neat dark gown pinned quite evenly, and her cap, handkerchief, and apron, as stiff and clean and clear as they could have been on her wedding day. On her wedding day? Yes! blind Sarah was married. You are not more astonished than she was, when the proposal was made to her. She was very grateful, but expressed great wonder at her intended husband's rashness. "It was not likely," she says with great simplicity, "that I should be able to give satisfaction—I could clean my room to please myself—so I told him, but how could he be so foolish as to think of such a poor creature as I, when there were so many who could see?"

But when all the objections in such a case arise from a woman's sense of her own unworthiness for the honor intended, there is no great fear but that they may be overruled, and so it was now. "God had promised to be a father to the fatherless," was Geoffrey's answer, and God would make good his word by fitting him, as long as he lived, to be a kind guardian to the blind orphan. So they married, and he kept his promise to the utmost.—I have heard of true love, and I have seen it; but truer I never expect to see, than that which subsisted between this singular couple. Geoffrey was a collier, and like most of that portion of those men who work under ground, he was grave and thoughtful. His affection to his wife, however, was so uncommon, as to carry in it something of a romantic character; and his religion was as enthusiastic as sincere religion can be. He was many years older than Sarah, and he possessed some property—two houses and their little bit of garden ground—which he settled on her. In one of these they lived, and to hear poor Sarah describe it, you would really believe she was speaking of some green spot in fairy land, or some dwelling in Arcadia. "My home was so beautiful," she says, "that strangers used to stand and look at it, and I used to hear them wonder how the blind woman could keep it so; and we had all kinds of flowers, and my husband made me a beautiful arbor to sit in, of roses, and yellow and white jessamine, and honeysuckle, and it was very pleasant!" Poor thing!

I should like to see that bower in my mind's eye she sees it. Who knows? Fancy is more gorgeous than reality; perhaps her view of a pleasant and beautiful bower, is more lovely than any I can ever have—because where real roses are, I must see dust, and drooping, and withering. Her husband was in the habit of reading to her the word of God, but his Bible was small and old, and she determined to make him a present of one.

At this time she went out every day to wash, and unknown to him laid by a small portion of her weekly earnings for the purpose. It was a long time before the pence and sixpences amounted to the requisite sum, for she intended to give him a large handsome Bible; but she kept her secret; and the day on which she and a neighbour went to pay the money and fetch home the book, and the evening when she gave it to her husband, are still remembered as among the most joyful of her life. She has been for many years a thankful and cheerful Christian—but the days of her married life were really days of joy. "They were ten of the happiest years," she says, "that I think any one could spend on earth." The bond of affection must be strengthened by other than merely earthly ties, or it will decay like all that is of earth; and Geoffrey and Sarah learnt to love each other more and more because they were companions to the house of God and because month after month found them kneeling with thankful hearts at his table. And here perhaps, it may not be out of place to mention the delight with which she speaks of that holy ordinance and of one particular circumstance connected with it. All other things she fancies, but when the sun shines through the chestnut leaves that shade the eastern window, on the spotless table, the gleam of the fair linen and the sheen of the plate and chalice are really presented to her dim eye. Then and then only she knows what it is to see. As "the gentle foot-step" is "gliding round," it is not by her ear alone that she is sensible when the precious memorials are about to be presented to her.—"The light shineth in a dark place." "It is a bright speck," she says, "but I am ravished." This was her strong expression—"I am ravished with thinking how much broader the light of heaven will be."

Sarah is never weary of talking of her husband, or of telling how very kind he was to her. How he thought everything she did was well done, and always said no one ever made his clothes, or mended them to please him half so well as his blind wife. And she takes great pleasure in showing her how to feel the hour and how to wind it up. "Did you never break it?" I asked. "O no my dear," was the answer, "I never break anything; my thoughts always go with what I am doing, (it would be well, I think the grave mistresses of families, 'if all giddy young people understood the secret,') and I set about every thing very slowly, and I don't break any thing once in seven years."

But ten years is a long time for happiness to last on earth, and Sarah's time of trouble was come. Her kind husband was taken ill, and after six weeks died. He died many years before I can recollect; and I cannot tell you much on the subject, because pleased as she is to talk of him generally, and cheerfully as she tells the rest of her story, when she comes to mention death, it is with such agonized remembrance, and such deep feeling that I should be hard indeed if I allowed her to proceed. Of this much, however, I have been assured; the God who knoweth whereof we are made, raised up friends for his servants in this time of trial. The best medical advice was freely procured for the one, and the most comforting kindness was shown to the other; and "He who never leaveth, nor forsaketh," guided his departing servant through the valley of the shadow of death, giving him not only a peaceful but a triumphant departure. It is more than two and twenty years, since Sarah prest her husband's band for the last time; yet still, she says, she dreads the day to come round, and at that time she always prays very much for strength that she may not sink under the remembrance, and "when I go to my bed at night," she says, "I always pray that I may not think so much of my dead husband as of my living Lord; besides, I am getting very old now, and in heaven my husband and his blind wife will see each other." But if the loss of a friend is at any time a very, very great affliction, it certainly may be aggravated when the loss of the means of life is consequent upon it; and poor Sarah has known in the latter years of her life much pecuniary distress. She was obliged to rent a house nearer the place where she worked, and to let her own two houses she soon found would presently ruin her. She generally had tenants, to be sure, but she had almost insurmountable difficulties in getting her rent; and when they did pay her, her outgoings for repairs would always nearly equal her income. And then her unprincipled tenants were always taking advantage of her, leaving without giving notice, and breaking windows wholesale, and pulling down walls, as if for the very amusement of the thing. Still whilst she had health she could work, and though sometimes she must have lived very hardly, she never complained.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Advertisements.

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

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-tf

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

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in rear of the same. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

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

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

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Having a Rolling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to. DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by EXPRESS as usual. N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms. THOS. MACLEAR. Toronto; July 9, 1851. 50-tf

F. B. BEDDOME, Land, House and General Agency Office, Opposite the Bank of Montreal, Ridout Street, London Canada West.

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, Books and other Goods attended to with despatch. Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE. Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church Street, and Toronto Patriot. REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Helliwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-tf

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS 41 1/2 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street.

JOHN J. EVANS, TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-tf



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON. CAPTAIN HARRISON.

THIS Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO every morning (Sunday excepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON every afternoon (excepting Sundays), at fifteen minutes past Two precisely. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office. Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-tf

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

Will leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whithy, Cobourg, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 10, 1851. 38-tf

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

Will until further notice, leave Toronto for Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Steamer. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-tf

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

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS. MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.) SURGEON DENTIST, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist. Charges Moderate: References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A.; Fort Erie; Col. James Keiby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Esq. Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-1ly

FOR SALE. THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK. CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers. (The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street. Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres. Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres. Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres. Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres. COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-tf



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

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

FROM PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK. "James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D. President of Amherst College. (From the London Lancet.)

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

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

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass.:— Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects. Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT. 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. July 23rd, 1851. 52-3m

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, Graves-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

ORGAN FOR SALE. A Two STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case..... 8 feet. Width of "..... 5 " Depth of "..... 3 1/2 " The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 15th 1851.

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

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

Subscribed Capital One Million.

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

Patrons: His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick. The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown. Directors: CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C. Major J. Adair. The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly. Rev. W. Harness, M. A. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. Benjamin Jackson, Esq. Rev. Richard Wood, B. D. James Lamb, Esq. Captain Macdougall. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq. Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A. John Walker, Esq. Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

Patrons: The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Ven. the Archdeacon of York. Directors: The Hon. William Allan. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. J. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. Thomas Champion, Esq.

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

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

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

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

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured.

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

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured. Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

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

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

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

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

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Table with columns for Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs. Annual Premium, and a second set of columns for Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs. Annual Premium.

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annual Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Hlf. yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, and a second set of columns for Age, Annual Premium, Hlf. yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium.

April 30th, 1851. E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday the 2nd instant, the wife of the Rev. W. Stewart Darling of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 4th instant, in St. George's Church, by the Rev. S. Lett, LL.D., Mr. Wm. Perry of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S., to Margaret, second daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Dill of this city.

On Friday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Thos. Greene, Rector of Wellington Square, Hannah, youngest daughter of Caleb Hopkins, Esq., M. P. P., to Henry William Price of Toronto, Barrister at Law, eldest son of the Hon. James Hervey Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

On the 4th inst., at Trinity Church, Simcoe, by the Bride's Father, assisted by the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, George H. Sotheran, Esq. of the Bank of British North America, Toronto, to Mary Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. George Salmon.

DIED.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following notice of the death of a most amiable young lady:—"The sad intelligence of the death of Miss Mary G. West, of this city, after a brief illness, is so unexpected, that we are stunned by the mournful fact, and distrust our ability, under excited feeling, to add a line beyond the simple record of the untimely decease of one so lovely. But a few days since, she was among us in the bloom and exquisite grace of perfect womanhood; exuberant in health, glad in heart, pious and pure in spirit, rejoicing in the fair present, and crowned with anticipations of the future. She has resigned the expected bridal dress, for a robe of immortality!

"Closed are those beauteous eyes in endless night; Those beauteous eyes where beaming used to shine Reason's pure light, and virtues' spark divine."

Miss West was gifted with rare intellectual powers, which were carefully and highly trained; yet there was nothing of assumed superiority or pedantry in her look or manner; on the contrary, there was a constant radiation, of unaffected kindness, combined with an enthusiasm of thought and joyousness of expression, which gave animation and interest to every circle which was gladdened by her presence. In the quiet of home, never was one more beloved; in the gayer walk of polite life, none more admired; especially was this the case, in the varied and exacting circles of Washington, where the fluent and accurate use of the courtly languages of Europe gave an additional charm to her native attractions.

By the death of the accomplished young lady, society has lost one of its fairest ornaments; her parents have parted with the affectionate object of their love, her friends have lost the refined and valued associate; but him—who can weigh his loss?

But let us not mourn as without hope; she whom we loved, and whom we can never forget, has gone to the God she revered.

"We will not deplore thee, Whose God was thy ransom thy guardian, and guide; He gave thee, He took thee, and He will restore thee, And death has no sting, for the Saviour has died."

Suddenly, at Liverpool, England, on the 26th of July, Frederick Puleston, Esq. aged 26, Lieutenant in her Majesty's 1st Royals, and youngest son of the late Sir R. Puleston, of Emerald Hall, Flintshire. Mr. Puleston had been for a considerable time a resident on the Plains between Dumfries and Brantford.

LOST VOICE RESTORED!

New Bedford, August 10th, 1851.

Mr. S. W. Fowle:—Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favour, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard of your Balm strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subdued, and her health was soon fully restored.

Yours truly,

HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

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FIRST CLASS.

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SECOND CLASS.

Geek.—Selections from the Cyropædia of Xenophon; on alternate days, Homer's Iliad, Books I, II and III. Latin.—Selections from Ovid; Virgil, Georgic III; Cicero de Senectute; Horace's Satires, Book I.

THIRD CLASS.

Geek.—Grammar and Extracts. Latin.—Caesar's Commentaries, Book VII; Virgil's Æneid, Book II, V and VI; Sallust's Catiline.

Of the following Studies, some are pursued in combined Classes, others by individual teaching.

The Holy Scriptures; the Greek Testament; English Grammar, Composition, History and Geography, ancient and modern, &c., &c.; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements and Conic Sections.

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The undersigned, a Graduate of Corpus College, Cambridge who enjoyed the happiness and advantage of being one of the Pupils of that distinguished Scholar, and very admirable Teacher, the late Rev. JAMES TATE, A. M., Master of the Grammar School of Richmond-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, has been engaged for several years in the Tuition of his own Sons, and now purposes to undertake the instruction of a few additional Pupils.

The Charges, which are payable each term in advance, are as follows:—

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NO EXTRA STANDING CHARGES.

Commencement of Terms:—January 13th, March 30th, July 22nd, October 6th. Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from June 15th to July 21st.

Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course.

For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full... £12 10 0 Do. with single room... 17 10 0

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Three Rivers, August 26th, 1851.

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Monsieur and Madame Deslandes, PINEHURST, TORONTO. THE CLASSES will re-open at this Establishment on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1851. Toronto, August 6, 1851. 1-3m

A LADY of Long Experience in Teaching, wishes a Situation as Finishing Governess in a Gentleman's Family—unexceptionable references given. Address A. B. to The Church Office Toronto, August 27th, 1851. 4-1f

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METHOD OF PREACHING,

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For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King Street, West, Toronto. Toronto, Sep. 4, 1851. 5-1f

TRINITY COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SESSION 1851-52.

THE WINTER COURSE of Lectures will commence on MONDAY, the Third day of November next.

Anatomy and Physiology.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D. Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D.

Chemistry, General and Animal.—JOHN YOUNG BOWN, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence.—FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D. Principles and Practice of Surgery.—HENRY MELVILLE, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.—JAMES BOVELL, M.D.

Materia Medica.—W. HALLOWELL, M.D. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—EDWARD M. HODDER, M.C., M.R.C.S. Eng.

The Dissecting Room daily from 9 o'clock, A.M. to 6, P.M. CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

On Medicine.—By Drs. BOVELL and BADGLEY. On Surgery.—By Drs. MELVILLE and BETHUNE.

On Midwifery.—By Ed. M. HODDER, M.C. M.R.C.S., Eng.

Five Lectures will be given on each subject during the week.

The Practice of the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, will be open to the Pupils attending these Lectures.

The SUMMER COURSE of Lectures, on the following subjects, will commence early in the month of May, 1852:—

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

Botany. Toxicology. Surgical Pathology and Manipulation. Infantile Diseases.

Hygiene and Therapeutics.

For terms and further information, apply to the Dean of the Faculty.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D.

62, Bay Street.

Toronto, August 21st, 1851. 4-3m

The Times, London; British American, Woodstock; Spectator, and Gazette, Hamilton; Chronicle & News, Kingston; Intelligencer, Belleville; The Huron Loyalist, Goderich, to copy four times, and send account to Secretary of Trinity College.

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Table listing dry goods and prices. Includes 1,000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours) (3s 1 1/2), 1,000 Parasols (2s 1 1/2), 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets (1s 3d), 30,000 Yards, good Bonnet Ribbons (0s 5d), Prints (fast colours) (0s 5 1/2), Infants' Robes, Caps, and Frock-bodies (0s 5 1/2), Crapes and materials for mourning (0s 5 1/2), Heavy Gingham (0s 5 1/2).

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacaes, Cobourgs, and Orleans, loths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 1 1/2 per yard.

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WANTED, in a Clergyman's Family, as TUTOR, a Gentleman competent to undertake the Education of Boys under Twelve years of age. A Graduate, intending to take, or in Holy Orders, would be preferred. Address Mr. Thos. Champion, Church Office, Toronto. Toronto, August 13th, 1851. 2-1f

AN ENGLISH LADY, who has for some years been accustomed to tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess. French, Music, and Drawing taught, if required. Address M. G., Post-Office, Toronto. 15th July, 1851. 51-1f

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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, WILL re-assemble after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday the 10th of September. F. W. BARRON, M. A. Principal U. C. College. Toronto, August 15th, 1851. 3-6in

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

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

Females at a certain age should never be without them—they are warranted to contain no Calomel, or any other deleterious ingredient. For Sale by Buttler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLaughlan & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 508, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. August, 1851. 2-1y

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

New Patent Cork Hat, Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter. September 24th, 1850. 9-1f

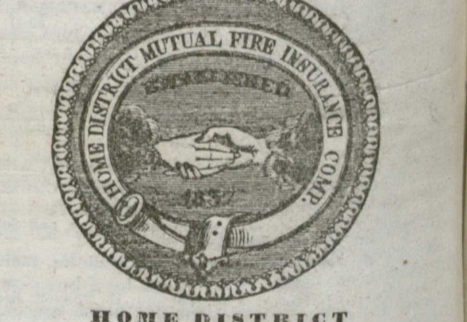
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