

The Church.

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

[WHOLE No., DCCXIII.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 6, 1851.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.			
Day.	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
R	Mar. 9.	{ M. Gen. 19.*	{ Luke 20.
		{ E. " 22.	{ Col. 4.
M	" 10.	{ M. Deut. 34.	{ Luke 21.
		{ E. Josh. 1.	{ 1 Thes. 1.
T	" 11.	{ M. " 2.	{ Luke 22.
		{ E. " 3.	{ 1 Thes. 2.
W	" 12.	{ M. " 4.	{ Luke 23.
		{ E. " 5.	{ 1 Thes. 3.
T	" 13.	{ M. " 6.	{ Luke 24.
		{ E. " 7.	{ 1 Thes. 4.
F	" 14.	{ M. " 8.	{ John 1.
		{ E. " 9.	{ 1 Thes. 5.
S	" 15.	{ M. " 10.	{ John 2.
		{ E. " 23.	{ 2 Thes. 1.
R	" 16.	{ M. Gen. 27.	{ John 3.
		{ E. " 34.	{ 2 Thes. 2.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.
RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
For the week ending Monday, March 10th, 1851.
VISITORS:
THE PRINCIPAL,
Jos. C. MORRISON, Esq., M. P. P.
CENSOR:
Rev. W. STENNETT, M.A., 2nd Classical Master.
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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Poetry.

A MEN.

"Therefore I say, Amen, So be it."
So be it, Lord; the prayers are prayed,
But still we pause on bended knee,
And lingering, though the words are said,
Look fondly up to Thee.

So be it, Lord; let nothing bad
Scatter our incense on the air,
No wandering thoughts that we have had
Arise to cloud our prayer.

So be it, Father; yet awhile
We hang upon Thy patient ear,
And in the brightness of Thy smile
A moment tarry here.

Like one who on a cloudy day
Has caught a glimpse of the blue sky,
And though the gleam have pass'd away,
Still looks with longing eye:

Or like a strain of music sweet,
That dies away on mountain ground,
Till one by one the hills repeat
The solitary sound;

So down the full church falls alone
The pastor's voice;—it sinks, and then,
Sweet echo to that solemn tone,
We breathe our soft "Amen."

C. F. H.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.—MAR. 9, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER.—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—
Genesis xix. to v. 30.—Mr. Wogan has well stated
the suitable character of the Proper Lessons for
the day, as an introduction to the season of peni-
tence, which we denominate Lent.

The Church having hitherto set before us such
select portions of Scripture, as were most proper to
excite us to, and prepare us for, the duty and dis-
cipline of repentance; and upon Ash-Wednesday
(the first day, and head of the fast) having pre-
scribed to us, in what words, and with what spirit,
we may express our penitential sorrow (the Proper
Psalms appointed for that day being the completest
form, as their composer was the most perfect ex-
ample of repentance, we any where may meet with
in Scripture) she this day proceeds to enforce the
necessity of a sincere conversion; by applying in
the most affecting manner, to those two main springs
of all human actions, our hopes and our fears. The
passion of fear she endeavours to awaken, by the
representation of that amazing judgment which
God inflicted on the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah,
for their horrible wickedness and impenitency.—
Our hopes and desires of mercy she quickens and
animates into a full assurance of pardon, by that
lively emblem of our redemption, prefigured in the
history of Abraham offering up his only son; as
related in our evening lesson.

And how proper, how seasonable, is this ad-
dress, to the circumstance of penitents, now enter-
ing on the discipline of penance? For, whereas,
among those who are enjoined it at this time, some,

through the hardness of the hearts and the deceit-
fulness of sin, are yet in all of bitterness and
bond of iniquity; other labouring under the
terrors of an accusing or torpid conscience,
are almost swallowed up over-much sorrow;
the Scriptures for this day, therefore, most ad-
mirably adapted to suit each of these cases: for
what more effectual to the obdurate heart
than that dreadful scene of fire and brimstone
wherewith God turned the cities of Sodom and
Gomorrah into ashes, and condemned them to an
overthrow; making an example unto those that
should live ungodly! and presenting to them, in
a figure, the dreadful scene of the last and terrible
day of judgment! On the other hand, what more
encouraging to raise the humble and contrite peni-
tent than the sure mercies of God, exhibited to us
in the type, and since veiled in the real passion,
of our dear Redeemer!

The first eleven verse relate the visit of the
messengers of God to Lot, and the care that he
had for his faithful servant lest he should be de-
stroyed in the iniquity of Sodom. They also set
before us the horrible crimes and depravity into
which man, when given up to his own lusts and
ignorance, will plunge. Our readers may profit-
ably compare this history with the first and second
chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans; they
will see there a plain statement of what the
natural man, without the grace of God, will always
be. In the 12th, 13th, and 14th verses, the
angels desired Lot to warn his sons-in-law of their
danger, and to call on them to come out of that
wicked place, and follow the messengers of the
Lord, and escape the impending destruction. But
they despised the message, and he seemed to them
as one that mocked. So God's ministers always,
and every Lord's-day especially, call on the wicked
to come out from their evil associates and danger-
ous living. So John the Baptist called on the
Jews, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at
them to him, as a hen gathereth her chickens
under her wings," but they "would not." They
mocked and insulted him. And, like Lot's sons-
in-law, they and their city were involved in a de-
struction as signal and terrible as that of Sodom.

But a remnant were saved of Lot's family; they
were brought out, the Lord being merciful to
them (verses 15, 16, 17); but even to them not a
moment was to be lost: the word of the messen-
gers of God was, "Escape for thy life, look not
behind thee!" And so saith Jesus to his disci-
ples: "No man, having put his hand to the
plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of
heaven." So say also his apostles and his minis-
ters; so saith his Church in the appointment of
this season of Lent:—"Behold now is the ac-
cepted time, now is the day of salvation." Let
there be no "lingering," no "looking back," no
putting off the day of repentance to a "convenient
season." Not a day, not an hour, not a moment
is to be lost in repenting—in avoiding the snares
of the world, and the company of the wicked.

"How apt is the sinner to linger, and to defer
his repentance! How often is God forced, as it
were, to arrest him by sickness, or some grievous
calamity, and so drag him into perdition! And O
how merciful is the Lord to that man whom,
by any means, however painful and afflicting, he
bringeth forth into safety, 'and setteth him with-
out the city!' Let such an one hear the voice of
his gracious Deliverer saying to him, in the person
of Lot, 'Escape for thy life; look not behind
thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to
the mountain, lest thou be consumed'—Escape,
O sinner, for thine eternal life; look not behind
thee on the pleasures thou hast left, neither let thy
affections stay upon the earth; escape to the holy
mountain, lest thou be consumed with the world."
—Bishop Horne.

In the 26th verse, is a signal example of the
folly and danger of disobeying, and looking back,
when the Lord hath pointed out the path of duty
and safety.

"Herein likewise the wretched wife of Lot be-
comes the type and emblem of a soul, which,
neglecting the practice of mortification and self-
denial, and yielding to the forbidden gratifications
of sense in this life, is doomed, at length, to a state
of eternal reprobation in the next; and there, un-
changedly fixed in its aversion to God and good-
ness, looks back, indeed, towards its former sins
with fierce insatiable desires; but instead of the
sensual enjoyments, which in life she took pleasure
in, sees nothing but the dreadful effects of her
lusts, even that indignation and wrath, tribulation,
and anguish, which before she would not believe,

but must now, by too late experience, feel, and be
condemned to feel for ever. This will be the pos-
ture and state unalterable of every soul that
departs unmortified and impenitent. O let us
think of this in time: let us often remember Lot's
wife, but more especially at this penitential season,
when we are particularly called upon, by the
angels of the Church, to forsake the Sodom of the
world, lest we likewise perish; and the same ven-
geance of eternal horror and despair overtake our
unbelief and punish our neglect."—Wogan.

The remaining verses (except verse 26) relate
the terrible destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah,
and the escape of Lot to Zoar, a small city, which
like the ark and the Church, was, by the appoint-
ment of God, reserved as a refuge for him, and
having its name changed from Bella to Zoar, or
Little, warns us, that though many may be called,
few are chosen.

EVENING PRAYER.—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—
Genesis xxii.—As the Morning Lesson urged us
to the duty of repentance, that for the Evening
sets before us that glorious scheme of redemption,
for the celebration of which our penitence is to be
a preparative. The former Lesson speaks of wrath
and danger; this, of mercy and refuge. In this
remarkable Scripture we have displayed to us a
type, or prophetic representation, ordained by God,
showing his plan, determined from the beginning,
to ransom our forfeited lives, by providing an
atonement—a sacrifice to be offered in our stead,
to satisfy the demands of justice. It is one of the
most remarkable types of the Old Testament, and
shadows, with great distinctness, the victim which
was, in the fullness of time, to be offered in our
stead; and the life, of which, though forfeited, it
procured the restoration.

We are told (verse 1) that God did tempt—
that is, tried Abraham. He put his faith to a very
painful and severe trial. Not that we are to sup-
pose that God tried or proved Abraham's faith,
because he (God) did not know whether it were
sincere or not; for God knoweth all things, even
the heart; and Abraham might say to him, as
Peter did to Jesus, "Thou knowest that I love
thee." The trial was not to satisfy God, but for
our sakes. It was a remarkable proof, placed on
record, showing of what kind was the fate of him
who was afterwards termed the "Father" of the
faithful—that it was not a dead and speculative,
but a lively and active, faith—working by love,
—bringing forth unbounded obedience and sub-
mission. That faith was tried in the very tender-
est point. The affectionate father was commanded
to sacrifice, with his own hand, his beloved, his
only son—the son in whom the promises were to
centre, and be fulfilled. It might have staggered
any but the strongest faith. To one, weak in
faith, it might have occurred that the command
and the promise were contradictory. One, whose
faith was wavering, might have reasoned according
to his wishes and affections. Instead of remem-
bering, that whose loveth son or daughter more
than God is not worthy of God, he might have
argued thus: God cannot mean this; God has
promised that in Isaac the promised seed shall
come—that all the nations of the earth shall be
blessed—that all the happiness and glories he has
covenanted to me and mine descend. He cannot
intend that I should offer him up for a sacrifice.
It would be a contradiction, or breach of the pro-
mise. It is impossible. But not so Abraham.
He instantly prepares to obey (verse 3—6). His
faith assured him, that with God "all things are
possible;" and that if he would, he could raise
up Isaac, even from the dead. He was sure that
God's truth would appear, and that the seeming
contradiction would be reconciled.

"By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered
up Isaac; and he that had received the promises
offered up his only begotten son. Of whom it was
said, That in Isaac shall thy seed be called. Ac-
counting that God was able to raise him up, even
from the dead." (Heb. xi. 17—19)

In verses 7 and 8, we have the relation of that
severe part of the trial, which must have pierced
Abraham to the quick, when Isaac innocently asks
that touching question, "where is the lamb for a
burnt offering?" The prophetic answer is most
remarkable, "God will provide himself with a
lamb."

In verses 9 and 10, Isaac is laid upon God's
altar, bound, and the uplifted knife is over him,
indicating that, by God's decree, his life was
doomed and forfeited—that by his father he was
bound hand and foot, and ready to be offered—
that he had no power to help himself. But Isaac
was the representative in this of all believers, who

were called Abraham's seed. (See Rom. ix. 6, 7,
and Gal. iii. 29.) Thus our first parent, Adam,
had placed us, on the altar of God's justice, bound
and helpless, and by the unquestionable sentence
of God doomed to death. Our life is forfeited, but
the type again changes the scene. In verses 11,
12, and 13, the involuntary prophecy of Abraham
(verse 8) is fulfilled. God, in his mercy, HIMSELF
PROVIDED A LAMB for Abraham to offer, INSTEAD
of his son. This ram, or male lamb, represented
the sacrifice vicarious, or substituted, of our blessed
Redeemer, the Lamb of God that was offered for
the sins of the world, instead of the doomed and
forfeited lives of the children of Adam, and to re-
store to us that life which had been condemned.
The restoration of Isaac, as it were, to life, when
a lamb had been provided to be offered in his stead,
was, as St. Paul (Heb. xi. v. 19) describes it,
"a figure," or representation of his resurrection,
and a type of our resurrection, in whose stead
the atoning blood of the LAMB OF GOD has been
poured out. God has provided us a lamb, whose
sacrifice for us we are shortly to commemorate,
even Jesus Christ.

This most remarkable type, or prophetic repre-
sentation, of the great features of the atonement,
is followed (verse 15—18) by a very solemn con-
firmation of the great promise that we have traced
from the Fall, and the special determination, that
in Abraham's seed should come that Redeemer, in
whom all the nations of the earth should be blessed.

Abraham then returns home; and the remain-
der of the chapter merely recites the children that
were born to him.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION OF LOBOROUGH.

The annual meeting of the Parochial Association of
St. Paul's Church, Loborough, was held at the Village
of Loborough, on Monday evening the 27th ult. At
the hour appointed for the meeting, 7 o'clock, the church
was filled with a large and respectable congregation;
and all evinced by their close attention throughout the
proceedings of the evening, the interest they felt in the
welfare of our beloved Zion. There were present on
the occasion six clergymen, beside the incumbent, viz.
the Rev. Messrs. Rogers, Greig, Brent, and Patterson,
of Kingston, the Rev. Mr. Lauder, of Napanee, and
the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Tyendinaga.

The meeting having been opened with the usual
prayers, the report was read by the incumbent, the
Rev. T. W. Allan, which was unanimously adopted.—
Various resolutions founded on the report were then
submitted to the meeting, moved and seconded by the
clergy and some of the laymen present; and in the
several addresses of the speakers, the congregation
seemed to take the liveliest interest. It was indeed a
most gratifying meeting, and augurs well for the progress
of the Church in Loborough.—News.

CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the London branch of the
Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, took
place at St. Paul's Church, in this Town on Thursday
evening, the 20th instant. Although the day was ex-
ceedingly wet and disagreeable we were happy to ob-
serve a good number of our townspeople in attendance
as well as many persons from the Township of Lon-
don and other places. The meeting was addressed by
several distinguished Clergymen of the Church from a
distance, and some of the lay members—who spoke in
the most cheering manner of the success and prospects
of the Society. Among the many able speeches that
were delivered we cannot but notice the address of
the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock, which
was exceedingly eloquent and appropriate, and the in-
teresting one of the Rev. Bold C. Hill, Missionary at
the Grand River, whose very rich description of the
advancement of education and religion in some parts
of Ireland, and illustrations of the benefit and necessity
of the Society uniting their exertions with the Clergy
in the objects of the Society, were listened to with the
greatest attention by the audience.—London Times.

The sum necessary to be provided for the support of
a Clergyman of the Church of England having been
subscribed in and around Wilmot Village, an applica-
tion will be forth with made to the Bishop of Toronto
for the settlement of a Missionary in this important and
respectable neighbourhood. Arrangements are also
being made for the erection of a Church.—Galt Rep.

THE LECTURES AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LONDON.

The interest which these Lectures has excited, ap-
pears fully maintained—that, on Wednesday last, by
the Rev. R. Flood, M. A. was terse and to the point,
concise in its arguments, which were clearly delivered
and confined to a more brief compass than any of the
preceding lectures can claim, and therefore probably
may obtain a more distinct impress on the minds of the
majority of its hearers. On Wednesday next, the 8th
and last of the series will be preached D. V. by the Rev.
Wm. Bettridge, Rector of this place,—subject, "The
doctrine of Intention—our present duty, &c." It will,
we should imagine, form a summing up in some measure
of the former ones, with an exposition of their practical
application, and from the Rev. gentleman's well known
ability we venture to predict an intellectual treat of the
highest order, that no one should permit himself to be
deprived of, who can by possibility attend.—British
American.

DIocese OF FREDERICTON.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held in the Sunday School House on the evening of Thursday the 23rd ultimo.

DIocese OF CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN DIOCESAN DECLARATION.—We, the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese of Cape Town, in communion with the united Church of England and Ireland,

1. That we do most cheerfully and willingly acknowledge to belong to the Queen's Majesty that prerogative which we see to have been given always to all godly Princes in Holy Scripture, by God himself; that is, that they should rule all states and decrees committed to their charge by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain, with the civil sword, the stubborn and evil-doers. (Articles xxxvi.)

2. But, whereas to the Church of God alone has been entrusted, by her Divine head, the keeping of the faith once delivered to the Saints, and consequently "authority in controversies of faith. (Article xx.)"

UNITED STATES.

DISTRICTING OF THE CITY BY THE PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

We have been presented with a neatly executed map, showing the boundaries of the several city parishes, as agreed on by their Rectors.

"The determination of parochial bounds within the Church, is a deeper question than most persons think, and we therefore congratulate our fellow Churchmen on the step forward here taken, however feeble, for its practical establishment everywhere.

adequately discharge. In this multitudinous city, with its 10,000 weekly immigrants, in addition to its own pauperism, vice and ignorance, "the field was as the world," a labour as exhaustive as it was desponding

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA." The Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant, with seven days later news from Europe. She brings sixteen passengers.

The English money market is easy. Bank rates are unchanged. The last return of the Banks gives £13,600,000 as the amount of bullion in the issue department.

On a motion of Mr. Disraeli, involving the principles of Free Trade, the Government only carried the point by a majority of fourteen, in a full house; most of the Irish Members, who have heretofore sustained the Ministry, deserted them, and voted with Mr. Disraeli.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to deliver his Budget on the 17th. The trade and revenue, it is said, are even more satisfactory than heretofore, and it is expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

A maniac named Gaul was brought up at the London Police Office, on Friday, charged with threatening to assassinate Lord John Russell.

In the National Assembly, leave was granted to bring in a bill for the calling together the Consuls-General, in case of any insurrection from a statement of the financial condition of the country; it appears the estimated excess of the expenditure on the receipts for the present year is 55,500,000 francs.

Consols closed at 96 and a fraction, for money and account. American securities are steady, United States 6's of 1867 are quoted at 108 1/2 a 109; for 62 102 1/2 a 103 1/2.

The Dotation Bill has been lost in the French Assembly, by a majority of 102. The breach between the President and the Assembly appears to be every day becoming wider. It is now proposed to organize a national subscription to relieve Louis Napoleon from his embarrassments.

Semi-official advices from Dresden state, that with the sanction of Russia, Austria and Prussia have agreed to reinstate a Central German power.

Further Extracts from English Files.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT.—Dr. Cockburn, the Dean of York, has published in Colburn's New Monthly Magazine a memoir of his brother-in-law the late Sir Robert Peel.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE O'S estimate of the private character of his distinguished kinsman:— "It may be expected in concluding such a memoir of a decidedly great man, some account of his private character should be given by one who knew him so well. Sir Robert Peel was a pious Christian, a firm believer in revealed religion, scrupulously attending public worship, and engaging private prayer.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Despatches have been received at the Admiralty from Captain K. Lett, C.B., of Her Majesty's ship 'Herald,' dated at sea the 14th of October, 1850, on his return from Behring's Straits. The 'Herald' had communicated with Her Majesty's ship 'Plover' on the 10th of July, at Chamisso, where the 'Plover' had passed the preceding winter.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,—A skirmish has been going on in the Quebec Mercury, which ended, I think, on Saturday, the 8th inst., between certain champions respectively of the Churches of England and Rome. The questions agitated were, originally, the independence of the ancient British Church, and the reality of the recent conversions from Romanism to the Established Church in Ireland.

I see that the writer on the side of the Church of England, in his second letter, announces his determination not to be drawn on any further in the controversy; and I observe also that the Editor, having received some fresh communication or other, after the reply to that second letter by the writer on the side of the Church of Rome, wishes to close his door, and to have done with the subject.

If I were an unsettled man in religious faith, and seeking out the truth that I might save my soul, and if any body could put me exactly in possession of the manner in which the defenders of the Church of Rome conduct their defence, it would certainly go a very great way to satisfy me that their cause is a wrong one. I cannot possibly help seeing, that they in particular, are remarkable for availing themselves of all which will serve to help their case, without very nicely and scrupulously looking into the soundness of what they are saying, or its agreements with the realities of the case in hand.

upon my mind by long observation, and I only wish that Christians of that faith, who undertake to defend it, would look into this point themselves, and see whether they are not a little less particular sometimes than they ought to be, in laying hold of whatever will produce the effect which they want, without examining its real worth and solidity, and foundation in truth.

I think there is a great specimen of all this in the letters of the Romanist writer to whose productions I am referring you. His first letter has been answered, but his second not being replied to, it contains statements, which, if left unnoticed, may mislead the minds of different persons; and I think it may do some good to take two or three samples in this way, which I shall proceed to do here. Though my remarks will not appear in the same paper, there may be many readers of that paper who will also read The Church.

With respect to the independence of the ancient British Church, which I take to be about as certain as the previous occupation of Britain by the heathen Roman armies, or any like matter of history, the Romanist writer would seek to make the proceedings of the Council of Arles appear favourable to his cause. His opponent had before, in a passing way, mentioned the Council of Arles, where British Bishops were present, as proving that the British Church was not subject to the Pope of Rome at that time. And so he had full grounds to do. A full account of this Council would very distinctly shew the point. But the result of the Council is enough to show that the Fathers of the Church who attended made known their decrees to the Bishop of Rome as they would have done to any other eminent Bishop, and that he was not even regarded as a Patriarch at that time. Quia de cetero communi consilio charitati tue significamus ut communi scienti in futurum observare debeant. This, as well as the proceedings at large, shew that matters were settled without being reserved for the confirmation of the Bishop of Rome. As to his being called Pope, every body knows who has any acquaintance with the Council with Church history, that this title, which signifies nothing more than father or Papa, was given in old times to all Bishops, and is given to all priests now of the Greek Church. And it only answers to the title of Padre in foreign languages, or Father among the Irish, which now familiarly belongs to priests. In fact, the Latin word for the Pope, as seen just above, is the same as our English Papa, by which children address their fathers. But what the Bishops at the Council of Arles called the Bishop of Rome was Christos—your friendliness—not your Holiness; and they also called him dear brother. The Bishop of Rome being called Pope, therefore, in those days, proved nothing at all.

But what is the use, after all, of reasoning and arguing about the ancient practices and belief, and rules and usages of the Church, when the point is given up by Romanist writers themselves; and the men whom they boast of as wonders of learning, ability, and piety, write books to show that certain dogmas which distinguish the Church of Rome, and this claim among them, have come out by degrees in successive ages. They have been driven to this, because their opponents have shown so plainly that antiquity is clear and full against them; and so they have nothing left for it but this device of development, which Newman and Mohler have conspicuously put forth. The writer get out of this difficulty, by telling us that Newman's work was condemned at Rome, and that he was not received by the governing powers of the Church of Rome, till after a correspondence which did away its effect. Now, I have two remarks to make upon this. If any very learned and devoted champions of the Church of Rome confess the plain and numerous differences between antiquity and their Church in modern times, and find out this scheme of development to account for it, how can it be thought that antiquity is really at together in their favour, and that the Church of Rome can challenge every body safely to say that she has ever changed! If this were so very plain, as many Roman Catholics insist, how does it happen that these learned champions of their own, searching into the matter, give up this claim altogether, and hunt out the notion of development for their defence? And secondly, it is wholly a wrong statement which has been made by this writer in the Quebec paper, about Mr. Newman. His opponent has referred to Dr. Wordsworth's Letters to Mr. Gordon. Now, if any person will look at Dr. Wordsworth's book, he will see the clearest proofs, which no man can get rid of, that Mr. Newman was extolled and received with open arms in the Church of Rome, as the author of the Essay on Development. An Irish Roman Catholic Bishop speaks of it as a work in full accordance with Catholic truth. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh delivered a course of Lectures based upon Mr. Newman's Essay, which, upon that occasion, is called by a writer in the Tablet, the English Roman Catholic organ, a psychological marvel, with other extravagant terms of praise. The Archbishop of Paris, and other French prelates (the Bishop of Langres included) most affectionately and eagerly welcomed Mr. Newman; and the account of the reception of him in the Univers, the grand Roman Catholic organ of France, is mixed up all through with the warmest commendations of his work. The Pope gave him a crucifix, and he had apartments assigned to him in the Propaganda College, without a sign of anything but approval of all that he had done.

Suppose that other Roman Catholic authorities disapprove and condemn him—or suppose that he had really been called upon to retract anything before being received into the Pope's good graces—would not this very circumstance show at least as great a disagreement, and upon a very vital point too, between different Romanist authorities, as that which the Romanist writer in the Mercury throws up against us, between the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Gorham? But, as to that point, who does not know the violent quarrels upon points of doctrine as well as other matters, within the Church of Rome,—such as those between the Dominicans and Franciscans, the Jesuits and Jansenists, &c. &c.? It is a curious thing enough, that, as is shown by Dr. Wordsworth, the celebrated Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, attacking a Protestant writer of his own time, condemns as heretical several statements which correspond as exactly as possible to what the work of Mr. Newman!

The writer upon whom I am making these remarks, wishes to escape from the effect of Chillingworth's letter to his friend Mr. Lewger, by calling him "poor Chillingworth!" and telling us a story of what Lord Clarendon is affirmed to have dropped about his habits of doubting. But how does that (supposing it correct) get rid of all the testimonies from

the Fathers Dr. Chillingworth brings together? As to Chillingworth's doubts, he gives us no account of them himself; he was a man of piercing and enquiring mind, and he moved up and down seeking here and there for the truth; but, as he says, *found no rest for the sole of his foot till he rested upon the rock of the Word of God.*

I am not going to undertake a reflection or exposure of all that appears in the production upon which I have offered you these comments: it would be no very herculean task to take the whole to pieces, as it appears to me; but I shall only make a general remark in conclusion, that I agree with the opponent of this writer, in wishing to keep quite clear of charging upon the present clergy and members of the Church of Rome all the faults and enormities of that Church; for the system is to be looked at separately from the persons of its followers. But when its defenders undertake to deny or smooth down all the corrupt practices of the Court of Rome—and all the crimes of Popes, and their usurpations over Kings—and all the vices of their clergy in past ages—and all the horrible blood-thirsty persecutions which their Church has practised and applauded—and all the revolting proceedings of the Inquisition—and all the intrigues and mischievous machinations of the order of Jesuits—with a multitude of other things which it is painful to enumerate,—they are flying in the face of their own writers of high and established reputation, as well as of Protestants; and it would be a most happy thing, in my opinion, if Romanists themselves would look fairly into all this, and begin to think within themselves, whether the system which they have been taught to believe in, as the only true religion under heaven, is really what they have supposed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
A SPECTATOR.

Quebec, March 3, 1851.
P. S. This writer wants to make the public here believe that the Irish Roman Catholic priests who have joined the Church of England are the scum of the Priesthood, and disreputable men in both communities. Persons who have opportunities of finding out the fact, will find that those particularly spoken of (as well as others), are exemplary men. As to the case of Mr. B., whom he mentions, I know something of that. Mr. B. was placed upon probation, with a very devoted clergyman of the Church of England, in Canada West, for six months, or thereabouts, before he was employed in the Church of England. But this was not because he brought a bad character from his own Church. He brought with him an unqualified recommendation from the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, who did not know anything of his misgivings about the truth of the Romish system, shewing that he preserved a good character in the Church of Rome up to the time of his coming away. Afterwards, he turned out differently, and was displaced from his charge in the Church of England.

To the Editor of the Church.

Brockville, Feb. 26, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—As your correspondent "Delta," in his letter a few weeks since, upon the necessity of establishing Church Schools, did not content himself with merely pronouncing the Grammar Schools defective in religious training, which was all that was really necessary for his purpose, but gratuitously assailed their literary reputation by directly asserting that they are unequal to the task of qualifying their pupils to enter successfully upon a collegiate course; I trust you will not refuse me, the conductor of a Grammar School, and, therefore, one whose interest must be injured by assertions calculated to lower the standing of my school in the estimation of the public, an opportunity of defending myself from his uncharitable attack—and this I propose to do by showing what was the status of my school at the Christmas Examination, and also by adding a few particulars respecting the pupils who have gone forth from it during the last University year, that is, from October 1849, to October 1850.

First, then, the total number of pupils attending the Brockville Grammar School, at Christmas, was fifty-eight, of whom eighteen were boarders in my house, the remaining forty being day pupils. The first class consisted of ten boys who were tested in all the classics prescribed for matriculation at the University, viz: Homer, Lucian, and Xenophon, in Greek; and Horace, Virgil, Sallust, and Ovid's Fasti, in Latin. The next class was one of twelve boys, who were reading those Odes of Horace prescribed for admission to the Law Society. The third class consisted of five boys in the Greek Delectus, and the fourth was a class of twenty, reading selections from Ovid and Caesar's Commentaries. The rest of the pupils not included in either of these classes were some just commencing the Latin Delectus, others only beginning the Latin Grammar. In Geometry there were seven prepared to read seven more in the first three books, and several others, some in two books, and some in only one book. In Algebra there were twelve pupils, some of whom had carefully read the whole range laid down for entrance at the University, whilst others of them were less advanced. In addition to the above mentioned subjects, they were all examined in History, both ancient and modern, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. &c.

Now, of the pupils who, during the year 1849 and 1850, left the school to pursue their studies elsewhere, one entered the University, obtaining the first Mathematical Scholarship, being at the same time in the first class of Classics. This distinction entitled him to a sum equivalent to £60 per annum for upwards of three years. Two others competed successfully at the Church Theological Institution at Cobourg; the one obtaining a scholarship of the value of £50 per annum, and the other a scholarship of £30 per annum, each tenable for four years. Six pupils were admitted as members of the Law Society, all passing very creditable examinations, and I may add that during a period of nearly six years that I have occupied my present position, no pupil of mine has ever failed at an examination.

Having, as I trust, by this statement of facts, rescued my school from the general charge of inefficiency, so manifestly made against it, in common with the rest of the Grammar Schools, I would pass by in silence what your correspondent said about the absence of "distinctive religious training," because no public School open to all denominations could adopt such teaching; but as total silence might be construed into an admission of all that was alleged against us in this respect, I will merely state for myself, that no attempt was ever made directly or indirectly by the Government or Trustees of the School to prescribe what religious instruction should or should not impart, and that finding the matter left to my own discretion, I adopted, with very slight modification, the course of Scripture training used by an English Grammar School of high standing

where I studied some years prior to going to Cambridge, and to show that religious instruction was not likely to be neglected in it, I may state that its Head-Master (the immediate successor of the celebrated Dr. Lempriere) was a beneficed Clergyman, that three out of five of the Assitant Masters were also in orders—that it was regularly visited by the Bishop of the Diocese, and supported almost exclusively by Churchmen. But in addition to what is taught them at School, such of my pupils as belong to the Church, if boarders, are required by me, and if day boys are of course required by their parents, to attend divine Service every Sunday, where they are catechised and otherwise instructed in the peculiar doctrines and tenets of our Church by the talented Clergymen of our parish.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,
JAMES WINDEAT.

Colonial.

Condensed from the Hamilton Gazette, Feb. 27.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FESTIVAL.

On Tuesday evening last, the members of the Mechanics' Institute held their Annual Festival in the City Hall; it was indeed a brilliant affair, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. The lower part of the building, used as Shambles, having been generously left at the disposal of the Managing Committee, was fitted up at one end as a Refreshment Room, and the other end contained the different curiosities, of which there were not a few. Among the most prominent of the things shown, were two miniature steam engines, owned by Mr. Addison, of this city, who likewise had a circular Railroad and car, which afforded much amusement to the company.

The upper part of the building was most tastefully decorated with flags, banners and emblems, with the Crown and V.R. beautifully done with Gas jets, had a splendid effect.

The Sheriff, accompanied by the President of the Mechanics' Institute, his Worship the Mayor, and W. L. Distin, Esq., went as far as Wellington Square, in order to meet His Excellency, and convey him to the city.

At eight o'clock precisely, the Governor General entered the building, and was escorted to the platform by the before mentioned gentlemen, A. Carpenter, Esq., Master of Ceremonies, and the Managing Committee. He was accompanied by two Aid-de-Camp. Immediately after his entrance, the band struck up the national anthem. Master Robertson then delivered the opening Address in a masterly manner, which elicited deserved applause.

The President said that since he had sat down, a telegraph communication had been handed to him, from the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto, in quarterly meeting assembled, wishing them a joyous evening and prosperity in their undertaking.

His Worship the Mayor then said—that the first Mechanical Festival held in this city, took place in that Hall some two years ago; there were a large number of persons assembled then, but he was glad to perceive a larger attendance on this occasion; there were also a great number of curiosities and articles of mechanical skill at the Festival, but there were a greater amount in the room below. After alluding to the advantages of such institutions in general, and particularly the one at Toronto, he proceeded to detail the present state of the Hamilton Mechanics' Institute, and concluded by returning thanks to the Managing Committee, for their praiseworthy exertions in getting up the Festival.

The Sheriff was next called upon,—he apologised for having written a speech for the occasion.

Sir Allan McNab was then called on,—he said, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen, although I was fully aware when I came here this evening, that I would be expected to say something, I fully anticipated that His Lordship would have first addressed you, but I have now the pleasure of informing you that you will have an opportunity of hearing one of the ablest and most learned speeches you have ever had the pleasure of listening to. I am happy to have an opportunity of again meeting the Mechanics of the City of Hamilton, for a more noble, industrious and respectable class of Mechanics does not exist on the Continent of America. When I first came here there were only four or five mechanics in the place. We had one blacksmith who was horse doctor and head man of the place, if we wanted any thing done, you all know him, it was David Fairly. (Cheers.) We had one carpenter, his name was Bachelor, but ladies I assure you he was not a bachelor for he had a large family. But look at the number of mechanics now in this city, I regard them as the main stay of the community, for they can do far better without the rich than the rich can do without them. If we look to the learned professions who do we see them filled by, but by the sons of mechanics. If we look to the Legislative Council, our House of Lords, we see there men who were once mechanics, but who by their industry and intelligence have raised themselves, and been returned year after year to Parliament, and at last have been selected by her Majesty to fill that high and important office; it is one of the great blessings of the Constitution, which I trust we shall long maintain. We live in a country which I believe has no parallel on this Continent, where for instance will you see a place which has grown so rapidly as our own good city, excepting Buffalo.—When there were only 150,000 inhabitants in this Province the Welland Canal was projected, and in the same year the Erie Canal was commenced. It is sometimes said that we are not improving as fast as the States; the people saying so never think for a moment that the States are nearly 100 years older than we are. In the year 1816 there was only one steamer on Lake Ontario, but look now how many we have, and what a magnificent sight they are to behold. When Hamilton will have accomplished what she was the first to project, the Great Western Railroad, she then will be the Buffalo of this country, and she will have gained immortal credit, which she will hand down to posterity. It is true that occasionally we have our little rows, and squabbles, and misunderstandings, but we soon get over them, and then we shake hands and are as good friends as ever. His Lordship will admit, I am convinced, from the specimen before him this evening, that our wives cannot be surpassed, but I hope that our daughters can, and will be, *matched*, for I am sure they will be right lucky chicks that will do it.

W. L. Distin, Esq., and J. Williams, Esq., both addressed the assembly at considerable length, and to very good effect, after which

His Excellency the Governor General rose and said,—Ladies and Gentlemen, a moment before Sir Allan McNab rose, he asked me if he had liberty to say, that during the evening I would address you, I replied that I had full confidence in him, and that he

might say anything he pleased, but I could not at the moment have supposed that he would have made such an unwarrantable assertion as to have stated, that I would give you one of the ablest and most learned speeches you had ever heard; if it were for no other purpose than to prove to you its incorrectness and to give it a flat contradiction I would appear before you at the present time. But there was another remark which he made that I cannot let pass without noticing it, it was a noble sentiment, that although "they had their rows and squabbles, and misunderstanding, yet they soon got over them, and they then shook hands and were as good friends as ever." I honour such sentiments and shall ever cultivate them, (he here turned round and presented his hand to Sir A. McNab, amidst the most rapturous applause.) I am glad I am with you this night, although I have had one of the hardest rides, or perhaps, as our facetious friend Mr. Williamson would say, the softest ride, I ever had in my life, but I am fully repaid for my journey, by meeting such an assemblage here, and I assure you that if ever I have been lukewarm in my advocacy for Railroads, I shall after this day be one of their warmest advocates. I have listened to the speeches this evening with much attention and gratification, I have also looked on the different objects around the room with interest, but I am most happy in seeing this meeting graced by so many of the ladies, and although I cannot go the length of some of the resolutions which I saw by the papers, passed at a meeting of the Fair Sex, somewhere in the neighbouring states, yet I must say that I always conceived the Ancients showed great discernment when they represented the God of Wisdom, by a woman.

Although my journey to-day has been in some degree rather a disagreeable one, yet I doubt whether I could have done anything better than pay a visit to this rapidly increasing city, whose growth, industry and intelligence are unsurpassed by any in the Province. On my first visit to this place, I came for a great Provincial purpose, and to meet persons from all parts thereof; I now come for the second time to be present at the Mechanics' Festival, and to have a friendly chat with them. The great and noble project emanating from the consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in getting up a Jubilee, is now the all-engrossing topic in every part of the world, and already has it had the effect of subduing party contentions, soothing down animosities, and even of allaying the sound of the War Trumpet; the invitation of the greatest Sovereign of the age is being answered from every country and from every clime, and all nations are sending forth their labour to the world's Metropolis, to be exhibited in the Chrystal Palace, which has been raised as it were by fairy fingers; but what is to be learnt from this great exhibition of all nations, not so much from its grandeur, splendour, magnificence and unsurpassed extent as what must be apparent to all, the heartfelt wishes of the projector to make it tend to the enjoyment and advancement of the working classes of the community.

All persons of reflection, and all classes of thinkers, must pronounce this one of the most noble and chivalrous of projects, because it is the embodiment of an honest and hearty belief in the true dignity of labour. If such things are going on in the Old World, it is no time for the Mechanics' Institute here to droop or languish, but all must put forth their energies for its advancement, and in this particular I am sure that there can be only one opinion.

I remember a great debate which took place in Sheffield between Lord Mahon and Mr. Roebuck, and which had a very beneficial effect, it was "Whether the mechanic derived more benefit from general reading than from studying one subject exclusively."—The can be no doubt that the greatest number of persons resorted to the library, go there for the purpose of general reading, and that great benefit is the result; while on the other hand if a person devotes his studies altogether to one branch of Science, be he a mechanic or artisan, having the advantage of good lectures, he may advance to the most eminent positions in society. One of the most able geologists in Scotland, was originally a quarryman, who learnt his first lesson in geology while labouring among the stones of the quarry. When the President called on me with the invitation to attend here this evening, he said something about long speeches which I have just thought of, I will not therefore detain you much longer; there is one subject which I would wish to bring before your notice, it is the wonderful discoveries which have been made, during the last half of this century, in physics, and the tendency to direct the resources of the learned into this great branch of science. Some persons view this science with great alarm and distrust as leading the unlearned into materialism and infidelity but I have one great argument against such a view in the quarryman I before allude to, who is not only a believer, but a strong defender of the truths of the Gospel; yet still it would be rash to affirm that there was no ground for apprehension, that some will not remove, in their minds, the Creator from His own works.—but there will be no danger of falling into such an error if they will but remember the first cause of all things, and keep in view the great principle that no extension of the finite can bring us nearer to the infinite.

We are just after commencing on the second half of this century, which has abounded with marvellous discoveries, and we know not what the end of it may bring us,—we are, as it were, like the shipwrecked mariner whose vessel has gone to pieces leaving him afloat on the fragments to cling to on the ocean's broom, surrounded on every side by a shoreless sea, whose billows ever keep rolling on, but safety still awaits us if we will but remember and trust Him whose name is "I am that I am."

His Excellency being the last speaker, the centre of the Hall was immediately afterwards cleared, when dancing commenced, in which Lord Elgin and Sir A. N. Macnab, took a part; the amusement was kept up for some time after the small hours commenced, when all retired highly delighted with the entertainments of the evening, and expressing the fervent hope that when they next met on a similar occasion it might be in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—The Hamilton Spectator of the 26th ult., contains a long letter signed a "Traveller," in which there was a description given of a most atrocious attack made on a settler in Tuscorora, named Fraser, by a party of Tascarora Indians, headed by a half Indian, half African, named Levi Turkey, on the 17th ult. It seems that a party of Indians were encamped near Fraser's house, celebrating one of their pagan orgies—the burning of the white dog. Some of the party came to Fraser, who is a tavern-keeper, for whiskey, which was freely given to them. But a bad feeling having existed for some time previous between the Indians and the white settlers, the Indians now commenced to vent their spite

by breaking the furniture of the house. They subsequently struck Fraser on the head with an axe, and knocked him senseless to the ground; while down, they commenced to inflict other injuries upon him, and when his mother-in-law an aged woman, interfered to protect him, they beat her also in an inhuman manner. They literally broke every piece of furniture they could lay their hands upon, and rendered the house a complete wreck. The next house in the settlement being some distance from Fraser's, it was near noon on the following day before the outrage became known to the settlers. A Doctor was called in to see Fraser and his mother-in-law, and after examining their wounds he pronounced them seriously but not fatally injured. A magistrate having been requested to attend, took the depositions of Mr. Fraser and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cameron, and warrants were immediately issued for the apprehension of the guilty parties, but none of them, we regret to say, have since been arrested. Not content with breaking the furniture and assaulting the inmates, the depredators carried off a barrel of pork, a tub of butter, a writing desk containing fifty-five dollars, and several other articles. The Spectator, alluding to the occurrence, says:—"We presume that these outrages are in a great measure to be accounted for by the encouragement which the Indians have received from the Government: but we must warn the parties concerned that the settlers threaten retaliation, and that a repetition of such barbarous occurrences will in all probability end in bloodshed.—Colonist."

A prodigious specimen of the bald eagle was captured last week at St. George. Some carrion being thrown into a field, a fox was found to pay his nightly visits thereto, and a trap was laid for his capture. In the morning an eagle was seen suddenly to descend to the spot where the trap was set, and immediately to rise with the machine, weighing over four pounds, attached to his leg. Although encumbered with such a weight, the gallant bird sprang lightly into the air, but not so fleetly as a rifle ball, which sped after him, and sealed his fate. From wing to wing the enormous bird measured fully nine feet.—Galt Reporter.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.—This is an event anxiously watched for every year, because it often is attended with ruinous disasters, and entails heavy injuries upon the vessels in our harbour. Last Monday, the ice suddenly broke up, and we regret to add, that one vessel, "The Annexation," owned by our enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. Crabb, was completely crushed out of the harbour, and drifted behind the South pier. The inhabitants, with praise-worthy alacrity turned out, and succeeded, for fortunately the weather was fine, in hauling her into port again. Another vessel belonging to Captain Rowan was completely smashed, and there is nothing but her deck remaining attached to the wharf. The good vessel "Emily," Capt. Hay, stood it bravely and sustained no damage. The bridge over the Mailand was a good deal damaged and lost several of its timbers, and we have heard that the new bridge near Mr. Benjamin Miller's Mill was also injured.—Huron Loyalist.

The Board of Ordnance, Bytown, have assented to an application, by a committee of citizens, for a site on which to erect a Protestant General Hospital.

SACRILEGE!—On Tuesday evening, St. Peter's Church, Springfield, was forcibly entered, and a surplice and various prayer books stolen therefrom. A man has been apprehended on strong suspicion of being the perpetrator, and transmitted to the Jail at Toronto.—Streetsville Review.

A manufactory of Saleratus has been commenced at Woodstock.

A Gang of thieves, numbering five, have been arrested about Napanee.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD.—The Surveyors engaged on this line, have, we understand, progressed eastward about twelve miles, and are continuing their survey onward, previous to commencing a survey of the western route by the banks of the Humber, and thence through the Oak Ridges.—We are informed that it is the intention to run three experimental lines before deciding upon the one on which ground should be broken, and the spirit of rivalry now manifested by the different townships east and West in favour of the Railroad, and the liberality of their respective offers, is ample evidence of a due appreciation on their part, of the advantages which they hope to derive from a completion of the undertaking, which may now fairly be counted upon and considered effected.—Patriot.

A young lad son of Mr. Hemhelwood of Beverly, was pitched out of a wagon which he was driving, and thrown headlong under the wheels which passed over his head, crushing the skull, and forcing out the brain.

A great reduction has been made in the Cobourg Harbour dues.

An unoccupied and detached frame cottage in Elm Street, opposite to the House of Industry, was destroyed by fire early on Friday morning. It was the property of Mr. Close, painter and its destruction is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The property was insured in the New-York Protection Company.—Patriot.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 28th February, 1851.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER:—No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct the formation of one Additional Battalion of Militia in the City of Toronto, comprising that part of St. Patrick's Ward, East of the College Avenue, to be styled the "Seventh Battalion of Toronto Militia."

The limits of the Fourth Battalion, Toronto, will comprise that part of St. Patrick's Ward, West of the College Avenue.

No. 2.—Lieutenant Colonel George Denison, of the 4th Battalion, Toronto Militia, is permitted to retire from the Militia Service, retaining his rank in that Force; and His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to express his high sense of the long and zealous service in the Militia of that Officer.

By Command,
D. MACDONELL, Lt. Col.
Deputy Adj. General of Militia.

THE POST OFFICE.—We hear that the new Postmaster-General entered on his duties with the earnestness and alacrity which were expected from him. Already have cuts for the cheap postage stamps been determined upon, and the work placed in the

hands of competent artists for execution. We believe Mr. Morris leaves town early in the week for Montreal, to make arrangements for the transference of the establishments on the fifth proximo. Our citizens will be glad to learn that new Post-Office buildings are to be erected in Toronto forthwith, and that they are to contain such accommodations for the General Postal Department as will be required for four years hence, on the return of the Government to this city. The site spoken of for the erection, is the Government Lot on Front Street, alongside of the Custom House; but we believe this matter is not fully determined.—*Globe*.

The subjoined circular has been forwarded to some of the Clergy in this Diocese, and probably to others. It may be interesting to those who may not have seen it, to know what the Commission are doing.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY COMMISSION,—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Toronto, January 28th, 1851.
 "SIR,—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Toronto, being charged with the duty of reporting upon the various subjects specified in an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 82, are desirous of availing themselves of the information of those, whose experience and position, as well as acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the people of the Province generally, entitle their opinion to public confidence.

"Although the Commissioners are anxious to have the benefit of your advice, communicated in such manner as may seem to yourself best calculated to do justice to your views, they will feel particularly obliged by being favoured with your opinion on the following points, which have already engaged their anxious attention:—

"I. The expediency of reducing the amount of Fees at present charged?

"II. The expediency of limiting the compulsory attendance of Students upon the University Lectures to two terms in each year, instead of being extended, as at present, to three Terms. In this way, compulsory residence at the seat of University would be reduced to six months (say from November to May) in each year, while the attention of the absent, to the subjects of the third Term, might be secured by requiring them to undergo an examination?

"III. Whether, under the present system, or in the event of your concurring in the changes suggested in the last query, the course for the degree of B. A. should be extended to four years, or should be limited, as at present, to three years?

"IV. The expediency of re-arranging the course of Instruction at present pursued; of altering the principles upon which Degrees are conferred, and rendering them real tests of merit; of so regulating the studies of the University, as to render them at some period of the course, more directly subservient to the future pursuits of the Students?

"V. The best means of rendering the Scholarships, authorized by the above Act, available for the purposes contemplated; the regulations which you would suggest as to the mode of election; the period during which they should be held, and the emolument which ought to be attached; and, in relation to the last enquiry, whether it would be expedient to attach the same stipend to all the Scholarships, or to classify them into one or more grades?

"VI. The expediency of establishing Fellowships; the most eligible mode of election to that Office; the tenure on which it should be held, and the stipend which ought to be annexed?

"VII. Whether the present Constitution of the existing Faculties, viewed comparatively, is, in your estimate, proper?

"VIII. Whether any re-arrangement of the existing Chairs in the Faculty of Arts, would be expedient, and calculated to place that Faculty on a footing satisfactory to the public; or whether an additional number of Professors therein be necessary?

"IX. What regulations would be expedient for the purpose of securing the attendance of Under-graduates and Students upon public worship in their respective Churches, and other places of worship, and for securing to them the benefit of religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of faith?

"The Commissioners will be thankful to receive your suggestions, either orally or in writing, as may be most agreeable to you, at your earliest convenience. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN BURNS, Sec'y Com. Univ. Tor.

NOTE.—The present Establishment is as follows:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.—

Dr. McCaul, Professor of Classical Literature, Belles Letters, Logic and Rhetoric—Salary, £450.

Dr. Beaven, Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy—Salary, £450.

Rev. R. Murray, Professor of Mathematics—Salary, £450.

Dr. Croft, Professor of Chemistry, and Experimental Philosophy—Salary, £450.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—

Dr. Gwynne, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology—Salary, £325.

Dr. King, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine—Salary, £250.

Dr. Beaumont, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery—Salary, £250.

Dr. Herrick, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Salary, £250.

Dr. Nicol, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Salary, £250.

Dr. O'Brien, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence—Salary, £250.

Dr. Richardson, Professor of Practical Anatomy, and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum—Salary, £350.

FACULTY OF LAW.—

Dr. Connor, Professor of Law and Jurisprudence—Salary, £250.

The Commissioners beg leave to mention that the changes which have been most pressed upon their attention, as, at once, necessary to the efficiency of the Institution, and possibly attainable with the present income, are the following:—

Additional Professors in the Faculty of Arts, viz:—

Professor of Natural Philosophy, Professor of Natural History, Professor of Modern Languages, Professor of Agriculture, a School of Engineering.

It is said that the Government intend to purchase the buildings of Victoria College, to be used as a deaf and dumb asylum.

The next removal of the Seat of Government will make the fourth removal during the brief existence of the Union of the Provinces. The cost to the province consequent upon these migrations, will amount to upwards of half a million of dollars. Whatever good reasons may be urged for these itinerant proceedings, certainly economy is not one of them.—*Christian Guardian*.

The *Preston Chronicle* says that as some of the men employed by Mr. Jacksons, boiler-maker, were finishing one of the boilers, and usefully engaged in riveting the last piece, it was discovered that one of the men was fastened inside. A large piece had to be cut out to enable the man to effect his escape.

David Thompson, Esq., M.P.P. for Haldimand, died at his residence, Indiana, on Thursday, the 20th ult.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the aggregate Value of Imports received at Hamilton, and Duties collected, during the past Seven Years respectively, viz:—

IMPORTS.		£	s.	d.
The Year ending January 5, 1844,	-	56,645	4	10
Do. do. 1845,	-	81,388	4	10
Do. do. 1846,	-	117,147	10	6
Do. do. 1847,	-	106,977	12	4
Do. do. 1848,	-	152,632	0	5
Do. do. 1849,	-	235,344	18	8
Do. do. 1850,	-	260,050	11	8
Do. do. 1851,	-	381,567	13	10

DUTIES.		£	s.	d.
The Year ending January 5, 1844,	-	12,000	6	9
Do. do. 1845,	-	16,989	6	9
Do. do. 1846,	-	22,011	1	9
Do. do. 1847,	-	20,726	8	1
Do. do. 1848,	-	26,768	1	6
Do. do. 1849,	-	30,322	0	7
Do. do. 1850,	-	45,004	10	5
Do. do. 1851,	-	59,288	15	4

On Wednesday evening the 26th ult, an anti-slavery meeting was held in the City Hall, in this City; his Worship the Mayor, in the chair. The hall and gallery were so crowded that many persons had to leave, not being able to obtain places. The meeting, we are informed, was called to enable the citizens of Toronto to enter their protest against the iniquities of Slavery. The following gentlemen were present and took part in the proceedings of the meeting: Revs. Mr. McClure, Mr. Esson, Dr. Willis, M. Lillie, Mr. Roaf and Mr. Geikie; also Capt. Stuart, Messrs. T. J. Short, Plummer and Peter Brown. The Society which was then formed, is to be called "The Anti Slavery Society of Canada." A Committee was appointed to make by-laws for the regulation of the Society. The office bearers consist of Rev. M. Willis, D. D. President. Rev. W. McClure Sec., Capt. C. Stuart corresponding Sec. and Andrew Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer. The meeting broke up at a late hour.—*North American*.

FORGED NOTES AND SPURIOUS COIN.—

In a late paper we alluded to the circulation of forged notes of the Commercial Bank, Hamilton; but as perhaps it may be necessary that the commercial public should be again informed of the fact, we copy the following on the subject from the *Hamilton Gazette*:—"We learn that several \$1 bills of the Commercial Bank have been transformed into \$5s, by cutting out the figures and letters of one at each corner, and inserting the figure 5 and letter V therein. The public, by carefully observing the word one in the centre, can easily detect the fraud. It is quite an old means of deception, and has been practised for years on the United States and Provincial Bank Notes. The *Boston Times* states that a vast number of 10 cent counterfeit coins have been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut.—They bear the dates respectively of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty.—The principal feature proving their spurious character is the absence of the circle of stars around the figure of liberty, which the genuine ten cent pieces have. These bogus coins have been tested and found to be a mixture of metals easily fusible, with a very thin plating of silver. There will likely be a few barrels of them smuggled into Canada, and we advise a close examination.—*Colonist*.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,—MONSTER REQUISITION.—

The requisition to the Mayor, requesting him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city, to consider the contemplated removal of the seat of government, has received fifteen hundred signatures. We understand that the meeting will be held in St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday next.—*Patriot*.

A soldier, named James Thompson, was drowned in the bay on Thursday last.

GREAT FRESHET.—Owing to the continued heavy rain for the last few days, the river rose to a great height—higher than has been known for many years, and a good deal of damage has been sustained by the destruction of Bridges; two of those connecting the town with Westminster have been swept away.—The Toll Gate Bridge on York Street, and the new Bridge on Ridout Street; the Bridge at Hall's Mills has also been carried away. We hope the Municipal authorities who have the management of those matters will soon have them rebuilt in a more substantial and permanent manner.—*London (C. W.) Times*.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE EXHIBITION

IN LONDON IN 1851.—The ship *Pomona*, D. W. Cronk, master, which sailed from this port on Thursday morning last, for Liverpool, has on board a full figure, eight feet high, carved by Mitchell, of this City. It is intended to represent a South American Indian Chief.—A large number of gentlemen, many of whom are connoisseurs in the branch of arts, inspected the figure before shipment, and concluded that the artist has succeeded in bringing out a most perfect likeness of the human face and form. New Brunswick will stand indebted to William Olive, Esq., the builder and owner of the *Pomona*, for thus bringing under the notice this specimen of New Brunswick genius and talent, at the Great Industrial Exhibition.

We have recently seen a very fine specimen of alabaster or gypsum cut out of the mines at Hillsborough, and intended for the exhibition of 1851.—*St. John's Courier*.

The Newfoundland Legislature met on the 25th ult. His Excellency in opening the session said—

I have to congratulate you on the great improvement which has taken place in the Revenue of the last year, evincing the favourable change that has occurred during that period in the commercial prospects of the Colony; and I trust that these additional resources will enable you to give increased facilities to the fisherman, as well as to the agriculturist, in their communications throughout the country, by the comple-

tion of those main lines of road that connect the remoter settlements with the capital of the Island.

An Act has passed the Imperial Parliament in their last Session for repealing the 16th section of the 15th Geo. 3rd, chap. 31, on the subject of which, previously to its Proclamation, I shall communicate with you by message.

I will cause to be laid before you copies of several Despatches which have been received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, with the Estimates for the current year, to be laid before you, and I rely with unabated confidence upon your disposition to make all due provision for the exigencies and probable contingencies for the Public Service during the present year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The third and concluding letter of 'Erasmus Oldstyle' is unavoidably postponed till our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday March 5, 1851:—H. Slate, Esq., rem.; Asst. Com. General Fielde.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1851.

TRINITY COLLEGE—CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

We beg leave in an especial manner to direct attention to the following announcement.

Having recently expressed ourselves at some length on the vital importance of Church Grammar Schools, it is unnecessary, at present, to do more than express our earnest desire, that many educational institutions will avail themselves of the privileges now held out for their acceptance.

NOTICE.

Arrangements having now been made to open "Trinity College—Church University"—for the business of instruction, on the first of October next; information is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that Grammar Schools in any part of Upper Canada, will be received into union with the College upon application to the Council.

Testimonials will be required to afford evidence that provision is made in the regulation of such schools for the systematic instruction of the scholars in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the United Church of England and Ireland, and also that the Head Master and regular Assistants be members of that Church.

Pupils educated in the schools "in union" will become entitled to certain privileges, not conferred upon those from other schools, such as becoming Associates of the College in shorter time, &c., &c.

An annual prize will also be given by the Council of Trinity College to the best pupil from each school.

By order of the Board,
 THOS. CHAMPION,
 Trinity Col. C. Chamber,
 20th February, 1851. Secretary.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODERN METHODISM.

Our late English files furnish us with some melancholy details illustrative of the present condition of "the people called Methodists," as their founder always insisted upon demonstrating them. If poor John Wesley could revisit the scene of his well-meant, but irregular labours, we question not that he would bitterly regret having set in motion the rolling-stone of schism, when he contemplated the quagmire into which it has precipitated the "Society" styling itself, in express opposition to his injunctions,—"*CHURCH*."

It must be obvious to the merest tyro in the Dissenting annals of England for the last seventy years, that *ambition* is the rock upon which Methodism has struck; and that it is the rock which is yet destined to shatter the man-constructed organization to atoms, cannot be reasonably doubted. Wesley enjoyed the full and undeniable status of a Priest in the Anglican Church. His proceedings were in too many instances, it is true, uncanonical and un-Catholic in the highest degree; but still he never forfeited his Apostolic commission, and gloried in the possession thereof even upon his dying bed. Hence it was that this remarkable man had no temptation to play the independent—or swerve from the great first principles in which he had been so carefully educated. Hence it was that only ten months before his decease he used these emphatic words, provoked by the presumptuous aspirings of the Teachers of the body which he had organized in a rash hour: "It does by no means follow.....that ye are commissioned to baptize or to administer the Lord's Supper. Ye never dreamed of this, for ten or twenty years after ye began to preach. Ye did not then, like Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, seek the Priesthood also. Ye knew no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. OH! CONTAIN YOURSELVES WITHIN YOUR OWN BOUNDS!" [Here we must beg our contemporary the *Christian Guardian*, to remember that the above words were

enunciated by the architect of his platform. Had we propounded such sentiments, the war-whoop of *Puseyism!* would doubtless have been uplifted with might and main!]

Wesley was gathered to the tomb of his fathers, and, as he dreaded, the Methodists ere long burst the "bounds," within which he fondly but faintly hoped they would be restrained. The Teachers became first *Ministers* and then *Clergymen*—and the *Preaching-houses* swelled to the dignity of *Chapels* and *Churches!* Why should they be inferior, forsooth! to their brethren of the Establishment? Thus Wesley's name was retained—but Wesley's earnest remonstrances and deprecatory prayers were disregarded as if not more substantial than the echo of "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal!"

But the arrow thus shot from a proud and ambitious bow is recoiling upon the usurping archer. The children of Korah (we apply the word as Wesley applied it,) are beginning to "pluck their parent by the beard!" Methodism is still undergoing the process of development.

We find in the *Sheffield Times* of the 4th of January, an account of a meeting of the "Wesleyan Local Preacher's Mutual Aid Society," recently held in that town. It would appear from the proceedings that the "Local Preachers" have as little inclination to play subordinate parts to the "itinerant ministers"—as these "ministers" had to acknowledge the Apostolical authority of the Church which Wesley implored them never to abandon. One of the speakers, himself a "local preacher," thus modestly characterises the body to which he belongs, and denounces the aspiring pretensions of their "travelling" brethren:

"Had they not proved themselves by their walk and conversation to be men approved by God, loving the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Could not some of those present testify to their call to preach? Then he claimed to them to be ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ—(hear, hear,)—and claimed for them equality with any minister of the Lord Jesus. (Applause.) Alluding to popery he said if they were to have popery in the connexion, let them go to the fount for it, where they could have it as it ought to be. It had been said that there was a want of talent among the local preachers. But the craving after literary talent in preachers was one great cause why methodism had progressed less of late. (Hear.) They had the talent to do good, and he did not hesitate to say that they would match with the travelling preachers for talent. (Applause.) He had no blush on his cheek when he said so. (Renewed cheering.) He was ready to say that, man for man, number for number, they would match the whole of the travelling preachers in the kingdom, and they would beat them. (Loud cheers.) They did not want this talent. The church of God does not want it, and the Holy Ghost did not want it. The talent they wanted was the talent as of a little child—though, he added, he was not a little child. (A laugh.) They wanted the talent of getting hold of God: the talent to approach their Heavenly Father with the same confidence that the child approached its earthly parents."

Now substitute the words "*Church Parsons*" for those of "*Travelling Preachers*," in the above extract, and one would imagine that he was perusing some Methodist manifesto promulgated during the last century! The assumption of popular talent, and the sneer at every thing in the shape of literary acquirement, strongly remind us of the *inspired* and *aspiring* tailors and cobblers, whose irregular zeal, unfettered by knowledge, so frequently drew down the rebuke of their more enlightened and sorely annoyed chief!

One reason adduced by Mr. Wesley why he committed the "*irregularity*" (this is his own expression,) of preaching in the *open air*, was that the churches were shut against him. The *Conference* of 1850-51, it would appear, are determined to ape the "*persecuting*" exclusiveness of the *Church*, as appears from the following passage of a speech delivered by a Mr. Newton, in Sheffield in December last, reported by the journal above quoted. The speaker, who it will be observed was not one of the "*expelled*," observed:—

"It had been reported that he was "under the clock," and to-day a person went to his house to inquire if it was true and to express his readiness to give bail for him. He would explain the cause of this report. A week ago he was engaged to take the appointment of a regular local preacher who was planned at Grimsthorpe. He got there about 20 minutes past ten. He went into the pulpit, but shortly afterwards Mr. Paul Earnshaw came up the pulpit stairs and asked what he was doing there. He replied he had come to preach. "Who sent you?" said Mr. Earnshaw. He explained that he had come in the place of brother Fisher. "Then you shall not preach," replied Mr. Earnshaw. He then said, "Brother Earnshaw what evil have I done?" "No matter," was the brusque reply, "you shall not preach. George (turning to the chapel keeper) go for a policeman." George was dutiful and away he went. He (Mr. Newton) still remained in the pulpit: Mr. Earnshaw gave out a hymn and he helped him to sing it. While they were so employed the policeman came into the chapel and said, "I Earnshaw beckoned him into the pulpit and said, "I order you to do your duty and take this man into custody." The policeman, however, was not so dutiful as George and refused to meddle with him. "Sir," said he to the policeman, "I am come here to preach for brother Fisher. I have never been expelled and I have a right to be here." "It does not matter," said Mr. Earnshaw to the policeman, "You must take him out of the chapel." He (Mr. Newton) wished to make an announcement to the people but again Mr. Earnshaw interfered. The policeman said "Well, perhaps, you had better leave the chapel, Mr. Newton," and immediately he did so, accompanied by the policeman and nearly the whole of the congregation. Mr. Earnshaw commenced prayer, and he (Mr. Newton) advised the congregation to return, for he did not wish any disturbance to arise. "No," they replied, "we cannot

profit under such conduct as we have witnessed to-day. Brother Newton," they added, "go back and take the pulpit in spite of all consequences." He refused to do so, and he also refused to preach out of doors because it was so very cold. Several then asked if he would go into the schoolroom, and he consented. (Cheers.) Mr. Earnshaw heard of this movement, and he and the remainder of the congregation left the chapel and followed him. In accordance with his (Mr. Newton's) suggestion, the children were arranged in different classes, and he did not preach. He, however, began to teach a Bible class, and the policeman was set to teach a reading-made-easy class. He (Mr. Newton) was exceedingly pleased to see the policeman so diligent in teaching the little ones. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Earnshaw sat in the room hanging down his head a true object for pity. At the close of the morning duty he (Mr. Newton) asked if he would allow him to preach in the afternoon. He replied "No," so he set off for Shire Green.

Here again we are reminded of the early struggles and bufftings of "the people called Methodists." Search Wesley's "journals" from beginning to end, and we will defy you to find a "surplined opponent to the truth" more "truculent" and "overbearing" than this same "Paul Earnshaw," who not only prohibited "brother Newton" from preaching, but did his best to put that persecuted professor "under the clock," the Sheffield slang term, we presume, for incarceration! It may be pleaded by the *Christian Guardian* that the aforesaid "Brother Newton" was irregular in his attempt to hold forth at Grimsthorpe 'preaching-house.' This does not appear from the record before us: on the contrary, if we may trust the veracity of the "brother" who so narrowly escaped the horrors of "the clock," he had "engaged to take the appointment of a regular local preacher who was 'planned' at the aforesaid euphonious locality. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that "Brother Newton" was not strictly in order according to the *Canons* of Conference, surely he was as much justified in his proceedings as Wesley was, when he strove to obtrude himself into the parishes of clerical brethren, who approved not of his tenets or style of expounding!

If "Brother Newton" be a man of energy, we would counsel him to commence a "Journal" forthwith. The incident of the policeman teaching "a reading-made-easy class," instead of dragging the worthy man "under the clock," is quite equal to anything in the autobiography of his celebrated prototype. Who knows but in process of time the expelled one of *Grimsthorpe* may come to be the architect of a new "Society," and the name of *Newton* occupy an equally prominent place in the Denominational dictionary with that of *Wesley*? This is the age of *Free Trade*, both as regards religion and commerce: the field is ample, and Methodism is unhampered by the restrictive chains of "Apostolic order!" Really "Brother Newton" should take our suggestion into consideration!

We have heard of various methods of conversion, but one propounded at the meeting immediately above referred to, strikes us as somewhat original. One of the orators, after dwelling upon the degeneracy of the travelling preachers, exclaimed, amidst "loud applause," "Stop the supplies, and bless the preachers with cleanness of teeth till they were converted into primitive soul-saving men!" If this process were continued for any length of time, it would soon convert the patients into their primitive clay!

On second thoughts the above "plan" is not altogether novel. The Church of Rome occasionally acts upon the same principle, with this amendment, that in the converting process, she employs fire instead of starvation! In both cases, the ultimate result is pretty nearly identical!—"Clean teeth" and scorched bones may be said to be distinctions without difference!

The Romanists have been blamed, and justly, for their idolatrous invocations of the Virgin Mary. Our friends, the Wesleyans, however, can hardly venture to cast a stone at their brother Schismatics for this offence, after the occurrence which we proceed to relate in the words of the advocate of the "clean teeth" process of conversion. That thorough-going inquisitor, speaking of an examination which a certain refractory brother underwent before Conference, remarks: "The Rev. John Burdall demanded that his accusers should appear face to face, and they were called upon several times. When none answered, the President said, IN THE NAME OF JOHN WESLEY, I COMMAND YOU TO HOLD YOUR PEACE!"

Exhausted as our limits are, we can make no comment on this most blasphemous and revolting exclamation. But indeed comment is uncalled for! The most enthusiastic admirer of the founder of Methodism, would never admit him above the mother of our Lord;—and yet if Pope, Cardinal, or Begging Friar, presumed to impose silence upon an accused heretic, in "THE NAME OF THE VIRGIN MARY," reformed Christendom would vibrate from East to West with indignation and horror! But the *Conference* enjoys an impunity which the *Vatican* cannot boast of!

THE LATE MISS BETHUNE.

Our obituary last week contained a notice of the death of Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of the Ven. the Archdeacon of York. We extract from the *Cobourg Star*, some remarks called forth by this mournful visitation, and cordially join with our

contemporary in his expressions of sympathy, and concluding hope:

"It is with the sincerest sorrow we record in our obituary the death of one, who, with an engaging person and manners, possessed a well cultivated understanding and all those amiable qualities of the heart which justly endeared her to a numerous circle of relatives and friends amongst whom she was distinguished by sweetness of disposition, by purity of mind, and consistency of life, by affection to her parents and reverence of her God. Her venerable father will long and deeply feel and lament her loss. Her afflicted mother of whom she was the constant and beloved companion mourns, as none but mothers can mourn, over the loss of her child, and her surviving friends, can never call to mind her various virtues and her early removal without the mournful tribute of a sigh.

It is the glorious doctrine of the resurrection, which, in a measure, reconciles us to that severest of all trials, the loss of dear friends, or of valuable members of society. If our friends have been the 'friends of God' and have lived and died 'in His faith and fear' we are taught to believe, that though no longer visible to us they are not lost.—The separation, if we follow in their footsteps will only be temporary; a time of reunion will come, we shall see their faces and hear their voices again.—But though these cheering considerations forbid us to sorrow for departed friends 'as those who have no hope' neither reason nor religion requires us to be insensible of our loss, or to regard with unconcern the removal of the 'excellent of the earth.'

On the part of the parish we offer our sincerest sympathies to the bereaved family of our beloved Rector humbly hoping that the Almighty will bestow upon them strength to bear this heavy weight of affliction."

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. OGILBY.

It is our painful task to record the decease of the Rev. John D. Ogilby, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary, New York.

Our much esteemed and deeply lamented brother sailed for Europe in 1849 by the directions of his medical advisers, and strong hopes were entertained by his friends that the influence of a genial climate would check the progress of the disease, which had compelled him to intermit his useful labours. God, however, had otherwise determined. He expired at Paris on the 2d ult.; his closing hours being soothed by the attentions of his affectionate spouse.

Dr. Ogilby was one of the brightest ornaments of our sister Church in the United States. To borrow the words of *The Banner of the Cross*: "none could know this excellent and distinguished servant of the Lord, without admiring and loving in him a rare combination of qualities of mind and heart; and his memory will always be fondly embalmed in their bosoms."

The following documents connected with the departure of this excellent Divine have been transmitted to us, and we willingly give them insertion in our columns:—

General Theological Seminary, Feb. 22, 1851.

At a meeting of the Students held this day, Mr. Eugene Augustus Hoffman announced the death of the Rev. JOHN D. OGILBY, D. D., "St. Mark's-Church in the Bowery," Professor of Ecclesiastical History;

Whereupon Messrs. E. A. Hoffman and Jubal Hodges, of the Senior class; Messrs. W. E. Armitage and John Philson, of the Middle class; and Messrs. E. A. Foggio and E. M. Peck, of the Junior class; were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Students on the sad event. After retiring, the Committee adopted the following Resolutions:

Resolved,—That we have learned with the deepest regret the decease of our late beloved Professor of Ecclesiastical History, the Rev. John D. Ogilby, D.D.

Resolved,—That while we bow our heads in submission to this afflictive dispensation of our heavenly Father, in removing him from his sphere of usefulness in the Church militant, we cannot but mourn the loss of his deep learning, untiring energy, and self-consuming zeal, which he always employed to advance the interests of the Church he loved so well.

Resolved,—That in him we have lost one whose heart ever overflowed with sympathy for the Student, whether at the bedside of sickness or amid the perplexing mazes of Ecclesiastical history; whose wise and careful instruction was ever wont to kindle in us a filial love and reverence for our Mother the Church, and whose devotion to this her chief school of the prophets, was manifested by his "constant prayer that God might keep us by His grace from all temptation, and prepare us to serve Him in His Church to His honour and glory, and our own eternal gain."

Resolved,—That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased, and commend them to the protection of Him who alone can "endue their souls with patience under their affliction, and with resignation to His blessed will."

Resolved,—That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the Church papers for publication."

Which Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

(Signed) LAWRENCE S. STEVENS, Chairman.

(Signed) W. W. MONTGOMERY, Sec.

* Last words of the deceased to the Students.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in the Seminary, on Friday, the 21st of February, 1851, the Faculty ordered the following entry to be made upon the minutes:

"The Faculty have this day heard, with emotions of deep and heartfelt sorrow, of the death, in a foreign land, of their beloved brother and associate, the Rev. JOHN D. OGILBY, D. D., 'St. Mark's-Church-in-the-Bowery,' Professor of Ecclesiastical Literature. For nine years had he fulfilled the duties of his arduous station, with great fidelity, unremitting industry, and distinguished ability; respected and beloved by the Students,—honoured and esteemed by his colleagues in office. Health, impaired by his severe studies, forced him to seek rest from his toil, and a more genial climate. The hopes and fervent prayers of many went with him: but it has pleased Almighty God not to permit him to return to us; and his chair is now,

in the wise providence of our heavenly Father, vacant. Mourning his loss as of one endowed with many virtues—the kind and generous friend—the ripe and accomplished scholar—the humble and devout Christian—the zealous and devoted Minister of the Cross—the Faculty would yet bow with submission to the decree of the all-wise and merciful God, and not sorrow as those without hope. And while they weep for themselves, they would mingle their tears with those of his attached pupils, and especially with those of his bereaved family and mourning friends, and offer their fervent prayers, that He "who hath taken away" will pour into their bleeding hearts the soothing balm of his heavenly peace and consolation."

Ordered,—That in respect to the memory of our lamented associate, the chapel be hung in black; that the Faculty wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that a sermon commemorative of his life and character be preached on Quinquagesima Sunday morning, by Professor Haight, before the Professors and Students; and that the resident Trustees be invited to attend."

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN.

We are requested by the publisher of the *Young Churchman* to intimate, that in compliance with a desire very generally expressed, it will in future appear monthly instead of fortnightly. The fourth number containing sixteen pages will be published tomorrow.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

FURTHER PAPAL AGGRESSION.

The *Limerick Reporter*, a high authority on Romish ecclesiastical affairs, announces that the Pope has thought proper to confer the dignity of Cardinal on Dr. Cullen, "Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate." It is also announced that the Very Rev. Tobias Kirby, president of the Irish College at Rome, has been appointed coadjutor Bishop of Dromore to the Right Rev. D. Blake.

"JOHN OF TUAM."

Archbishop M'Hale has written an extraordinary epistle to the Prime Minister, charging him with converting the House of Commons into a stall of theological debate—with having depopulated villages and made churchyards flourish in Ireland—with having caused a perishing people to fly hither for self-preservation, and with thus having been "one of the most successful architects of the growing structure of Catholicity in England," from which he now recoils. The persecution and force of his lordship will, we are told, operate like a mysterious instrument in the hands of Providence for increasing the influx of Irish into this country, until at last they will fill our cities, towns, fields, armies, and senate, and leave the conventicles alone to us. He tells the Prime Minister that "wisdom counsel him to pause in his intolerant career," the end of which must be the annihilation of his power.

LORD MINTO'S INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic "Bishop of Birmingham," has published a letter to Lord John Russell, in which he makes the following statement on the disputed question, whether or not the apostolical letter appointing the English hierarchy was shown to Lord Minto by the Pope, when the former was at Rome:—"True, the identical letter that was finally published could not have been shown, for the hierarchy was twice remodelled in a portion of its details. But at Rome they print documents of this nature at each stage of proceedings. As I have heard the history from a very good source, before any discussion arose on the point, his holiness took up the printed document, of course the one first prepared, and put it into his lordship's hands, saying, 'This concerns England,' and Lord Minto laid it down on the table without saying a word. I can perfectly understand that his lordship, not aware of the importance of the communication, and occupied with other thoughts, did not advert sufficiently to the circumstance to remember it; but the conclusion drawn by his holiness was of a different character. He read in it the continuance of the policy of non-interference in our spiritual affairs."

SECESSIONS!

The Roman Catholics have put forward several secessions of late, all we believe equally unfounded.—The last list included three noblemen—Earl Nelson, Lord Byron, and Lord Norreys, M.P. for Oxfordshire, and eldest son of the Earl of Abingdon; and the *Tablet* adds, "A member of the Royal Family is on the point of coming over." The *Record* contradicts the report concerning the second mentioned nobleman, and the first has addressed the following indignant denial to the papers:—

"Trafalgar, January 30, 1851.

"SIR,—I have heard this morning from three different quarters—one, by the bye, from Italy—that a report has been promulgated by some newspapers that I had joined the Roman Catholic Church.

"I should feel much obliged if you will allow me, through your paper, to expose the meanness of this thoroughly un-English way of attacking the Church of England by throwing false suspicions upon those who are most deeply attached to her, and ever forward in her defence.

"I know nothing that could have given the slightest cause for such a report. It is a pure and deliberate fabrication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

NELSON."

THE SEASON AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Such is the uncommon mildness of the season, that the trees are bursting buds and blossoms, the banks are covered with primroses, the turnips are running up to seed, and the birds are full of song—the daisies deck the lawns, and the fields look as gay as May.

LORD BYRON'S SON.—On Saturday, at the Marylebone Police Court, a man, with a fine intellectual countenance, who gave his name Iacchino Guiccoli, and stated himself to be a natural son of the late and great Lord Byron, was placed before the bench, very nearly *in puris naturalibus*, and shivering from head to foot, like a dog in a wet sack, charged with being drunk. The miserable plight of this scion of a noble house seemed to excite universal compassion. He told the magistrate he had but just returned from the Archipelago, and had fallen in with some land sharks, who had stripped him of all his worldly wealth and worldly garments likewise.—The magistrate dismissed the case.

DR. WISEMAN AT HOME.—The big priest in the scarlet hat and scarlet stockings continues to be the talk of the town,—and not of the town only, but of his own co-religionists, who seem to think that his is,

after all, a bad "eminence." The Romish priesthood—the true original breed, not the pervers—are generally understood to take no very great delight in their chief pastor, less so than ever, since he has become almost more than mortal. Report says that at dinner no one is ever permitted to sit at the same side of the table with himself, and that the dishes are presented to him on bended knee. This, we presume, is mere embellishment; imposing as the Romish Church is, in every sense and in every way, even one of her "Princes" would hardly, we should think, in England at all events, venture to put on such Sultanic airs; and in mentioning the story, we do not wish to be understood as asserting the fact, but as wishing rather to elicit from the "eminent" individual himself a contradiction as flat as the crown of his hat.—*John Bull*.

The Roman Catholics were waxing furious in relation to the anticipated bill. Archbishop Cullen and his clergy, in Armagh, had passed resolves to "maintain with unshaken confidence their right and that of their Catholic brethren to a free and unrestricted intercourse with the Holy See."

Father Ignatius (Mr. Spencer) promises that as soon as "a crusade of prayers is rightly taken in hand by the Irish for the conversion of England, Ireland will become a land of saints, and the happiest and most prosperous, not only in heaven but in earthly good!"

In Rome some amusement has been excited by the furnishing of certain nude images and statues with garments of stucco. Lord Fielding has presented a silver cradle to a wooden image called the *Bambino* in the church de Ara Coeli in hopes that the honours of his name and house may be perpetuated thereby!

A controversy has commenced between Dr. Brown, the R. C. Bishop of Chepstone, and the Rev. J. Baylee, Principal of St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, the former binding himself to defend "all doctrines and practices" that have received the "formal sanction" of his Church, the latter everything contained in "The Book of Common Prayer." Mr. Baylee has opened the controversy, by an attack "on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome." Bishop Brown has given notice that he means to object to the sixth of the 39 Articles.—*Guardian*.

A scheme is afloat, and is said to have received the support of a noble Duke connected with Sir R. Peel's administration, for the complete union of the Scotch Episcopalians with the Established Church of England in *spiritualibus*.

The clerks of the peace in Ireland have been called upon by Government to make a return of all the Jesuits and Monks registered since the 1st of January, 1850.

Canada 6's were quoted at 107½ a 108 in the London Money Market previous to the sailing of the Europa.

Further particulars by the ship *Natchez*, state that Sir Harry Smith having left Capetown, and gone into the interior, was hemmed in at Fort Cor by the Caffres; with 250 mounted Cape Riflemen, he fought his way out without sustaining any loss.

Lamartine, the poet politician, is about to be appointed to the Court of St. James, as French Ambassador.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have had space granted to them in the Crystal Palace, to exhibit Bibles in one hundred and fifty different languages.

In a parish in the suburbs of London, a marriage took place on Thursday, under circumstances which are, perhaps, unparalleled. The bridegroom and bride, and the party who acted as father to the bride, were severally blind, while the bridesmaid had only one eye.

United States.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

The Hon. Mr. Mann, a Senator of the State of New York, in a speech on the jobbing practised in the administration of public affairs in the State said:—

"Last year, according to the report of the Comptroller, the amount paid for printing up to the 1st of January, during a period of fifteen months, was \$166,095 17, and if Senators would refer to the Comptroller's report, made at the commencement of the Session, they would ascertain that this was not all nor near all that was due on the 1st of January. The Comptroller tells us that the appropriation for the printing for this season, amounting to \$60,000, was all exhausted before the 1st of January, and that an immediate appropriation of \$30,000 would be required to be appropriated upon the publishing of the documentary history, &c. Just look at it a moment—\$197,95 17 for public printing for fifteen months, and that, too, without embracing the item of \$30,000 for the printing of the documentary history!"

CHEAP POSTAGE ON CONTRACT.—Barnabas Bates, Esq., has manifested his sense of the practicability of Cheap Postage, by offering to contract, with ample security, to carry all letters at two cents per half ounce, pre-paid; to collect and deliver letters in all towns of 10,000 inhabitants, without charge; to carry newspapers and pamphlets at half the present rates; to guarantee money and business letters for a reasonable premium, to supply each M. C. with 2,500 stamps yearly, and to pay \$100,000 a year for the privilege for ten years, Congress guaranteeing to him the powers and facilities of the post-office department.—*N. Y. Independent*.

TORONTO MARKETS.

	TORONTO, March 5, 1851.	
	5 d	4 d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 9	4 0
Spring do. do.	3 5	3 6
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 4	1 6
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3 0	3 4
Peas	2 3	2 6
Eye	2 6	3 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 3	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	20 0	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17 6	18 9
Do. (in Bags)	16 0	17 6
Oatmeal, per barrel	18 9	20 0
Beef, per lb.	0 2	0 4
Do. per 100 lbs.	15 0	14 0
Pork per lb.	20 6	25 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	0 2	4 0
Mutton per lb.	30 0	35 0
Bacon	35 0	40 0
Hams, per cwt.	2 6	2 9
Potatoes, per bushel	0 8	0 10
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 6	0 7
Do. salt, do.	0 3	0 5
Cheese, per lb.	6 3	7 6
Apples per barrel	0 9	1 0
Eggs	2 6	2 9
Ducks	3 6	4 6
Turkeys, each	2 0	2 9
Geese, do.	0 0	0 0
Lamb per quarter	1 6	2 0
Fowls	27 6	25 0
Straw	46 6	65 0
Hay	13 9	15 0
Fine Wood per cord	0 4	0 5
Bread	32 6	35 0
Coals per ton	0 4	0 0
Lard, per lb.	0 4	0 0

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

THE GUNPOWDER TREASON.

"We adore the wisdom and justice of thy Providence, who so timely interposed in our extreme danger, and disappointed all the designs of our enemies."—*Prayer Book.*

Two Wills alone may cause our world to move,
Finite below, or Infinite above;
And all which reason and religion say,
Points to the question,—“Which should lead the way?”
Science the first, but Faith her God will call
Alpha of each, and Omega of all.

God is in history; an almighty Soul,
A secret Energy, divine Control,
Will of all wills, yet leaving manhood free,
Binding our time with His eternity;
No chance can reign, till His dread promise dies,
And orphan's Earth for vanish'd mercy cries.

God rules in history: read by this deep plan,
Gone ages harmonize their truths for man;
While he, unconscious of those secret laws,
Which link the second with a Primal Cause,
Obeys each bias, acts his perfect will,
And yet leaves God supreme in purpose still.

So grant us, Lord, a providence to trace,
Directing all things, for Thy chosen race;
Kingdoms and kings, the palace and the cot,
Insect, or seraph, none can be forgot;
For, in the hollow of Thy hand repose
Atoms, and worlds;—o'er each Thy goodness flows.

And well, on this day, doth our Church decree
Anthems of love, which heave our hearts to Thee,
Celestial WATCHER! whose soul-reading eye
Did from yon heavens the miscreant plot descry,
And, by that wisdom saints exult to own,
Forewarn'd the empire, and preserved a throne.

Ripe was the plan; each purpose deeply laid,
And Treason gloated o'er a Church betray'd;
A helpless Victim, soon to be destroy'd;
Look'd Freedom then, to faction overjoy'd;
The oath was sworn, the sacrament was taken,—
But England was not by her God forsaken.

Praise to the Lord! let choral harpers sound;
Praise to the Lord! yet saints repeat around,
The Angel of whose presence then was nigh
And bared foul Treason to the open sky,
Blasted her guile, and by protective charms
Shielded our throne, and saved the Church from harms.

And mix'd with praise, let some remorseful prayer
The darksome burden of our guilt declare;
For, what but mercies can outnumber sin?—
Whiten our hearts, then, Saviour's blood! within;
Till, hallow'd by celestial truth, we raise
That living hymn where Life becomes a praise.

Review.

THE CHURCH HYMN BOOK AND CHURCH TUNE BOOK, LONDON; RIVINGTONS 1851.

This publication appears to be exciting much interest amongst the Churchmen of the mother country. For the following notice of it, we are indebted to “*The Church Musician*” a monthly periodical edited by that accomplished musician and scholar Dr. Gauntlett.

“In *The Church Hymn Book* Churchmen will find an array of fine tunes united to a treasury of church hymns which is, by one consent, without parallel. In this work that which has been done for music is attempted also with the hymns themselves. The public mind is directed to a body of hymns which, running down the stream of time, have governed and supplied the Christian church in one clear and uninterrupted flow. Surely the hymn by an olden churchman is as likely to be as good, if not better, than one by a modern dissenter. At present churchmen can have but a very small hymn book, unless they take the dissenting poets under their fostering wing; and to remedy this dilemma, and to discover the fount from whence the dissenters have drawn the water that has given life to their hymnody, has been one great object of this publication. The more we turn over the olden hymns, the more surely we find that the dissenting hymn-makers have been there, and that their themes and ideas, although distorted and disfigured, were drawn forth from the olden hymnals, and the comparatively modern diocesan office books. Now why should not churchmen turn the tables on the dissenters? and by making the church hymn popular, by fixing it well into the national mind, and more especially in the youthful heart and the rising imagination, induce the dissenters to sing our church hymns in return for our having so long used theirs. It is clear we shall do nothing with Steruhold and Hopkins, or Tate and Brady; and who is for remaining content with Watts and Wesley, Newton and Toplady?”

“*The Church Hymn Book* is specially intended for the service of the church, and it will most adequately and worthily serve the purpose for which it is intended. It is a new thing to find a great work of this kind edited in accordance with the spirit of our Prayer Book perfecting the intention of the church and supplying the real wants of worshippers. As nothing could be effectually done with the forms of the olden chants, unless some new metres were created with double rhymes at the close of the lines, the work presents a valuable and noble feature, both with respect to the forms of the lyrics, and to those of the melodies. The custom of confining our cathedral psalter singing to only one form of the Gregorian Chants,

a form which is now-a-days most ignorantly and impertinently styled the Angelical shape, has in some measure spoiled the national ear, and defiled it with the association of a curt and chattering close quite at variance with the splendid elongation of the ultimate and penultimate rhythms to be found in the olden chants. Most of these terminals will be found in this work, and it is the magnificence and solemnity of these grand closes which give the strength, earnestness, and intensity of emotion found in the olden music. Without them church music is effeminate and purile, and the real “new fangled way” of writing Cathedral music, commenced when these rhythms were laid aside. When Dr. Crotch decried a “new style” in church music, he doubtless meant to deprecate the abolition of the church rhythms. The book now under notice has made special provision for their introduction and preservation in our congregational singings.

“*The Church Hymn Book* should be received with faith, affection, and perseverance, for it will be found to be the only existing hymn book that supplies the wants of the church. It will make gentlemen sing, good men sing, and, what is more, even the priests of the church.”

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ALMANACK, 1851.

This very tastefully got up little manual, from the press of Mr. Robert Clark of Edinburgh, has been handed to us by Mr. John Mailson of this City. It contains a variety of useful information well arranged.

LITERARY NOTICES—ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Narrative of Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy between 1793 and 1849, compiled principally from Official Documents in the Admiralty. By William O. S. Gilly. With a Preface by William Stephen Gilly, D.D., Vicar of Northam and Canon of Durham. London: J. W. Parker, 1850.

Whether as an illustration of the bravery and fortitude, as well as the high state of discipline of the British Navy, or as a warning against some of the causes by which the disasters recorded in it were occasioned, the present volume cannot fail deeply to interest all who by profession or sympathy are connected with the British tar. Every reader of the narratives which it contains must, to use the words of Dr. Gilly in his preface, “rise from the perusal with scarcely any other impression upon his mind than that of wonder and admiration at the extraordinary self-command exercised when death was staring every man in the face.” Happy is the land which has defenders so well disciplined and so stout-hearted.

The English Liturgy a Protest against Romish Corruptions. Two Sermons by the Rev. Henry J. Rose, (Livingtons, pp. 45), afford a healthy and refreshing antidote to modern latitudinarianism. They are plain, orthodox, and thoroughly Anglican discourses, with a very sensible, well-timed Preface. The title would lead us to expect a more detailed exhibition of the “Protest” than we find in the Sermons; and we think the Gift of the Holy Spirit, and the remission of Original Sin, in the Sacrament of Baptism, might have been more fully and positively set forth, among the benefits of that Sacrament. We have the more pleasure in recommending these Sermons to our readers from the fact that the proceeds are to be devoted to the fund for restoring a Church where a faithful and orthodox Priest is doing “the Church’s work in the Church’s way,” amid, we believe, active opposition from Roman schismatics.

Literary Gleanings, by an Invalid.—Second Edition, (Newbery, pp. 240), is a collection of brief extracts from a wide range of authors, and is, upon the whole, the most portable and satisfactory work of the kind that we are acquainted with. It contains a fair proportion of Poetry, and without professing to be a devotional work—which is not its purpose—it has passages of a religious and moral character, combined with others which will agreeably and beneficially employ the thoughts, and exercise the imagination, the memory, and the feelings. It is we understand the work of an invalid lady, which will of itself be a recommendation; but there is a still stronger inducement, we believe, in the fact that the speedy sale of this little volume will, as far as human means are concerned, have some influence in alleviating those sufferings which have led to its compilation.

We perceive with much pleasure that a new monthly journal has been started under the title of *The Scotch Ecclesiastical Journal*. The principles which it professes are sound, and from the nature of the arrangements made it is likely to prove a valuable auxiliary to our sister Church in Scotland.

COMMUNION—LENT.

“Notwithstanding the ceaseless, anxious endeavour of the Church to bring up her children in a right faith, and in a holy life; to guide them along the paths of safety and of peace; to make them ready as a people prepared for the Lord; still so many and so powerful are the enemies of God and man, so seductive are the temptations thrown in the way of flesh and blood, that many, yes many, alas! spurn her counsel, refuse to submit to her guidance, and starting aside from her gentle hand, rush knowingly and deliberately into the very depths of ‘notorious sins.’ Full of the patient and benevolent spirit of her Divine Head and Master; hoping all things, often even against hope; striving earnestly that none should perish, but that all, who have erred and strayed, should be brought back into her fold, the Church directs that, in addition to all her other oft repeated calls and exhortations to consideration, and repentance and amendment, ‘on the first day of Lent, and at other times, as the Ordinary shall appoint,’ a special service shall be used, in which ‘God’s anger and judgments

against sinners’ are denounced; hoping that at so solemn a season, when the Saviour of the world entered on his long fasting and temptations, previous to his suffering for us men and for our salvation, sinners may the more readily be brought to present themselves, with more than ordinary humiliation of heart, and teachableness of spirit, in that House where His presence is most readily found; and that having heard the denunciations of God’s anger out of His own Word, they may be moved to some sober reflection; to communion with God and their own hearts; and seeing their own sins, and the curses to which they are exposed, they may be aroused from their thoughtlessness, and may flee from their danger by a speedy departure from evil, and a following unfeignedly of that which is good. ‘In this hallowed season of Lent,’ as is sweetly expressed by Bishop Horne, ‘the Church, by the voice of all her holy services, calleth the world to repentance, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. And, if ever there was an institution calculated to promote the glory of God, by forwarding the salvation of man, it is this appointment of a certain set time for all persons to consider their ways, to break off their sins, and to return from whence they have fallen through the infirmities of the flesh, and the prevalence of temptation. For though most certain it is, that sorrow should be the constant attendant upon sin, and daily transgressions call for daily penitence; yet fatal experience convinces us of another truth, no less certain, that in a body so frail, and a world so corrupt, cares and pleasures soon oppress the heart, and insensibility brings on the slumbers of listlessness and negligence as to its spiritual concerns, which, unless dissipated and dispersed by frequently repeated admonitions, will at length seal it up in the deep sleep of a final impenitence.’ It was wisely foreseen, that, should the sinner be permitted to reserve to himself the choice of ‘a convenient season,’ wherein to turn from sin to righteousness, that ‘convenient season’ would never come; and the specious plea of keeping every day holy alike would often be found to cover a design of keeping none holy at all. It seemed good therefore to the Church to fix a stated time, in which men might enter upon the great work of their repentance. And what time could have been selected with greater propriety than this ‘Lenten,’ or spring season, when universal nature, awakening from her wintry sleep, and coming out of a state of deformity, and a course of penance, imposed for the transgression of man, her Lord and Master, is about to rise from the dead, and putting on her garments of glory and beauty, to give us a kind of prelude to the renovation of all things? so that the whole creation most harmoniously accompanieth the voice of the Church, as that sweetly accordeth to the call of the Apostle, ‘Awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light.’”

Toronto, 3rd March, 1851. B.

COMMON PLACE BOOK.

A BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED THOUGHT.

It is difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked how he bore it so well. “It lightens the stroke,” said he, “to draw near to Him who handles the rod.”

TRUTH AGGRESSIVE.

Truth cannot pause when it has thus refuted and thrown back the things that it knew not, which yet were laid to its charge. In its very nature it is aggressive also. How should it not be so? how should it not make war on the strongholds of falsehood and error, when its very task in the world is to deliver them that were prisoners there? how should it not seek to gather men under its banner,—being moved, as it ever is, with an inward bleeding compassion for all them that are aliens from the faith of Christ, as knowing that every man till he has found himself in Him, is estranged from the true home of his spirit, the right centre of his being? How should it not press its treasures upon each, commend its medicines to all, when they are medicines for every man’s hurt, treasures which would make every man rich? when it knows that it has the reality, of which every lie is the counterfeit; that when men are the fiercest set against it, then are they the most madly at strife with their own blessedness?—*Trench.*

THE ORGAN DESCRIBED.

The organ was invented about 251, the first being erected in Winchester Cathedral: it was described by a monk in Latin verse, thus translated:—

“Twelve pair of bellows, ranged in stately row,
Are joined above, and fourteen more below;
These the full force of seventy men require,
Who ceaseless toil, and plentifully perspire;
Each aiding each, till all the wind be prest
In the close confines of the incumbent chest,
On which four hundred pipes in order rise,
To bellow forth the blast that chest supplies.”

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

“You will hear some person affirm that there were many things left in the reformed Prayer Book by mistake, or, in concession to the old remaining prejudices; others, again, affirm that the Reformation was, in some points, carried too far in deference to the views of foreigners. Be this as it may, I am disposed, to think that the English Reformers, taking them as a body, knew very well

what they were about; and had their reasons for what they retained as well as for what they altered. *Sure I am that we have reason to thank God for both.* However, any argument about the imperfection of our Prayer Book, by reason of the mistakes or undue influences of the times, at once falls to the ground when we consider that both our Formularies and Articles have been, several times, and at considerable intervals, *deliberately revised*; and what we have now is the matured work of men who lived a century later than the Reformation itself.—*Rev. W. Gresley.*

THE BEAUTY OF LIFE.

“Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun.”—*Solomon.*

Life is beautiful; its duties
Cluster round each passing day,
While their sweet and solemn voices
Warn to work, to watch, to pray.
They alone such blessings forfeit,
Who through sloth their spirits cheat;
Or, in selfish stupor sitting,
See the rust their armour eat.

Life is beautiful; afflictions
Thrill with joy its golden string,
In its opening blossoms nestle,
Bird-like ‘mid its branches sing,
Smiling rock its cradle slumbers,
Guard with pride its youthful bloom,
Fondly kiss its snow-white temples,
Dew the turf that decks its tomb.

Life is beautiful with promise
Of a crown that cannot fade;
Life is fearful with the threatening
Of an everlasting shade.
May no thoughtless worldling scorn it,
Wandering wide in folly’s maze;
Duty, love, and hope, adorn it,
Let its latest breath be praise.

THE SILENT LOVERS.

An eminent clergyman, one evening, became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. “That wonder,” said Miss Porter, “was once expressed to the rev. gentleman himself in my hearing, and he told a story in answer, which I will tell you; and, perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and it so chanced that he went on for a year without knowing her name, but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays; but the weeks stepped on, and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or to seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he had made up his mind to seek her acquaintance and marry her, if possible, when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman present officiated; and, after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. Since that, said the clergyman in question, my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only. I shall speak to her in heaven.

VESPERS.

Father Supreme! thou high and Holy one.
To Thee we bow;
Now, when the labour of the day is done,
Devoutly, now.

From age to age unchanging, still the same
All good Thou art;
Hallowed for ever be Thy reverend name
In every heart!

When the glad morn upon the hills was spread
Thy smile was there;
Now, as the darkness gathers overhead,
We feel Thy care.

Night spreads her shade upon another day
Forever past;
So o'er our faults, Thy love, we humbly pray
A veil may cast.

Silence and sleep, o'er hearts by earth distressed
Now sweetly steal!
So every fear that struggles in the breast
Shall faith conceal.

Thou through the dark wilt watch above our sleep
With eye of love;
And Thou wilt wake us, when the sunbeams peep
The hills above.

O, may each heart its gratitude express
As life expands;
And find the triumphs of his happiness
In Thy commands.

THE GOOD WIFE.

She commandeth her husband in any equal matter by constantly obeying him. It was always observed that what the English gained of the French

in battle by valour, the French gained of the English by cunning treaties.

She never crosseth her husband in the spring tide of his anger, but stays till it be ebbing water.

Her clothes are rather comely than costly, and makes plain cloth to be velvet by her handsome wearing it.

Her husband's secrets she will not divulge. Especially she is careful to conceal his infirmities.

In her husband's sickness she feels more grief than she shows. Partly that she may not dishearten him, and partly because she is not at leisure to seem so sorrowful, that she may be the more serviceable.

The heaviest work of her servants she maketh light by orderly and seasonably enjoining it.

MATERIALISM.

Let a shallow writer like the author of The Vestiges, teach and make popular among the smatterers in material knowledge, that inductive science is but philosophy in leading strings.

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

SOUNDING-BOARDS FOR PULPITS. From The Builder.

I would suggest to the Architects of sacred edifices, writes Mr. Webster, the Professor of Oratory to the Royal Academy of Music, that the canopy of pulpits should be formed of stained sheep-skin, and inserted into a wooden frame.

ST. PETER'S CHAIR, &c. Lady Morgan, years ago, related the following anecdote, in her lively and piquant work on Italy.

The sacrilegious curiosity of the French broke through all obstacles to their seeing the chair of St. Peter. They actually removed its superb casket, and discovered the relic.

It is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Streetsville, on or about the month of June, 1851, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting TRINITY CHURCH.

Advertisements. DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto.

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

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850.

unhallowed remember the fact, and none but the audacious repeat it. Yet such there are, even at Rome."

It seems that Cardinal Wiseman, then a young man at Rome, made his first public essay in a violent contradiction of the irreverent lady. The denial of the youthful divine did not, however, come under her notice till recently, since his name has been so prominently connected with public events in England.

Advertisements.

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MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850.

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

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

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice.

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

BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Streetsville, on or about the month of June, 1851, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting TRINITY CHURCH.

MRS. W. H. PATERSON, DR. BARNHART, B. SWITZER, RUTLEDGE, J. STREET, MRS. W. H. PATERSON, BIDSALL, McMASTER, STUDDART, MITCHELL.

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

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

TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

NOW IN PRESS. CANADA; Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past history, present condition and future prospects;

Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial acts as are necessary to be generally known; and a variety of miscellaneous useful matter.

For the convenience of subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts, of double size, at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts.

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A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the work, being the first ever published in either Province.

The first part of the work will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and will be supplied to Subscribers or Agents.

Local Agents wanted to canvass for the work; to whom liberal encouragement will be given.

Papers inserting this advertisement, and noticing the parts as they appear, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION



For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine.

THE RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself.—Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

At first I appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed.

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

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 "

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.—Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realising about £50 per annum.

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.

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 DURHAM. Township of Darlington—North half 8, in 8th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 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.

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

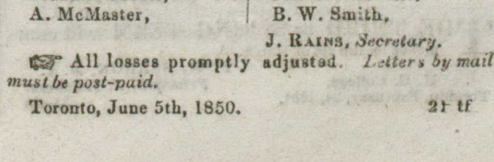
ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms.

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

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

DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850.



BIRTH.

On Sunday last, the 23rd ultimo, the lady of John Miller, Esq., of Galt, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Belleville, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. John Grier, A.M., Rector and Rural Dean, John Haslett, Esq., Surveyor, to Frances, youngest daughter of Andrew Woods, Esq., of Ardcame, near Dunnemanna, Ireland.

On the 6th Jan. at St. Mary Abbots Kensington by the Rev. W. M. Kingsmill, Cousin of the bride, Capt. C. W. Grange, 1st West India Regt., to Helena Maria, eldest daughter of Wm. Kingsmill, Esq., High Sheriff of Niagara District, Canada West, and late of Her Majesty's 66th Regt.

On Wednesday, the 29th Jan'y last, by the Reverend Mr. Brough, Peter Atwood, Esq., to Miss Clarissa Warner, daughter of W. Warner, Esq., of the Township of London.

At London, Canada West, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Brisbane Henry Alison, Esq., third son of Captain Alison, late 90th Light Infantry, to Sarah Lavinia Butler, youngest daughter of Captain Butler, 17th Lancers.

On Tuesday, 25th ultimo, by the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector, in Trinity Church, Chippawa, Dr. Thomas C. Macklem, to Caroline, relict of James H. Cummings, Esquire, and third daughter of the late S. Street, Esq.

On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Green, Mr. Frederick Beard to Miss Ellen Murphy, both of Niagara.

At Kingston, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Minister of St. James', Mr. John Irvine, of the Township of Kingston, to Miss Elizabeth Henzy, of Ernestown, C. W.

DIED.

In Toronto, on Sunday, the 15th ultimo, at her residence, Church street, Mary Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. James R. Armstrong, Jun., aged nineteen years and ten months. The mortal remains of the lamented deceased, were removed from Toronto to Grafton by her afflicted and bereaved relatives.

At his residence, near Mount Pleasant, on Tuesday the 25th ultimo, James Racey, Esq., for many years one of the Associated Judges of the Queen's Bench. He was an aged and much respected inhabitant, and leaves a large family, and a wide circle of friends to lament the bereavement.

On the 25th of Jan'y, in Belgrave Square, London, lady Shaw Stewart, aged 53. Lady Stewart was the mother-in-law of Col. Bruce, brother of the Earl of Elgin.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(From the St John Observer, Oct. 17, 1848.)

As at this season of the year and throughout the winter months, coughs and colds are the most prevalent of all the various ills that flesh is heir to, we would advise such of our readers and others who may be thus afflicted, to avail themselves of that excellent medicine,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

which, judging from our own experience, and that of others, we consider as being one of the safest and most effectual remedies that has ever been concocted for the above complaints, and which meets with the cordial approval of many of the best physicians.—And as delays are dangerous, and coughs and colds frequently terminate in consumption, this efficacious and agreeable remedy should at once be resorted to. Mr. S. L. Tilley, is the agent in this city, who can enumerate many instances in which the most pleasing results have followed from the use of Wistar's Balsam.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street only Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the University Council, Albany Chambers, until Thursday, the 13th day of March next, for the erection of the above University Buildings, upon the site on Queen Street, recently purchased from Miss Cameron, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Kivas Tully, Esq., Architect, No. 8, King Street West, any day after Thursday next, the 27th instant.

The Tenders are to state a bulk sum for so much of the buildings as are now to be erected, and to be endorsed "Tenders for the University of Trinity College," and must contain the signatures of two solvent persons, who are willing to become security for the due fulfillment of the Contract.

The Council will not consider themselves bound to accept the lowest tender, unless otherwise satisfactory.

THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary.

University of Trinity College Office, Toronto, Feb. 21st, 1851. 31-3in

TRINITY COLLEGE--CHURCH UNIVERSITY. MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE summer Course of Lectures at this College will commence on Monday 19th May next, on the following subjects:--

Pathological Anatomy by James Bovell, M. D. Diseases of Children by Edw. M. Hodder, M. D. Toxicology by Francis Badgley, M. D. Regional Anatomy by N. Bethune, M. D. Medical Botany by Wm. Halliwell, M. D. Surgical Pathology by Henry Meville, M. D.

For particulars as to Hours and Terms, apply to FRANCIS BADGLEY, Bay-Street. Toronto, February 24, 1851. 31-1in.

WANTED.

A LADY as Assistant in a School at Galt, C. W. who is capable of giving instruction in Music and Drawing, and the English branches generally. Application to be made to Mrs. KEENE, Galt. Toronto, March 4th, 1851. 32-4in

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE THIRD or SPRING TERM will commence on the 1st of March. U. C. College. Toronto, February, 24, 1851. F. W. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. College. 31-4in

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

BEG to announce to the Inhabitants of CANADA WEST, that they have received their complete assortment of

NEW GOODS.

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and a general assortment of Dry Goods purchased in the best British Markets for CASH, which enables them to dispose of them at prices much lower than ever before offered to the Canadian public.

Their Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain by themselves, and Canadian Cloths from the best Factories in Canada, DEFY COMPETITION FOR DURABILITY, STYLE AND CHEAPNESS:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Etoffe over Coats, Men's Cassimere Trousers, Men's Vests, and French Braces.

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Shirts, and Shirt fronts, Moleskins, Courderoys and Velveteens. Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS, Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well assorted Stock of those Goods required by THE PEOPLE:

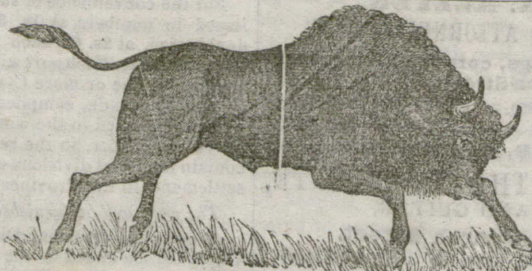
Table listing dry goods items and prices, including Saxony Wool Scarfs, 30,000 yards good Bonnet Ribbons, Prints fast Colours, Ladies' Cloaks, and Heavy Gingham.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans Cloth, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Artificial Powers, Caps Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Corsets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and Boas,

No Second Price BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.

Toronto, November 20th, 1850.



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

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

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

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

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

Toronto, October 21, 1850.

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row.

18-ly

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

Under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

MR. SCHALLEHN begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Toronto and its Vicinity, that he intends giving a

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., 1851, in the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, when he will give selections from Handel's Messiah, Hayden's Creation, Rossini's Stabat Mater, Symphony by Beethoven, Te Deum, Laudamus, by Neukomm, &c. He will be assisted by Messrs. Humphreys, Erith, (late from the S. Cred Harmonic Society, London) Strathy, Ambrose, and an able Orchestra. He will also be assisted by the distinguished Amateurs, Violinists and Pianist, who made their debut at the Cricketers' Concert. Further particulars in a future advertisement and programmes.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1851.

32-2in

MR. W. T. ERITH,

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,

Fifteen years a Member of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Gentleman of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Piano Forte Tuner and Repairer.

REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO

Rev. JOHN McCaul, LL.D., Rev. S. LETT, LL.D., F. W. BARRON, Esq., M. A., L. W. SMITH, Esq., B. C. L., HERR SCHALLEHN, THOS. CHAMPION, Esq.,

Also to Messrs. A. and S. NORDHEIMER, King-street, who have kindly consented to receive orders. TORONTO, March 1st, 1851. 32-3m

WANTED.

A TUTOR to educate four boys from the ages of nine to fifteen, with the privilege of taking other pupils from the neighbourhood. Satisfactory references will be required. Apply by letter to W. J. Imlach, Esq., Port Maitland. Port Maitland, February 25, 1851. 31-4in.

CLERICAL DUTY.

A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in any part of the Diocese. Apply (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto. Toronto, February 12th, 1851. 29-1f

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. Maxwell, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boat BELLS. A manufacturer of more than twenty five years has given the manufacture an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of metals, the heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones. The principal Bells in all the cities of the United States (as well as in this city) have been supplied from this manufactory. These Bells are warranted for one year. The following sizes on hand, with hangings, &c., complete:--37, 255, 138, 126, 100, 50. The Subscriber is also prepared to furnish Tower and Gallery CLOCKS. Any information required can be had on application to T. D. HARRIS, 4, St. James's Buildings King Street. Toronto, October 10th, 1850. 12-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA.



CAPTAIN HARRISON,

WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th inst., leave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted), at Nine o'clock, weather permitting, and will leave Wellington Square on her downward trip at half-past Twelve o'clock.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. } 32-1f

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,

(LATE OF PORT ERIE.)

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Caldwell, the Oculist.

Charges Moderate:

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., and Thomas Champion, Esq. Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-1ly

NEW ACADEMY OF DRAWING.

MR. PRICE, Artist and Resident Teacher, has the honour to announce that his Drawing Classes are now being formed for the Season, ending the 11th of May, 1851. Gentlemen's Classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from a quarter to eight, until a quarter to ten p. m. Ladies' Class on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from half-past one till three p. m.

Terms for the Season--Four Dollars, (Half Payable in Advance.)

Further particulars may be learned at Mr. Price's Studio, No. 5, King Street, over Mr. Paton's store. For all purposes of advertising efficiency and public security, Mr. Price has been kindly permitted to publish the following distinguished names as Patrons: The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Hon. J. B. Robinson. The Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D. The Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.

Mr. Price continues to give lessons in Drawing, Water Colour Paintings and Oils. TERMS-- Fourteen Dollars per Quarter, Twenty-two Lessons. Toronto, January 22nd, 1851. 27-1f

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 Haron Districts, will have their business attended to with dispatch. 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 paper, and Toronto Patriot.

REFERENCES:-- L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Hollowell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

TO BOOKBINDERS.

AN opening for a good General Bookbinder and with constant employment already provided and increasing business, May be obtained, on application to the Office of this paper.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY A NEW HAND,

ST. PETER AND THE KEYS,

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES,

SHOWING how St. Peter is the First of the Apostles, and the Rock on which the Church is built. Will be on sale at

M. BROWN'S, Bookseller Colborne-Street. 31-1f

Brantford, February, 22, 1851.

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

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold Street New York, continues to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz.:

- The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).
The North British Review, (Free-Church).
The Westminster Review, (Liberal), and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other Journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Penitential Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by M. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS:

Table listing terms for reviews and magazines, including The London Quarterly Review at \$3.00 per annum and Blackwood's Magazine at \$3.00.

(Payments to be made in all cases in Advance.) Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par.

Remittances and communications should be always, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,

97, Fullon Street, New York, Entrance 54, Gold Street. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-1ly

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. or every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:--

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH,

AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.