

# The Church.

1413.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 6.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCLXXXVII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Sept. 8, 15th SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. Jerem. 35. Rom. 9.	Matt. 9. Rom. 9.
M	" 9, .....	M. Jonah 4. Micah 1.	Matt. 10. Rom. 10.
T	" 10, .....	M. " 2. E. " 3.	Matt. 11. Rom. 11.
W	" 11, .....	M. " 4. E. " 5.	Matt. 12. Rom. 12.
T	" 12, .....	M. " 6. E. " 7.	Matt. 13. Rom. 13.
F	" 13, .....	M. Nahum 1. E. " 2.	Matt. 14. Rom. 14.
S	" 14, .....	M. " 3. E. Habakk. 1.	Matt. 15. Rom. 15.
F	" 15, 16th SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. Ezeiel 2. E. " 13.	Matt. 16. Rom. 16.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector.	11 o'c.	3 1/2 o'c.
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	" "	" "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum.	" "	" "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A. Incumbent.	" "	" "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. Incumb.	" "	" "
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incum.	" "	" "
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist.	" "	" "

\* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

‡ The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Trinity Church, King Street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Church; in the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight A.M. on the last Sunday of each month.

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## Colonial.

**POPERY IN CANADA.**—The following pastoral letter of the New Romish Bishop of Toronto, has been published in the Montreal *True Witness*.

FRANCIS MARY DE CHARBONNELL.

By the Grace of God, and the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Toronto. To all our well-beloved Brethren and Children in God, the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and Laity of our Diocese, GRACE AND PEACE IN THE LORD.

Your first Bishop, Dearly Beloved Brethren, gave his life for his flock; and his memory will ever be in benediction amongst those whom he edified by his virtues, instructed by his example, and ennobled by his death. It was the wish of the Venerable Bishops of Canada to comfort you for his loss by obtaining as his Successor, an Ecclesiastic, a glorious child of England,—a light of doctrine and virtue. To their endeavours We united Our prayers, and We besought others to pray that our Loving Lord would be pleased to raise to the See of Toronto, this zealous Missionary, who would have brought to your memory the memorable actions of the Apostles of Canada. But the humility which moved Father Larkin to decline another See, has also prevented him from accepting an office for which he would have been so admirably qualified.

We supposed, Beloved Brethren, that a Bishop had been long ago provided for you, when We received on the 18th of April last, Apostolic Letters, notifying Our appointment to the vacant See of Toronto, and earnestly urging Us, by our acceptance of it, to put an end to your long anxiety. Within eight days from the date We reached Rome, and We humbly represented to the Holy Father that we were not qualified to undertake an Office which alarmed one so much more able to perform its duties and bear its responsibilities. His Holiness answered Us, that the most perfect course for Us was to submit; and We bowed Our head submissively before Him through whom St. Peter speaketh. The more to encourage Us, and at the same time in order to show a proof of His fatherly affection towards you, Beloved Brethren, His Holiness has graciously condescended himself to bestow upon Us the Episcopal Consecration, and to impose His Sacred hands upon Us, anointing Us with the Chrism of Salvation. If our Holy Father has hereby acquired a title to your gratitude, Dearly Beloved Brethren, He has imposed also upon Us, the duty of imitating in Our conduct, the ardent charity which unites Him to you.

It will be Our constant prayer that deeds, rather than words, however sincere, may attest the warmth of Our charity in your regard; and as a proof, We have amongst other things, followed the paternal advice of His Holiness in seeking out zealous Laborers of the Lord to accompany Us amongst you; and We trust that the pious Missionary may be one day granted to Us, whose humility in declining to govern you, will add to the powers of his well known eloquence.

We intend, Beloved Brethren, to remain a few days longer in the Eternal City, that We may be strengthened amidst the monuments of its Martyrs, and encouraged by the memorial of the Saints whose holy relics render it glorious above all Cities.

We wish to pray for you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, upon the threshold of the great Apostle, St. Peter and St. Paul, whose preaching and martyrdom have shed such

lustre upon Rome, at the same time seeking council and light from the Great Pontiff who has but lately shared in the sufferings as well as in the glory of the Prince of the Apostles, and whose name is now so devoutly pronounced by the countless thousands committed to His faithful keeping.

Your munificence, Dearly Beloved Brethren, has been conspicuous; and We hope to convey to some who have made great sacrifices, the expression of the approbation of His Holiness: but as your means are limited, We intend, before We leave Europe, to visit France, which you love for the sacrifices made by her children in defence of the Apostolic See; and when We represent to Our Brethren in that country, the great necessities of Our Church, We are confident that they will display towards Us, both charity and generosity. Meanwhile we long to be with you, and We hope you will pray that We may be speedily united to those from whom duty alone shall ever separate Us. Pray that We may be united in the heart and will, and that We may all be enabled to work faithfully and earnestly for the love and glory of Our Lord, and the expansion of His Holy Church. Our weakness is great, and Our deficiencies are many; but relying on Our obedience to the Vicar of Christ, We are enabled to say with the great Apostle, *"Cum inferiorum tunc potens sum."*

With what effusion of heart shall We meet once more those revered Ecclesiastics who listened to our words with so much indulgence six years ago, and whose piety during Our Retreat, has ever remained in Our Memory.

With tears shall We remember how the venerable Pastor, whose place We are about to occupy so unworthily, was at Our last meeting in danger of death; and with what affection shall We unite in praying for him in that noble Church which will prove to those yet unborn the greatness of his zeal and the fullness of his charity! A holy priest is reposing near him, whose meek and gentle virtue endeared him to our people, and were a model to his fellow laborers: for him likewise, We will pray.

As We recall to mind, Dearly Beloved Brethren, even at this distance of time and place, the many good deeds which your first Bishop performed amongst you, We feel that Our path is all traced; and We trust that you will often ask Our Blessed Mother the Holy Virgin Mary, whom he loved and honored so fervently, that by Her powerful intercession, We may be enabled to complete what he so happily and so boldly undertook. Recommend Us likewise to the favour of the Glorious Archangel, St. Michael, Prince of the Heavenly Hosts, who, Protector of old of the Synagogue, and defender now of the Church of Christ, has been chosen as the special Patron of the Diocese of Toronto.

Finally, Dearly Beloved Brethren, let us all join in prayers for the speedy return of our separated Brethren, that they may be brought to the enjoyment of those spiritual blessings which we possess in the sacred bosom of the Holy Catholic Church.

Imitating the Venerable Bishops of Canada, We shall hasten to pay Our respects to the Representative of Her Majesty, and to declare to him how fully We participate in their feelings of loyalty, in their love of peace and order, and in their desire to preach, by word and example, obedience to the Government and the laws of the Country.

More we cannot say, now Beloved Brethren; but as an earnest of Our love to Our Clergy and Flock, We pray that the blessing of the Almighty may descend upon you and dwell with you for ever.

"The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Charity of God, and the Communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all."

This Letter will be read in all the Churches and Chapels on the first Sunday after its reception; and to obtain the Divine Blessing for Us, each of the Clergy will read in the Mass, on all days permitted, the Collects, &c., of the Votive Mass of the Holy Ghost; and moreover, on Sundays and Holidays, in every Church and Chapel, where Mass is said, they will recite three times with the Faithful the *Pater, Ave, and Gloria Patri*.

Given at the Hotel de la Minerve, Rome, the 14th day of May, 1850.

† FRANCIS MARY.

El. Bishop of Toronto.

**LORD ELGIN'S TOUR.**—His Excellency has been visiting some of the principal towns in the west, at which his reception has been anything but flattering. The following is from a correspondent of the *Colonist*, and it is much to be regretted that so bad an example should have come from so high a quarter; the place referred to is Chatham. Next day, being Sunday, the Sheriff waited upon his Excellency at half-past ten in the morning, and proceeded to Church, where service was performed by Mr. Thomas, (in the absence of the Rev. W. Sandys, who was ill). After service was over, his Excellency, accompanied by the Sheriff, inspected the new Court House and Gaol, the Barracks, &c., &c. the people taking no notice whatever of him. The Sheriff accompanied his Excellency on board and remained on deck a short time, when he withdrew, never having been invited into the cabin.—I must here remark that after divine service was ended three officers belonging to his Excellency's suite, started off in one of her Majesty's boats, and proceeded on a shooting excursion down the river as far as Dauphin's Tavern, a distance of twelve miles. One remained in the boat, and one on either bank; and very much to the annoyance of the quiet-going people, who reside on the banks of this fine river. They shot the whole way down, and not a bird of any description, from the Sandpiper or little yellow bird to the barn-door fowl or goose escaped their *thunder*; and it is reported some four geese belonging to a widow, were severely wounded. The foregoing is a simple statement of the whole affair, without a single word of exaggeration or detraction.

The first Premium for the Design of the New Court House, Montreal, has been awarded to Mr. Ortell, who is to have the superintendence of the building.

**THE BURGLARS CAUGHT.**—The gang of midnight depredators, whose exploits we briefly noticed in our last number, have at length been discovered, and it is supposed the leaders have been secured. Much credit is due to Mr. Edwood, a coloured Barber, in Church street, for giving the intelligence to the Police which led to the discovery of the robbers and of a good deal of the property stolen. A part of his premises had been rented to a silversmith named Saxon, about whose shop several suspicious characters were seen by him during the week in which the robberies had been committed. On Wednesday last his suspicions were increased by indications that work was going on which required secrecy, when he at once gave information to the Police who came, and entering suddenly, found one Talbot along with Saxon engaged in melting silver in a crucible, and among the wood by the fire a quantity of plate cut up ready for melting, upon some of which was found the crest of Dr. McCaul. This gave a clue to the whole train of villany, and several other parties were soon afterwards arrested as accomplices, the chief of whom appears to be a person named George Lay, who was boarding at the North American Hotel. On being examined at the Police Office, a silver piece of the reign of Queen Anne was found in his wallet, with others, which Mr. J. M. Strange identified as his. On examining the room occupied by Talbot, in a house in March street, the Police discovered a quantity of burglar's tools, a bowie knife stained with blood, and several gold watches, among which were those taken from the dwellings of Col. Antrobus and Mr. Strange; and the silk in which they were wrapped was found to be of the same piece with another part found on the person of the prisoner Lay. The two individuals were clearly identified as intimate companions, and will probably be convicted as partners in crime. Talbot is a man of about 42 years of age, Lay about 30—a man of an iron countenance. When the latter was being handcuffed, prior to his committal to prison, we learn that he gave battle to the Police. They are to be brought up again to-day for further examination. It would appear that others of the gang are yet abroad, as the House of W. Proudfoot, Esq., on Yonge street, was attempted to be broken into on Sunday night.—*Examiner*.

Late yesterday afternoon, the Court had not finished the examination of the prisoners, but there appears to be very little doubt but that there is sufficient evidence to commit Saxon, Talbot, and Lay.

The following gentlemen were elected

School Trustees for this City, on Tuesday the 3rd instant:—

St. Lawrence Ward—Mr. Ald. Beard—Mr. William Gooderham.

St. James's Ward—Mr. David Paterson—Mr. J. D. Ridout.

St. George's Ward—Mr. J. Lukin Robinson—Mr. E. F. Whittemore.

St. David's Ward—Dr. Workman—Mr. A. A. Riddel.

St. Andrew's Ward—Mr. A. McDonald—Mr. G. P. Ridout.

St. Patrick's Ward—Mr. James Price—Mr. J. H. Hagarty.

Two very handsome Fawns of the white spotted deer were exhibited for sale at the Market in this city yesterday, but at the enormous price asked for them, (£25) no purchasers could be found.

**THE NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND WESTERN ROADS.**—In the County Council here, last Friday afternoon, the special committee, appointed by ballot, to consider and report into the purchase of the Macadamized Roads, viz.: Messrs. Annis, Gould, J. and W. Gamble, and Wright of Markham, made their report, which was adopted, Ayes 21. Noes 11. Several accompanying resolutions were then adopted, as follows:

Resolved 1. That when the Council offered the government the sum of sixty thousand pounds for the macadamized roads in this county, they made that tender in good faith, and with the honest conviction of its members that the sum tendered was the most liberal offer that prudence and a due regard to the interests of their constituents would permit. That amount was not named at random, but arrived at from careful conclusions based upon unofficial data, the correctness of which there seems no reason to question. That the second tender offering the sum of £65,000 for the Roads, together with the Seugog Road and Whitby Harbour, was based upon a second calculation from official data obtained by the County Engineer, from the Books of the Inspector General's Office, showing a less favourable result arising from the damages caused by the spring floods and the loss of the tolls from the mail stages. In making that offer the Council stated to the government the reasons upon which it was based, and their desire to give for the roads all they were really worth; and also their opinion that any transfer of the roads to joint stock companies, or any public body other than the Council or inferior local Municipalities, would be unjust to the Council, injurious to the interests of the County, prejudicial to the provincial exchequer, and distasteful to the public—an opinion which the popular excitement throughout the country, on the public becoming aware of the acceptance of a tender of a private company for the purchase of those roads, without any notice whatever being taken of the memorial of the Council, has fully sustained.

Resolved 2. That while this Council see no reason to depart from the opinion they have hitherto formed as to the money value of these public works, as obtained from their net revenue for a series of years, such is the public anxiety that the control of these great avenues should not pass into private hands, uncontrolled by municipal authority, that to prevent such a contingency, they deem it best to make the sacrifice demanded by the government, and authorize the Commissioners appointed under by-law No. 10 of this Council, [who are Messrs. J. and W. Gamble, Annis, Gould, Jackes, Secor, and Amos Wright,] to offer for the public works enumerated therein, (namely the three great

roads leading to Toronto, Windsor Harbour, and the road leading from Lake Seugog thereto) £95,000, payable in 20 years with interest at 5 per cent: instructing them, if possible, to obtain such reasonable deduction on account of damage caused by floods as may be in accordance with the letter of Mr. Hincks to the Warden, of 17th June last.

A third resolution pledges the County Council to convey the Eastern Road and Whitby and Windsor Harbour to the Municipality of any new County that may be set off, including said road and harbour.

The Committee of the Common Council of this City, have reported in favour of issuing Debentures for £100,000 in aid of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad.

On Saturday night, as the steamer *America* attempted to enter Cobourg harbour, she broke her stern line, in consequence of the violence of the wind, and grounded. Fortunately no damage was done, and she was got off almost immediately.

**THE GREAT EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.**—(Portland, Aug. 21.)—The Legislature of Maine have incorporated the European and North American Railway Company, with an express limitation as to Stockholders' liability beyond their stock, an exception never before granted in Maine. They have also appropriated \$5,000 for a surety as prayed for by John A. Poor, and others.

Eighty-nine houses—to which must be added about eighty stables, and other out-buildings, were destroyed by the great fire in Montreal. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at about sixty thousand pounds. The insurances amount to £22,050.

The Buffalonians have presented His Lordship the Mayor of Toronto and each of the Commissioners for the management of the late *fete* with an elegant Silver Snuff Box.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—We notice, with pleasure, the praiseworthy Conduct of M. H. Gault, Esq., of St. Laurent, in having fitted up a cottage on his property, for the celebration of divine service, according to the rites of the Church of England. To those who value the stated services of religion, this must prove a great accommodation, the want of a Protestant place of worship having been long felt in that locality.

**BARN BURNED BY LIGHTNING IN DUMFRIES.**—During the storm on Saturday evening, the barn of Mr. James Bunyan, farmer, on the 12th Concession of Dumfries, was struck, and instantly set on fire by a terrific flash of lightning.

On the 22nd inst., a person named Jas. Wed, of the Township of Earnestown, was committed to the Goal of Kingston, charged with the wilful murder of an old man named William Brennan. It appears that Brennan, who travelled through the country as a fortune-teller, was in the habit of lending small sums of money on interest: and had, some time ago, lent \$18 to Web. On the evening of the 10th inst., Brennan stopped at Web's house, and was seen alive, for the last time, leaving it on the following day. Some days afterwards the body of the deceased was discovered, by the offensive smell which issued from it, concealed in a wood near Web's house, with the head almost severed from the body.

**BROCKVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—In referring to an advertisement in another column, respecting this well conducted School, we may state that during the year no less than three of Mr. Windeat's pupils have obtained Scholarships in the Toronto University, and other Public Educational Institutions, amounting in value to upwards of £150 per annum, two of the Scholarships running for four years, while one at the Toronto University continues till the pupil is admitted to the Bachelor's degree—occupying about three years and a half. Besides the above, six or seven of Mr. Windeat's Scholars have, this year, successfully passed their examination before the Law Society of Toronto. These facts are worth columns of generalities, and we question if there is one other Grammar School Principal in the province, whose pupils reflect more of the talent of the Teacher, than Mr. Windeat's.—*Recorder*.

We copy the above with much pleasure; and it affords us additional gratification to add, that, at the recent examination for Scholarships, in the Diocesan Theological College, at Cobourg, Mr. Thomas Leach stood No. 2, and Mr. Robert Blakey, No. 6, which entitles both to handsome stipends, commencing on the 1st of October next. Messrs. Leach and Blakey were both educated by Mr. Windeat. We believe there are few Grammar Schools in the Province, stand as high as the Brockville School; and there is not one that exceeds it.—*Brockville Statesman*.

**RIDEAU CANAL.**—After the immense outlay of nearly two millions sterling, a single steam-boat making a bi-weekly trip from one end of the canal to the other, is all that can find employment on it.

**Bytown and Prescott Railroad,** in connexion with the Ogdensburgh and Boston Railroad. A provisioners' Committee for the purpose of raising subscriptions to defray the preliminary survey and estimate of the above road, has been formed.

Railway wheels, which have heretofore been imported from the United States, are now being manufactured at Molson's foundry, Montreal.

**TELEGRAPH.**—The British North American Electro Telegraph Company, have determined to extend their line from Riviere du Loup, to Grand Falls, in New Brunswick, provided that the Fredericton Telegraph Company will carry their line to that place.

FALL ASSIZES OF 1850.—The following are the arrangements for the Fall Assizes of the present year, with the names of the Judges appointed to preside at each:—

Western Circuit.	
CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.	
Goderich	Tuesday, 7th October.
Sandwich	Wednesday, 9th "
London	Thursday, 17th "
Oxford Circuit.	
MR. JUSTICE DRAPER.	
Guelph	Tuesday, 24th Sept'r.
Woodstock	Monday, 30th "
Simcoe	Tuesday, 8th October.
Hamilton	Monday, 21st "
Home Circuit.	
MR. JUSTICE McLEAN.	
Barrie	Tuesday, 24th Sept'r.
Niagara	Tuesday, 1st October.
Cobourg	Tuesday, 15th "
Peterboro'	Monday, 28th "
Midland Circuit.	
MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN.	
Picton	Wednesday, 25th Sept.
Bellefleur	Monday, 30th "
Brockville	Thursday, 10th Oct'r.
Kingston	Friday, 18th "
Eastern Circuit.	
CHIEF JUSTICE MACAULAY.	
Perth	Wednesday, 25th Sept.
Bytown	Wednesday, 2nd Oct'r.
L'Orignal	Monday, 14th "
Cornwall	Monday, 21st "
Toronto.	
MR. JUSTICE BURNS.	
Toronto	Monday, 4th Nov'r.

It is reported that Lord Elgin is to be succeeded by Sir G. Grey, now Governor of Jamaica, and not by Lord Harris. If the reports of Sir George Grey's Government of Barbadoes, are to be depended upon, it is to be sincerely hoped that Canada will escape the infliction of his presence. Lady Elgin was in New York on the 24th August, on her way to Rockaway, at which place a cottage has been taken for her accommodation.

The City Council of Buffalo have passed a series of resolutions expressive of thanks to the authorities of Canada and the Corporation of Toronto for the reception given to their Citizens at the late *fete*. The resolutions and letter accompanying them were ordered by the City Council of Toronto to be entered on their minutes.

In the week between the 27th of July and the 3rd August, twelve vessels arrived at Halifax, N.S., laden with flour, from Quebec and Montreal; they will bring back cargoes of wheat, India produce and fish.

The *North American* will in future be published only weekly.

The *Montreal Witness*, by one of its correspondents says, "two differing modes of worship can't both be Apostolical." Will the Editor inform us if two different doctrines can be both Apostolical? He ought to be able to do this, for he professes to be the organ of many varying religious sects.

The Cramahe Municipal Council have ordered two dozen of Scoble's Municipal Manual. This kind of patronage is only right, because such works as the *Manual* cannot be got up unless the publishers have a reasonable prospect of remuneration.

#### Home District.

The County Council of York, on Thursday last, adopted a report recommending the payment of upwards of \$200 to W. L. McKenzie, for wages as M.P.P., for the time he was expelled from the House in 1831 and '33.

A Correspondent in the *Patriot* recommends that an address should be presented to Mr. Edwoods, the well known hair-dresser, accompanied by a handsome testimonial, as an expression of the deep obligation which the Citizens were under to Mr. Edwoods for his quickness in discovering the gang of thieves who committed the late robberies.

A Grand Military *fete* was given by Sir Hew Dalrymple and the Officers of the 71st Regiment, on Tuesday the 27th ult., on the Banks of the Humber.

#### Gore District.

MONUMENT TO BRANT.—We are much pleased to see that steps are now being taken to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the noble Chieftain Brant. Such a step, we are certain, will be at once responded to by the public. The remains of this noble fellow, who has rendered such extraordinary service to the arms of Great Britain when they were required in this country, will, we hope, not be allowed to slumber much longer in the miserable tenement which encircles them, (which, need we say, is a disgrace to a British public, and more especially to the inhabitants of our own town,) but will be placed in a suitable tomb, and a monument erected worthy the memory of such a hero. One and all should give liberally to consummate so laudable an object. Our red brethren, we feel confident, will also do much to assist in honouring the memory of their brother. A requisition from the Mayor calling a public meeting, at the instance of a large and respectable number of the inhabitants, appears below. The meeting is to be held on Friday, the 30th instant. We hope there will be a general turn out.

To P. C. VAN BROCKLIN, Esquire, Mayor of the Town of Brantford.

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to request you to call a public meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of devising ways and means towards improving and putting in repair, and otherwise ornamenting the now dilapidated grounds containing the remains of the late Thayendenege, Captain Joseph Brant, and also to concert measures for the erection of a suitable monument to his memory in the town of Brantford; a proceeding which we consider common justice demands to his revered memory, at the hands of the public.

James Racey, William Holme, William Muirhead, W. Kerby, Capt. Wilson, J. D. Clement, George Babcock, Dr. Digby, Wm. Walker, George S. Wilkes, Capt. J. Thomas, John A. Wilkes, L. Cockshut, F. Vanderlip, Lewis Burwell, Abraham Cook, Andrew Cook, and Dr. Marter.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Brantford, to be held at the Town Hall, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Friday, the 30th instant, to take into consideration the matters set forth in said requisition.

(Signed)

P. C. VAN BROCKLIN, Mayor.

—Brantford Courier.

#### Johnstown District.

A Rope Yard has been established at Cobourg, at which better rope is made than that imported.

A barn belonging to Mr. Gerow of Ameliasburgh was burnt on the 15th ult., by two ruffians who had a grudge against him.

#### Midland District.

We, the undersigned, being all the Clergymen of the Church of England, resident in Kingston, having read in the *British Whig* of the 2nd instant, a letter headed "The Godless University," under the signature of a "Clergyman of the Church of England," and dated July 25th, Kingston, do hereby disavow, as well the authorship, as the sentiments expressed in the said article.

GEORGE OKILL STUART, D.D. & L.L.D., Archdeacon of Kingston, and Rector of St. George's Church.

W. H. HERCHMER, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. George's, Kingston.

Y. R. ROGERS, Minister of St. James'.

W. GRIG, M.A., Minister of St. Paul's.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces.

H. BRENT, Minister of St. Mark's, Barrickfield.

—British Whig.

It seems we were wrongly informed, as to the Author of a "Clergyman of the Church of England," and we very gladly correct the error. The Rev. Mr. Allan, of Wolf Island, near Kingston, (Son-in-law to the Baron de Longueuil,) is the reputed author. In many things Mr. Allan is right; but our own views are decidedly in favour of the Church University, and we earnestly hope the Bishop may succeed.—*Brockville Statesman*.

On Friday night a very serious riot occurred in this City between a party of the Royal Artillery, and a number of civilians, in which several individuals, on both sides were severely injured. Chief Constable Cannonhouse, in endeavouring to part the combatants, received a number of blows on different parts of his body, inflicted by the Artillery men, with sticks and stones, and having followed the rioters to the barracks in order to give

the necessary information to the Military Authorities of this infraction of the peace of the City, he was there struck by one of the rioters with a stick. We understand that two of the soldiers are in Hospital in consequence of the injuries they received in the fight, and that two others are under arrest. We forbear making any comment on this affair at present, as we learn that as soon as the wounded men are able to leave the hospital an investigation will take place, which no doubt will set this matter in a true and impartial shape before the public.—*Chronicle & News*.

#### Victoria District.

The Mayor and Town Council of Belleville, and the Municipality of the Courts of Hastings, appear to be adopting strenuous measures to obtain a ship canal to unite the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario. Should this important work be accomplished it cannot fail but be of great advantage to that section of the Province.

#### United States.

##### EXECUTION OF DR. WEBSTER.

Boston, Aug. 30.

Prof. Webster's family left him last night, it is alleged perfectly unconscious of the near approach of his fate. From 9 to 12 o'clock he devoted to devotional exercises, when he fell into a sort of doze, and did not wake till the day dawned, showing some agitation. He partook of very little breakfast, and requested the officers to partake with him.

He made preparations for ascending the scaffold with firmness. At 9 o'clock Dr. Putman commenced the last religious service with fervent prayer, after which the prisoner's arms were pinioned, and with a firm step he walked to the gallows, when Dr. Putman, with whom he conversed with much earnestness, shook hands with him and bid him farewell.

His legs were then pinioned, the black cap placed on his head, the rope around his neck and he was launched into eternity. He died almost without a struggle, and after hanging half an hour, was cut down and placed in a jail coffin for transmission to Cambridge.

The house tops around the jail were crowded, as also the streets in the immediate vicinity. No confession has transpired, but it is fully expected he has left one.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—The Texans seem likely to create or rather add to the troubles of the United States. The *Patriot* in referring to the subject informs us that, "Some time ago, Texas cast a longing eye on the territory to the West, lying along the Rio del Norte, in which Santa Fe is situated, and abounding in mineral wealth. This boundary question was decided against her, and the coveted territory was declared to belong to New Mexico. She now, however, declares she will have it, and shews a determination to have recourse to arms. The *New York Courier & Enquirer* referring to the subject, says "Nothing can be more flagitious than the course Texas has pursued, and threatens to pursue in this matter. The grievance is no greater than other States have sustained. Texas claims certain territory also claimed by Iowa. Massachusetts had a dispute with Rhode Island about their boundary. The Constitution of the United States provided expressly for such conflicting claims. They are in express terms subjected to the adjudication of the Supreme Court. Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Missouri and Iowa, submitted to the decision of the tribunal.—Texas alone refuses to do so, and even refuses to defer to the supreme legislative power of Congress. She claims the right to enforce her claims, even by open war, against the Union. If she may do it in regard to her boundaries, she may do it in regard to any other question. She plants herself on the farthest verge of the extreme doctrines of nullification. How is it possible that so preposterous a claim can be countenanced for a moment?"

A company has been formed in New York for the purpose of introducing the Cultivation of Cotton and republican principles into the Island of Jamaica.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT YONKERS.—The train on the Hudson River Railroad due in this city last night at half-past twelve o'clock, met with a serious accident and detention at Yonkers last night at half-past eleven o'clock. The drawbridge at Yonkers, it appears, had been opened for the purpose of passing through a vessel. The engineer of the train did not discover the signal of "drawbridge open" until too late to entirely arrest the progress of the train—the locomotive tender and sprinkler being precipitated into the river; the presence of mind and promptness of the conductors and brakemen in their efforts to stop the train, saved the destruction of property and great loss of life. Not a conductor or brakeman left his post until the baggage and passenger cars were stopped upon the brink of the open bridge. The engineer after blowing the signal to break up, jumped from the locomotive, followed by the fireman and man in charge of the sprinkler, just as the locomotive went overboard. The engine, the "Ontario," was one of the finest belonging to the road. It is now a mass of ruins, and the sprinkler, as well as we could see in the night, appeared to be doubled up. We never saw a more perfect and complete wreck.—*New York Tribune*.

THE LIGHTNING PRINTER—OPEN TO SYRACUSE.—The Printing Telegraph is now in working order from Buffalo to Syracuse, and performs its work most beautifully.—*Rochester Advertiser*.

DR. GESNER'S NEW GAS.—We have already noticed Dr. Gesner's discovery of a new illuminating gas, and witnessed its softness and beauty, as well as the cheap and simple process by which it is manufactured. The City of Washington has been lighted with it, and at that place the experiment has been tried upon a large scale, and in the presence of men of profound science. The result has been that the Washington Gas Company have purchased the patent right for that city, and arrangements are in progress for the general employment of this new light. The gas is obtained altogether from bitumen, or asphaltum, which has already begun to supply an article of commerce.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Press*.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has recently passed an act, by which any owner or lessee of land, who shall knowingly permit the Canada thistle to go to seed on such land, is deemed a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof, to be punished by fine not exceeding five, nor less than one dollar, with costs.

An insurrection, in which 400 slaves were to be engaged, was discovered at Lowndes County, Alabama, last week. The rendezvous of the negroes was fired upon by the whites, killing one slave, and wounding twenty others. The slaves then fled. It is said that the slaves were incited to the insurrection by an abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of \$8,600 has been offered. Large parties are in pursuit of him. He is supposed to have fled towards Charleston. A general massacre is supposed to have been intended.—Thirty or forty slaves absconded from Prince George

County, on Sunday night; among them two mullatoes, belonging to Mr. Culvert. Pursuit thus far has been unsuccessful.—*Richmond (U.S.) paper, Aug. 22*.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—The subjoined table, which has been kindly furnished us by Messrs. Pissell & Meredith, shows the number of passengers and amount of Gold dust shipped on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, from April 11, 1849, to June 1, 1850:

Date	Pass.	Am't. of G. Dust.
April 11	75	\$166,656.07
May 1	54	340,653.25
June 20	74	354,820.24
July 2	55	263,164.44
Aug. 2	110	523,572.93
Sept. 1	353	575,830.70
Oct. 1	281	273,861.60
Nov. 1	212	413,717.09
Nov. 15	258	429,062.00
Dec. 1	157	708,294.88
Jan. 1	278	897,453.57
Jan. 15	257	363,306.93
Feb. 1	202	658,932.09
March 1	248	1,139,709.76
April 1	226	1,450,634.42
April 20	119	568,886.56
May 1	88	1,386,486.03
June 1	246	2,344,324.04

Total passengers 3,173 13,329,388.62

By a gentleman just arrived from Marysville, we learn that authentic accounts from Gold Lake had been received at that place. They represent that the outlets of the lake yield from four to six ounces of the precious metal per day to a man. The lake itself has not yet been prospected, on account of the great depth of snow which surrounds it.—*Alto California*.

The news from California is not of a very pleasant kind, the number of Murders appears to be on the increase.

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

##### DIocese of Nova Scotia.

The Bishop of Fredericton, accompanied by the Rev. George Townshend, arrived at Charlotte-town on the 31st ult., in the steamer *Rose*, to hold Confirmations, and to perform other Episcopal duties on behalf of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Bishop was received on landing by a number of respectable persons, who welcomed His Lordship with much kindness. His Excellency's carriage, which was in waiting, conveyed the Bishop to the Rectory of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, where His Lordship was hospitably entertained. On the following day the Bishop visited Milton Church and held a Confirmation, after which he addressed the confirmed and the congregation generally—in the evening he returned to the beautiful residence of the Honorable Mr. Hensley, where he slept that night, and on the following morning left for Westmorland Harbour, distant 23 miles, the mission of the Rev. Herbert Reade—on arriving His Lordship proceeded immediately to Church, and after divine service held a Confirmation and delivered an address. This neat little Church was built chiefly at the expense of the Countess of Westmorland, who is the proprietor of a large estate in that part of the Island. The Countess also presented the Church with a valuable set of Communion plate. The Bishop slept at the Rev. Mr. Reade's and returned next day (Saturday,) to town, where some preparations were to be made for an Ordination on the following day. Sunday the 4th August, the Bishop delivered an eloquent sermon to a crowded congregation in St. Paul's, on the ministerial office, which was heard with great attention. Mr. Henry Swabey, A.B., of King's College, Windsor, was then admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons.—The Clergy present were the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Ecclesiastical Commissary; Rev. Dr. Wiggins, of St. Eleanor's; Rev. Charles Lloyd, of Milton; Rev. Geo. Townshend, of Amherst, Nova Scotia; Rev. M. Lally, of George Town; Rev. W. H. Cooper, of Port Hill; and Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Curate of Charlotte Town. In the afternoon the Holy Rite of Confirmation was administered to a large number of persons, and the Bishop delivered an excellent address upon the obligations of the Christian Faith. On Monday the Bishop proceeded to Springfield, a distance of twenty-four miles, where a new Church was consecrated, and another Confirmation held. The Church has neat benches inside of pews, which are, as they ought to be every where, free. In the afternoon the Bishop proceeded 16 miles further, to St. Eleanor's, the parish of the Rev. Dr. Wiggins, at whose house His Lordship rested that night. The following day there was Divine service at the parish Church at 11 o'clock, succeeded by a Confirmation and address, which completed the Bishop's labours in the Island. In the afternoon Dr. Wiggins drove the Bishop a distance of twenty miles, to Cape Traverse, where he slept that night, and next morning (Wednesday the 7th) His Lordship crossed the Northumberland Straits to Cape Tormentine in an open boat, and proceeded with Mr. Townshend to Amherst, whence on the following day he left for St. John.—*Com. to the Church Times*.

##### DIocese of Prince Rupert's Land.

For the following interesting information, we are indebted to a correspondent of the *Gospel Messenger*, the Church paper of the Diocese of Western New York. The writer is the Rev. E. A. Gear, Chaplain at Fort Snelling.—A United States fort in Iowa, at the junction of St. Peter's River with the Mississippi, on the Western border of Wisconsin.

The same correspondent gives some interesting particulars relative to the establishment of a new Mission in Iowa, on a similar principle to the one established so successfully at Nashotah, which will be found under the head United States.

Fort Snelling, 26th July, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—

During the present week I have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Smithurst, of the Red River Colony in Prince Rupert's Land, of whom mention was made in a former communication; and which contains some things relating to the Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land, and the success of the Gospel among our red brethren, that may prove interesting to others as well as to myself. I will therefore venture to send you an extract from it for your columns.

"You will be glad," he writes "to hear that our new Bishop fully comes up to the high estimate you formed of him when writing to me last year. He is, in labours, most abundant; in manners, kind and affable; and obliging almost to an extreme; hospitable in his own house, and charitable to those who need his aid. He is, moreover, a sound theologian and a good preacher, generally extempore. On Trinity Sunday he held a

confirmation at the church of this station, and confirmed 42 Indians. At the morning service, besides the confirmation, he preached, and with my assistance, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to 88 Indians. At the evening service he read the prayers and baptised an infant. He told me some time ago he was intending to write to you. I suppose ere this he has done so. On Tuesday next, he leaves the colony on a visit to the missionary stations in the northern part of the territory."

These stations are, some of them, far distant, and all of them are reported to be in a flourishing condition. In 1845, at the Cumberland station alone, there were 92 candidates for baptism awaiting the arrival of the Rev. James Hunter; and in all, nearly 200 Christian converts, who, four years previous, were all heathens, and had never heard the glad tidings of the Gospel.—Our Church has but one such green spot within her borders, but I trust the time may not be far distant when fresh efforts will be made to enable her to enter upon this long neglected field of her duty. That the Indian is capable of receiving and appreciating the blessings of civilization and christianity, is evident from the success that has attended the labours of the Church of England, and from what has been accomplished at Green Bay by our own Church, and by the various denominations in other parts of the country.

"The sight which greeted me," remarks the Bishop of Montreal, when he landed on a Sunday morning at the Indian settlement over which my friend presides, and which is the fruit, under God, of his labours and toils," was such as can never be forgotten by myself or my companions: and the recollection will always be coupled with feelings of devout thankfulness to God, and warm appreciations of the blessings dispensed by the Church Missionary Society. After travelling for upwards of a month through an inhospitable wilderness and casually encountering at intervals, such specimens of the heathen savage as I have described, we came at once, and without any intermediate gradation in the aspect of things, upon the establishment formed upon the low margin of the river, for the same race of people in their christian state. And there, on the morning of the Lord's own blessed day, we saw them gathering already around their pastor, who was before his door, children collecting in the same manner, with their books in their hands, all decently clothed from head to foot; a repose and steadiness in their deportment, at least the seeming indications of a high and controlling influence upon their characters and the hearts. Around were their humble dwellings with the commencement of farms, and cattle grazing in the meadow; and neat modest parsonage, or Mission-house, with its garden attached to it, and the simple but decent church, with the school house as its appendage, forming the leading objects of the picture, and carrying upon the face of them the promise of blessing." Speaking of the appearance of the congregation of the Indian Church, the Bishop continues: "There were perhaps 250 Indians present, comprising the whole congregation.—Nothing can be more reverential and solemn than the demeanour and bearing of these people in public worship."

Before leaving this part of my subject, I will add, that the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a clergyman of the Church of England, from the Diocese of Newfoundland, has been with me for two or three weeks, waiting an opportunity to go to the Selkirk settlement, to join Bishop Anderson to whom he has been transferred; and that two others are expected by the way of Hudson's Bay, from the mother country this fall. Mr. Taylor has a journey before him of 40 days through a wilderness.

#### UNITED STATES.

MINNESOTA MISSION.—A NEW MISSION.—In June last, the Rev. Mr. Breck, who is so well known as the founder of the Nashota Mission and his associates the Rev. Messrs. Wilcoxon and Merrick, arrived at Minnesota for the purpose of establishing a new mission in the same place as the one at Nashota. After spending a Sunday at the Garrison at Fort Snelling, they, without delay, made preparations to enter upon the important duties of their mission, and have already performed Divine Service in all the important places in the territory, and visited several isolated neighbourhoods and families. They are for the present located at St. Paul's, a village on the left bank of the Mississippi, about six miles below this Fort, and the temporary Capital of the territory. They have purchased three acres of land, situated on a hill, covered with a beautiful oak grove, about a half of a mile from the river, and commanding a view of the town, and an extensive and magnificent prospect in all directions. Here they have commenced a small house, seventeen feet by twelve, which is for the present, and for some time to come, to be their dwelling; the interior of which, including furniture, will be finished with their own hands. In the mean time, upon the principle of being burdensome to no one, they have been living in a tent kindly lent to them by Captain Kirkham, the commanding officer of this fort, for the purpose, and cook and eat their frugal meals, and wash their own clothes under the shade of the trees. They have regular and stated services at four or five different places, and to meet their appointments they travel on foot.

These may appear to some, difficulties and privations; but they make light of them, and do not regard them at all. "Is not this," to use the language of the Bishop of New Foundland in a late charge to his clergy, speaking of the hardships they are called upon to endure in that dreary island, "the very character of the missionary work, to which we have devoted ourselves, the character of it and the glory also? And shall there be none in these latter days to say, 'I glory in tribulations also?' shall there be none to take pleasure in necessities, in distresses, in privations, in persecutions, if need be, for Christ's sake? And how can we presume to make any account of our labours and trials when we read of the missionaries and confessors of other days—what afflictions they endured, and not merely with patience, but rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake."

Surely, it should be the ground of great thankfulness, that the spirit of apostolical and primitive times is revived in our branch of the Catholic Church; and that such men are found who are willing, at some sacrifice at least, "to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for His children who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ forever," and not of envy, distrust and suspicion. Those who are acquainted with the history of Nashotah, and the great good it has wrought for the Church in the West, will rejoice at the commencement of a similar institution in this remote and destitute territory; and will be glad, without diminishing their liberality to other objects of the Church, to contribute something of their abundance to the mission in Minnesota. These gentlemen have already one young

man with them preparing for the ministry, and expect another to join them this fall. The bell that rung the hours for daily service eight or nine years ago at Nanshotah, is suspended upon a similar oak contiguous to their rustic dwelling, and is again employed for the same holy purpose.—From the Rev. E. G. Guer's letter to the Editor of the Gospel Messenger.

I R E L A N D.

DR. MCHALE AT ACHILL.

On that ominous day, the twelfth of this month, Dr. M'Hale, the pretended Archbishop of Tuam, entered this Island. Great exertion had been previously made by the Priests to get up a demonstration of popular feeling in his behalf as the representative of Popery.—But notwithstanding all the efforts of the Priests they could not muster anything like an assemblage numerically respectable. We did think that they might have collected some five or six hundred persons, but we overrated their power. Fifty-four persons crossed Achill Sound with Dr. M'Hale, and about one hundred more joined the procession when they entered the Island. We have heard the assemblage aptly compared to the gathering at a pauper's funeral. A large proportion of this miserable gathering consisted of women, and we believe that the presence of many of the men may be attributed to their influence. A person on whose testimony we can place the fullest reliance, informs us that he saw a man with a wand in his hand actually forced out of his cabin by two women to join the procession, and that the poor fellow went forward as to the performance of a task of which he was thoroughly ashamed, and several more apologised to the Rector of this Parish for having joined the procession, stating that they did so in compliance with the solicitation of others rather than their own inclination. Dr. M'Hale crossed the sound at low water in an open carriage, and as he surveyed the pitiful gathering which accompanied him, he must have painfully realized the truth, that his influence had fearfully waned since the time of his former visit, when the whole Island turned out to greet him; or, as a convert from Popery expressed it to the writer, he must have felt "the most of his roots were dug up out of the Island." Those who saw him can testify that his countenance indicated his inward chagrin and mortification.

In another part of our paper will be found two letters addressed to Dr. M'Hale on the occasion of his visit to the Island, one by our esteemed Rector, and the other by the writer, as the superintendent of Achill Mission. These letters were printed and circulated among the people, and also posted up at the principal places of concourse.

We have already stated that the assemblage of Dr. M'Hale's admirers was not even numerically respectable, but we have now to relate an occurrence which will show that morally considered it was still more deficient. As the procession was moving on from Achill Sound to the village of Casbel, where the Parish Priest resides, and where Dr. M'Hale was to spend the night, it was overtaken by three young men, one of them a resident in this Settlement, and the other two visitors. When they got among the people who followed Dr. M'Hale's carriage, they closed around them, slapping the aprons and shawls which they carried as banners on the end of poles in their horses' face; others struck their horses with sticks or brandished them before their faces, accompanying these threatening gestures with savage yells. One of these young men being mounted on a fleet and spirited poney succeeded in extricating himself from these ruffians, and when he got in front he was immediately pursued by one of them who was mounted. In his flight he was met by another of M'Hale's partisans, who ran at him and aimed a blow with a stick at his head, which he received on his arm, which he raised to ward off the blow. The other two, not being so well mounted, were unable to escape, and feeling that their lives were in imminent peril, and not choosing to use fire-arms which they carried about them, they called out to Dr. M'Hale, who was a passive observer of all that was going on, to use his influence in restraining the fury of his followers, but to this appeal the Doctor did not pay the slightest attention, and there can be no doubt that the consequence would have been most serious had not a Priest, more humane than his superior, interposed. This Priest is the Rev. Peter O'Malley. We mention his name, that he may see that there is no backwardness on our part to commend where we think commendation is merited. Will our magistrates take any steps to discover the persons concerned in this outrage? We shall see. But this we know, that if three Roman Catholic gentlemen in the North of Ireland were molested and assaulted by a party of Orangemen, with the passive consent of an influential person connected with that society, in the same manner that these three Protestant gentlemen were molested and assaulted on the Queen's highway by a popish mob, in the presence of Dr. M'Hale, on the 12th of July, the government would spare no pains to discover and bring to punishment the parties concerned in the outrage.

On Saturday, 13th, Dr. M'Hale and his Priests were engaged in celebrating masses and hearing confessions in the Chapel near this Settlement. The writer passed by at the time that the congregation was dispersing, and he is confident that he rather overstates their number in saying that there was not more than from two hundred to two hundred and fifty persons present. The attraction of an Archbishop some years ago would have drawn together a concourse of as many thousands.

On Sunday, the 14th, Dr. M'Hale held a Confirmation; 196 persons were confirmed, and of this number 30 only were under the age of 20. It is a very encouraging proof of the blessing which has attended our efforts for the enlightenment of the youth of this Island, and one which we are sure the friends of Protestantism will duly appreciate—that of the 2,000 children attending our schools only two individuals could be seen among the candidates for confirmation. This must be doubly annoying to Dr. M'Hale, as the avowed object of his visit was to supply the deficiency in the rite of Confirmation as administered by the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, the invalidity of which Father Gallagher has publicly asserted from the altar. The congregation might have numbered 500, and with only one exception manifested the greatest kindness and courtesy towards a few Protestants who went there to witness Dr. M'Hale's proceedings. After the celebration of mass the congregation was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Hardman, parish priest of Kilmena, a district adjoining the town of Westport, from 1 Peter, &c. "The devil goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." After an application of the text to our Protestant Settlement, his discourse consisted of an effusion of angry invectives against the people for the facility with which they allowed themselves to be seduced (as he considered) from the Mother Church.

He brought forward the story of the seven sons of Maccabees, in order that it might serve as an incentive to their steadfastness to Romanism; and after contrasting the devotion of the former to the church of their fathers, with the pliability and lukewarmness of those whom he addressed, he exhorted them to emulate their zeal for the creed of their ancestors. He then proceeded to speak of the education given to our scholars, in the tone of low ribaldry so characteristic of the Romish priests in this country, and an instance of its inefficiency and emptiness related a conversation which took place between himself and one of our little boys. In answer to some doctrinal question, the boy referred to a passage of Scripture as establishing the truth of what he had asserted; the reception this corroboration met with from Mr. Hardman, he himself did not hesitate to declare to the people in his sermon. It was disgusting to hear the tone of ironical contempt in which he spoke of the poor child's reference to the Sacred Volume. "Oh, if you ask them any thing, the answer is—it is written in Romans, Corinthians, or some such place." These words were pronounced with the drawing cadence which is peculiar to the lower orders of the Irish when they wish to signify utter contempt. Our readers will take notice that Mr. Hardman neither gave his own question, or the boy's answer, and in this he showed no small degree of policy, as in all probability the answer was such as should have put him to the blush (if indeed a priest can blush) before his audience. Does Mr. Hardman forget that Jesus Christ repelled the attack of Satan with—"it is written?"

Mr. Hardman next tried to dissuade his hearers from sending their children to our schools, comparing those persons who permitted them to be educated in Protestant tenets to the ancient worshippers of Baal, who willingly plunged their offspring into the devouring flames, witnessed their agonies with indifference, and turned a deaf ear to their harrowing shrieks. He supplied them with one solitary argument, wherewith they were to defend the faith delivered to the saints, and to resist all the encroachments of proselytism: When any should seek to shew them the evil of the Church of Rome, he advised them, in all cases, to "ask, with one of the old Fathers—From what cloud did you fall, or from what sky did you come?"

The letters addressed to Dr. M'Hale, he briefly adverted to, designating them as unworthy "to dirty their eyes with," and expressing a hope that his audience would treat them with their merited contempt. In conclusion, he lamented that those majestic hills and lovely dales which gave them birth should be tainted with the foul breath of Protestantism—that heresy should exert its baneful influence for the overthrow of that religion which should be as firm as the mountain at whose base they were congregated.

When the candidates for confirmation were arranged in proper order, Dr. M'Hale, arrayed in his episcopal robes, advanced from the sanctuary, and surveyed the audience with an austere gravity which was evidently assumed to produce the greater effect. The sterner dignity of his features certainly furnished a strong contrast with the servile grovelling of some of the hearers. It was really sickening to witness the feeling of stupid awe with which some benighted individuals, particularly the female portion of the congregation, gazed upon this deluded and deluding mortal. He then proceeded to address them on the nature of the obligations which they were about to incur by the rite of confirmation. He called "heaven and earth, the sun, sea, and mountains by which they were surrounded, and God Himself, whom they were about to receive in that sacrament, to witness the declaration which they were about to make," which was—An unconditional abjuration of Protestantism; to resist all efforts to seduce them from the faith of their forefathers, and to withdraw their children from the schools; at the same time he exhorted any that had not come there with the determination of adhering to the declaration which they were about to make, to leave the capital, that he or his colleagues would not detain them. After discharging for some time upon the beauty and stability of the Church of Rome, he resorted to his favourite topic—the Protestant schools. He drew a nice line of distinction between them and the National schools, comparing the latter to a polluted stream, of which a man could not drink without incurring contamination; while he compared the former to a stagnant, noxious pool, a contact with which was certain death. He explained his conviction of the power and tendency of Protestant principles by the following appropriate illustration. That "if a woman were to throw garlic or poison into her churn, though she should afterwards wash and scour it, still the churn would retain for a long period the offensive smell of the one and the destructive properties of the other; in the same manner, if those young minds be now imbued with Protestant doctrines, though they should hereafter be received into the mother church, the poison of heresy will still cling to them, and may ultimately hinder their eternal salvation." He concluded by exhorting them to live in peace and amity with all men; and promising them schools, where, as from a pure fountain, their children might drink in draughts of true knowledge, unmingled with heretical doctrine. He also intimated his intention of visiting this Island every year, as "there exists a great necessity that he should take care of the flock for which (quoting Ezekiel xxxiii. 7.) he considered himself responsible to God.

We cannot conclude this paragraph without remarking that the recent visit of Dr. M'Hale has considerably strengthened our conviction that Popery has received its death-blow in this district. There must be a shaking in its rotten foundations, or the blasphemously entitled "Lion of the fold of Judah" would never have assumed the defensive.

On Monday morning, at a very early hour, when scarcely any one was stirring in the island, Dr. M'Hale recrossed Achill Sound, evidently anxious to quit a locality which supplied so many painful reminiscences of the waning of that power which he has too long been permitted to usurp over our deluded countrymen.—*Archill Missionary Herald.*

Dr. M'Hale has been declared the purchaser of the townland of Bunachurry in this Island. The design of such a purchase is sufficiently manifest.—*ib.*

Just as we were going to press we received the *Tablet* of the 20th instant, in which it is gravely stated that we attempted to hinder Dr. M'Hale from entering the Island, "by force of arms;" that "our attitude was so warlike, and our force so overpowering, that the Archbishop in Christian prudence forbore to force a passage." We need hardly say that this is a pure unmitigated falsehood, without the shadow of a fact to rest upon. But how does Dr. M'Hale intend to meet the armed force which disputes his passage into Archill. Is it by applying to Lord Clarendon for an additional body of police; No, but he is going to build a monas-

tery on the land which he has purchased in Achill, in which he will place a number of Christian Brethren.—Franciscan Monks, and Sisters of Charity. The writer in the *Tablet* announces such to be his intention, trusting in "God and his Holy Mother" for success. Well, we shall encounter the Monks with the only weapon of our warfare, the "sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God"—and our motto shall be as ever before—"The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge, therefore will we not fear."—*ib.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "AMERICA."

New York, August 28.

The *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday evening with Liverpool dates to the 17th.

The British Parliament has been prorogued by the Queen.

Jenny Lind was singing to crowded houses at Liverpool, and was to have sailed for New York in the *Atlantic* on the 21st inst.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool at 7½ o'clock on Saturday, A.M., the 17th, after a very quick passage, one of the shortest on record.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 15.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

This was the last day of the session which commenced on Thursday, the 31st of January.

The doors of the House of Lords were opened at twelve o'clock to the fortunate possessors of the privilege of *entree*. Even previously to that hour a long line of carriages extended from the Peers' door far up Parliament street, and a number of peeresses and other ladies were waiting in the passage which skirts the south western corner of the building.

The House rapidly filled with ladies who occupied the whole of the body of the apartment, excepting only the two front rows of seats, and the places reserved for the ambassadors. The strangers' gallery and the galleries which run from end to end were also entirely occupied by ladies. The two excepted rows were appropriated to the peers.

As the hour advanced, the aspect of the magnificent chamber became most imposing. Its own splendour of gold, carving, and colours, its array of statues, and paintings, and stained glass, seemed at once to assume an appropriateness, when surrounding that brilliant assemblage which the eye, at least, fails to recognise during the ordinary scanty attendance of plainly dressed noblemen met for purposes of business. For the stately formality of this day the House of Lords seemed expressly designed. In poured the female aristocracy of the land, in the choicest attire that fancy and fashion could prescribe. An interesting group came next; the Duke of Wellington, in the uniform of his high rank, entered between his two daughters-in-law, whom he conducted with careful courtesy. Then, one by one, came the various envoys of foreign courts.—The whole world was represented upon the seats to the right of the throne. There glittered the various military dresses of the nations of Christendom; and there literally blazed the ambassadors of the east.—Lastly, the peers themselves in scarlet and ermine, lined the assemblage, and a few officers completed the picture, with shining cuirasses, white plumes, and rich epaulets.

Shortly a procession entered at the door to the right of the throne—red beefeaters and gold maces; and then the Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Wellington, and the Crown of England, and other emblems. Then came the Queen wearing a tiara, and a magnificent robe, supported by pages. Prince Albert, in his field-marshal's uniform, took his station on her Majesty's left as the Queen seated herself upon the throne.

The Peers having seated themselves, at the command of her Majesty, and the Commons having been summoned, a noise was heard, with cries of "Order," "order," without, and the sound of a crowd hurrying along a passage. Instantly, the faithful Commons, headed by the Speaker, advanced to the bar—their hurry and heat and struggle contrasting with the calm and orderly scene into which they had rushed.

The Speaker then addressed her Most Gracious Majesty, stating that her Commons had been labouring, in accordance with the direction of her gracious speech on opening the session. They had passed an Australian Colonies Bill, which was to invest those colonies with the power, subject to her Majesty's approval, of providing themselves with a representative Government adopted to their wants, and he expressed a hope that such measure would promote the development of the vast resources of Australia. They had passed a Mercantile Marine Bill, and a Parliamentary Franchise for Ireland Bill, and they had, among other measures, with a reference to which he would not trouble her Majesty, contrived to reduce taxation while providing adequate supplies for the exigencies of the nation. He then prayed her Majesty's assent to the Consolidated Fund Bill, and to other measures.

The officer of the House signified the royal assent to the measures in question, and the old Norman French was heard in accents to which the audience were little accustomed. The Chancellor then presented her Majesty with the royal speech; and the Queen, with a precision of articulation which permitted every word to be heard to the remotest corner of the building, delivered the speech as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have the satisfaction of being able to release you from the duties of a laborious session. The assiduity and care with which you have applied yourselves to the business which required your attention merit my cordial approbation.

"The act for the better government of my Australian colonies will, I trust, improve the condition of those rising communities. It will always be gratifying to me to be able to extend the advantages of representative institutions, which form the glory and happiness of my people, to colonies inhabited by men who are capable of exercising, with benefit to themselves, the privileges of freedom.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to give my assent to the act which you have passed for the improvement of the merchant naval service of this country. It is, I trust, calculated to promote the welfare of every class connected with this essential branch of the national interest.

"The Act for the gradual Discontinuance of Interments within the Limits of the Metropolis is in conformity with those enlightened views which have for their object the improvement of the public health. I shall watch with interest the progress of measures relating to this important subject.

"I have given my cordial assent to the Act for the Extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland. I look to the most beneficial consequences from a measure which has been framed with a view to give my

people in Ireland a fair participation in the benefits of our representative system.

"I have observed, with the greatest interest and satisfaction, the measures which have been adopted with a view to the improvement of the administration of justice in various departments, and I confidently anticipate they will be productive of much public convenience and advantage.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The improvement of the revenue, and the large reductions which have been made in various branches of expenditure, have tended to give to our financial condition stability and security. I am happy to find that you have been enabled to relieve my subjects from some of the burdens of taxation, without impairing the sufficiency of our resources to meet the charges imposed upon them.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am encouraged to hope that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which has been concluded at Berlin under my meditation, may lead, at no distant period, to the restoration of peace in the North of Europe. No endeavour shall be wanting on my part to secure the attainment of this great blessing.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers, and I trust, that nothing may occur to disturb the general peace.

"I have reason to be thankful for the loyalty and attachment of my people; and while I am studious to preserve and improve our institutions, I rely upon the goodness of Almighty God to favor my efforts, and to guide the destinies of this nation."

The Chancellor then received back the Speech, and with it an intimation from her Majesty, in accordance with which he announced that Parliament was prorogued until the 15th October.

Her Majesty then retired, and in a few minutes the thunder of the guns announced to London that the session of 1850 was over.

By a report of her Majesty's Commissioners of Railways for 1849, we learn that accidents decrease, even absolutely and without reference to the increase of passengers carried; those dependent on causes beyond the control of the passengers were one-third less in 1749 than in 1848, though the passengers conveyed—63,841,539—were ten per cent. more than in 1848.

The *Chronicle* of the 7th Aug., announces that the Pope has conferred by diploma the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. J. H. Newman.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The Assembly was prorogued on the 10th inst., and ministers have now all things their own way. Most of the members have left Paris, and altogether though more peaceful, Paris is less gay than it was some months ago. Previously to separating, the Mountain presented the public with their promised report on the parliamentary proceedings of the session. This document has become the great topic of the day. It is drawn up in a style remarkably free from the common defects of inflation and violence. It is signed by sixty-eight members. In some respects the President has not been so fortunate in his present as in his late tour. At Lyons the people were worse than apathetic: there was no address—no public rejoicings—the town council refused the supplies for his suit. Under date of Paris, Thursday, it is stated that since the President left Lyons his progress has been satisfactory, and impartial reports declare that public feeling generally is decidedly in his favour. A telegraphic despatch from Paris on Friday, contains similar advices.

Accounts from the provinces state that the weather is exceedingly wet, and unfavourable for harvesting, in consequence of which there had been an advance of 2s. 6d the sack.

The commerce of Paris still continues to progress favourably. The manufacturers have sufficient orders to occupy all their hands, while some branches find a difficulty in procuring operatives to supply the demand.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—One account from head-quarters represents that a slight engagement had taken place on the 8th. It was a mere affair of outposts, though at first it was supposed the whole Danish line was in motion. The attack on the part of the Danes was precipitated on account of an explosion of the laboratory of the artillery of General Willisen, by which there was a great loss of life and property—91 persons, killed by the explosion, have been buried, and 35 wounded, some severely, and 11 put down as missing. Many bodies were so mangled that they could not be identified. Twenty-two cadets of the artillery school are among the killed. Scarcely a house in the town has escaped from the concussion. The effect of the catastrophe on the public mind has been very depressing. About noon on Thursday, the day on which the explosion took place, the Danish General advanced large bodies of men to the very verge of the right-wing of the Schleswig-Holstein position. The latter retreated to the main body, behind the bridge, and a sharp struggle ensued, which gradually extended itself along the right wing, to the eastward, as far as Davenstedt. It lasted for some hours. The Danes out numbered the Schleswig-Holsteiners, but the latter advanced upon the Danes with fixed bayonets, and, with loud hurrahs, drove them from their shelter.—The Danes fled in such a hurry that they left behind their killed and wounded, which is, with them, a most unusual circumstance.

From Copenhagen it is stated that the King of Denmark, amid all the broil and trouble, has been pursuing his usual amours and dissipations, and that a *dénouement* has been made of his clandestine marriage with a lively and fascinating young dress-maker of that city.

GERMANY.—Dates from Hamburg of the 13th, state that it has been determined to remove the Department of War from Kiel to Rendsburg. Intelligence from the seat of war, is to the effect that a cessation of hostilities has taken place between the belligerent parties, and that negotiations were on foot at Schleswig between the English and French and Russian envoys, in order to end the effusion of blood.

RUSSIA.—From St. Petersburg and Cracow we learn that the population of those places were actively engaged in repairing their respective cities from the effects of the late conflagration. The damage done has been found to be greater than at first reported.

AUSTRIA.—The news from Austria presents but little of interest. The court of Vienna appears to be struggling how to gain a preponderance in German affairs, but without success.

The butcher Haynau had retired from the Austrian dominions, to join the traitor Coercy in his exile.

ROMAN STATES.—It is said the whole of the great powers recommend the Pope to grant a constitution to the States of the Church, on the model of one Austria has recently granted the Lombard Venetian Kingdom.

Nothing of interest from Spain, Portugal, or the rest of the Continent.

**CROPS.**—The potatoe disease is spreading in numerous Districts of England and Ireland—and will without doubt take off a large per centage of the crops. Other crops generally promise well.

Cutting is now general, and the weather fine for harvest operations.

**SPAIN.**—The Cortez has been dissolved, and new elections will take place. Lord Howden, the English Ambassador, has been well received by the Queen.—Her Majesty has quite recovered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1850:—Rev. J. Grier, Belleville, rem. for Dr. R. F. W. Esq., (2 copies), and E. M., all vol. 14; L. F. B. Esq., Port Hope, rem. vol. 14; Rev. S. Armour, Cavan, rem. for J. T., & W. L., vol. 14, and A. S., vols. 12 & 13; Rev. Henry Patton, Cornwall, rem. for Hon. P. V., G. C. W., S. H., S. Y. C., C. P., J. T., J. C., S. R. and W. C. A., Esquires, Miss T., J. E. D., Esq.; J. J. D., Esq. M. D., J. P., and S. K. Esqrs., all to end of vol. 14; Rev. W. Ritchie, Sandwich, rem. (Note); Hon. J. W. W., Richibucto, N. B., rem. vols. 13 & 14; H. Charles, Esq., Niagara, rem. for Mrs. A. vol. 13; J. C. Esq., Hornby, rem. vols. 13 & 14; J. J. sen Esq., Hillier, vol. 13; W. Inman, Esq., Dunnville, rem. for W. F. Esq., vols. 13 & 14, H. B. Esq., to end of vol. 14, and self vol. 14, &c.; Rev. T. Green, Wellington Square, rem. for W. M. C., Esq., (note) and self, vols. 13 & 14; S. J. Scovill, Esq., St. John N. B., rem. for Rev. F. E. Vols. 13, Mr. Just, P. vols. 12, 13, and 14, Dr. J. S. W., vols. 12 & 13, Rev. R. S., vol. 14, Rev. Mr. N., vol. 14; A. M., Ancaster, rem. vol. 14; H. C. Barwick, Esq., Woodstock, rem. for Mr. R. A., vols. 13 & 14; Rev. J. Gibson, Georgina, rem. vol. 14; Rev. S. Ramsay, rem. vol. 14.

NOTE.—See note to remittances last week.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1850.

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

Oshawa .....	Monday,	September 9,	6 P. M.
Whitby (rear).....	Tuesday,	" 10,	11 A. M.
Whitby Harbour...	"	" 10,	6 P. M.
Pickering .....	Wednesday,	" 11,	10 A. M.
do. (rear station)	"	" 11,	3 P. M.
Scarboro'.....	Thursday,	" 12,	10 A. M.
do. St. Paul's...	"	" 12,	2 P. M.
Markham Village..	"	" 12,	6 P. M.
do. St. Philip's Friday,	"	" 13,	11 A. M.
Thornhill.....	"	" 13,	3 P. M.
York Mills .....	Saturday,	" 14,	10 A. M.
Yorkville .....	"	" 14,	3 P. M.
Weston .....	Monday	" 16,	10 A. M.
Mimico .....	"	" 16,	2 P. M.
Etobicoke St. George's	"	" 16,	5 P. M.
Credit, Springfield	Tuesday	" 17,	10 A. M.
Streetsville, .....	"	" 17,	2 P. M.
Huronario Church	"	" 17,	5 P. M.
Chinguacousy, St. Mary's	Wednesday	" 18,	10 A. M.
Mono, St. Mark's	"	" 18,	4 P. M.
do St. John's Thursday	"	" 19,	10 A. M.
Lloydtown .....	"	" 19,	4 P. M.
Tecumseth .....	Friday,	" 20,	10 A. M.
West Gwillimbury	"	" 20,	3 P. M.
St. Alban's .....	Saturday	" 21,	10 A. M.
Machell's corners Trinity Ch.	"	" 21,	3 P. M.
Newmarket.....	"	" 21,	6 P. M.
Georgina (Divine Ser.)	Sunday	" 22,	6 P. M.
Barrie .....	Monday	" 23,	6½ P. M.
Penetanguishine, Tuesday	"	" 24,	3½ P. M.
Coldwater .....	Wednesday	" 25,	3 P. M.
Coldwater-road, Station,	Thursday	" 26,	11 A. M.
Orillia .....	"	" 26,	3 P. M.

THE "CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

We perceive that we were not singular in our suspicion that this person was not what he professed to be. The Rev. Mr. Greig of Kingston, and "a Layman" a correspondent of the *Chronicle and News*, have expressed the same suspicion, and assigned their reason for it. It appears however, that the writer who assumes this signature still claims it; but admits that though dating from Kingston, he is not one of the Kingston Clergy. So far is satisfactory. It appears likewise, that although invited by the Rev. Mr. Greig to give his name, he declines to do it. We have read through his reply to us, and all we can say is, that the opinions avowed in it show that if he is not a Dissenter, he is certainly no true Churchman; and that if he is a Clergyman, it is a circumstance exceedingly to be regretted, both on his own account, and on account of the people to whom he may minister; for with his views, he will never be able to give them any adequate reason why they should be Churchmen rather than Dissenters; still less will he be able to support the Church of England at home, as the Established Church of the nation.

But the remarks of "a Layman" are so admirable, that we cannot do better than transfer a large portion of them to our columns:—

"The Divinity chair has but recently been abolished; yet, in the face of this direct attack upon the Church, we are asked by "a Clergyman of the Church of England" to support an Institution which has thus been shorn of its sacred character.

"Is the Church of England a Church holding fast 'the faith,' or is she not? Surely those who

are authorized ministers, and who, at their ordination, solemnly avow the catholicity of her doctrines, must hold that she is.

"Yet, when she, the Church of Christ, is assailed by the determined hatred of schismatics, when her power is attempted to be undermined by the combined influence of innumerable sects, who seek her overthrow, one of her own Clergy has chosen this as the moment to profess that it is mere 'empty prejudice' to withdraw from an institution from which her teaching has been withdrawn!

"From the Clergy who, at their ordination (after long opportunities of investigating the doctrines of the Church, by the arduous study to which they are properly subjected) profess, with peculiar solemnity, before God and man, that they embrace these doctrines, her laymen have not expected a subtle union with her enemies.

"We believe the Clergy as a body are firm in doctrine. The 'Clergyman of the Church of England' who could become the unsolicited champion of the exclusion of religious teaching from a great University; who almost seems to glory in the fact that the Church of which he is a member is no longer upheld by the arm of authority, as the instructor of the people, must, I fear, be held to be one of the exceptions.

"If in the high places of the Church opinions of expediency are to prevail over fixity of principle, the Clergy as a body might as well declare to the Laity,—You have no longer any need for oneness of religious principle. Guide and govern yourselves by expediency. Live in charity with all men—recollecting that we interpret this sublime saying to mean, when you meet with religious error in whatever form, pass on, and do not notice it. It is expedient that all men should not only be allowed, but should be encouraged in perfect freedom of opinion. Fight the good fight of faith, by forgoing your own established convictions in favour of those men more influential in a worldly sense. Do not let your neighbour see you use in your family a printed book of Prayers—it might offend him. If a sectarian preacher chance to claim the hospitality of your roof, accept his religious offices; invite him to tickle your ears by his attempts to carry the citadel of heaven by stormy declamation."

"But if such is to be the teachings of the Church—if she have no exclusive system—no stern uncompromising doctrines—she cannot be "the Church militant here on earth"—she cannot be a true Church. It is of the very essence of religious truth that it should war with religious error in every form. A Church is a body united in one common faith, professing, and by every means propagating, and seeking to enforce oneness, catholicity—seeking to draw all men within her pale—strictly inculcating her doctrines—unbendingly declaring that she is the Church, and by precept and practice making this manifest, or she is no Church at all.

"Again, let me enquire for a moment, "What could be the object of the letter in the *British Whig*, supposing it to be written by a 'Clergyman of the Church of England?'

"Since the religious teaching of the Church has been excluded from the University, it is well known that the indefatigable, able, and zealous Churchman, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, has procured very large subscriptions to a University to be established in Canada, in which the religious teaching of the Church of England is to be had and used to the exclusion of all other religious teaching; and which will stand upon the footing, as I understand, of a private foundation, and which it will be impossible for the legislature to tamper with with any semblance of justice. They have taken from the Church its hold upon King's College, on the plausible ground that the King holds the public lands as a trustee for the whole public, and that therefore any royal charter contrary to the "well understood wishes" of the majority, may at the will of that majority be abrogated or annulled. This argument has no force in reference to a private endowment. Again, the Latitudinarians hold that every one should be allowed freely to encourage and promote his own peculiar tenets; therefore, if a University is established by private individuals in connection with the Church, these Latitudinarians cannot consistently with their own arguments interfere with the course which individual Churchmen think proper to pursue, with reference to the investment of their private funds in an endowment for the teaching of their faith.

"The University is rapidly finding favour among these Churchmen, here, and in England. Its success is now I believe placed beyond a doubt. We may therefore assume that in a brief period a University will be in operation in Canada, with a Professor or Professors of Divinity, appointed by, and under the control of, the authorities of the Church of England.

"Having stated these facts, I emphatically ask, what can be the object of the writer in the *British Whig*?

"Can it be, that he wishes Churchmen in Canada to send their sons to be educated at a University from which the teaching of his Church has been excluded by express Legislative enactment, in preference to one where her religious faith is distinctly propounded?

"Or can he even intend to argue that it is a matter of indifference to Churchmen, whether they accept the one, or the other system of teaching? As the establishment of a University in connection with the Church is now in progress; as Churchmen have agreed in setting it up in distinct and unhesitating opposition to and defiance of the other, as it is set up as a beacon of truth, a signal of faith around which we may bid our children rally, instead of leaving them to find their own way amid the darkness and confusion of opinions which will prevail in the University of Toronto, where reason is set up alone upon the throne of mind, and all word of "Faith" is banished from all its walls; I cannot but conceive that he who supports the one must oppose the other,—that he who argues that the sons of Churchmen may safely be sent to the present University, argues at the same time, *ex necessitate rei*, that it is wicked and unnecessary to set up the other in connection with the Church.

"For, surely all Churchmen should seek for their sons the best system of education; surely that which combines religious with secular education is best. Surely the teaching of a Church of which one professes to be a "Clergyman" must in his opinion be best. And yet, just as surely the writer styling himself a "Clergyman of the Church of England," endeavours to undermine that teaching; and to do away with all confidence in the stability of his own religious persuasion, if he for a moment permits himself to argue that Churchmen may safely send their sons to a University whence the Church's teaching is excluded by Legislative bar; particularly when the means, by combined action among Churchmen are at hand, to render the religious teaching of the Church available.

"Yet what other object, than thus to create a feeling against the Church University, could the writer have?

"Admitting, for *argument's sake*, that this University is not necessarily godless, how much better is your case? What object have you gained? Is it any object for a Churchman to recommend an institution which will probably or even possibly become at some future day justly branded with the name of a godless University?

"Now let us examine first the possibilities.

"You cannot deny that it is quite possible that the majority of youths who will finish their education at Toronto, will come from the country. They will live at boarding-houses: they will get no religious teaching: they will not even be taught to pray at the University: all that they will learn there will be the secular sciences. They will be taught from morning to night, and from night to morning, to emulate each other in the pursuit of these. They will be taught that all their future prospects in life depend on success in these. Will they be taught religion at their boarding-houses? Will the poor boarding-house woman, who gets a paltry stipend for attending to their bodily wants, have an earnest and self-denying care for their souls' welfare? Will she exclude boarders from her house, because, being spirited young men, desirous of going to the theatre or the gambling table, they will refuse to attend her readings of the scriptures? The supposition is absurd. But you say their parents will take care to have extramural religious instruction provided for them. Pray, how and when, and where? A private tutor? How many parents can afford this in addition to University expenses? A simple religious school; how much less could this be afforded? Moreover, suppose that you have parents able to afford either of these methods of religious instruction, recollect that your youth, who is to be provided for thus as to his religious teaching, is a *young man*; he is daily among other young men, most of whom have not, cannot have, his advantages. In their hours of relaxation from the severities of the college course, they seek amusement, pleasure—generally pleasures and amusements far removed from the pursuit of virtue. This will be more than ever the case in a public institution, where those to whom the education of the youth is committed, seek not, cannot seek, are excluded from, any control over the religious conduct of the youth. Well, he, the youth, we will say, with the private tutor, nay, more, the youth previously trained at home with sedulous care, is exposed to evil example. He falls, and well he may. What self-righteous man will dare to stand up and say he has never fallen? How much, ere long, cares he for his private tutor? Can he be excluded from the University because he will not? No; the University is an institution which professes to give a simple secular education. You are ready to answer that all these evils exist at Oxford and Cambridge; that they would exist with or without a divinity chair? True in part—false to adopt as an entire truth. Human nature is so corrupt that everywhere, and even as at Oxford, under the most favourable circumstances, evil will exist. But look at the degrees of evil. What atheists—what infidels—what contemners of God and haters of man, do the great English Universities turn forth upon the world? How many? Is their name legion, or are they few and far between?

"Turn on the other hand to the Universities in a neighbouring country, which have been established upon the system of the present University of King's College: how stands the case with them?

"Have you ever known a young man from Canada who went to any of them, who did not return a professed Atheist or Deist, or imbued in some shape or way with Fourierism, or Socialism, or some other horrible, blasphemous, self-glorifying idea, scorning and contemning the Christian faith? If you have not, I can only answer, I have known several who have been there: not one returned unscathed or unpoluted. Freethinking, that is to say, the abhorrent system of setting up poor human reason against all revealed religion, is perhaps the probability of a system of education which excludes religious teaching from public schools; is, most unquestionably, the possibility of that system; and if only possible, should, in my humble but earnest conviction, be most thoroughly avoided and disavowed by all Churchmen. I do not require to establish my opinion that the University of Toronto should be necessarily godless, I am firm in my opinions, even if it is only possible that it will become so; still more firm when I reflect upon its probable tendencies."

DR. BEAVEN.

The following letter of the Rev. Dr Beaven, to the Editor of the *British Whig*, will be a sufficient answer, not only to the party to whom it is addressed, but to others who have argued, from the fact of Dr. Beaven still continuing attached to the University of Toronto, that it could not be the godless Institution which we have ever represented it to be. We publish the letter with sincere and heartfelt satisfaction; for we have long felt that not only captious opponents to our venerable Diocesan's movements with respect to the Church University, but also many of the very warmest friends of Church education have found themselves in a difficulty on the subject, which it was not easy to overcome.

It is much to be regretted when men of Dr. Beaven's known character for probity and sincerity are placed in such circumstances as he now is in; but those who are acquainted with the Doctor will not have required the facts stated in the following letter to have been published, to convince them that there were sufficient reasons for his occupying the anomalous position in which he is now placed.

To the Editor of the *British Whig*.

SIR,—A friend has pointed out to me a letter, signed "A Clergyman of the Church of England," in which the writer, in allusion to a protest signed by the whole of the Kingston clergy against a former letter of his, takes for granted concerning me, that by holding office in the University of Toronto, and receiving emolument from it, I "give countenance to it, and practically lend myself to carry into effect all the worst measures of the government concerning it."

I beg therefore through your columns, to make the following statement:

I have all along feared that such a conclusion would and must be drawn by those who do not know me, and my peculiar circumstances; and I was therefore very unwilling to continue to hold office in it an hour after the change. But the compensation recognized by Act of Parliament as due to me had not been awarded; and I therefore consented,—upon the advice of those who hold opinions with regard to the University as strong as any expressed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto,—to continue to act in one of the departments which I formerly filled, until my claims should be settled, which I was led to expect would be in less than two months. They have not yet been settled, and thus I have continued on from month to month in the University.

In order however that there may be no mistake in the minds of your readers, I beg to state thus publicly that I am entirely opposed to the present system of the University, even as amended by the Act of the last Session; because I believe that it must lead inevitably to infidelity or "godless"ness, either avowed or practical; and because the very principle of it is that education may be lawfully conducted apart from religion, which I deny;—that no consideration whatever should induce me to remain permanently connected with it in its present condition, and that I am resolved that my connexion with it shall terminate at an early period.

I trust therefore that no one will refrain from any strength of language against the present condition of the University from the fear of "placing me in a very strange position before the public." The position is a strange one; and I am sorry there is any "Clergyman of the Church of England" who does not feel it to be so.

I am, your humble servant,

JAMES BEAVEN.

Toronto, Aug. 29, 1850.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING-STREET.

The congregation of this church having greatly increased, and church accommodation, in consequence, being much wanted, the churchwardens and Vestry have erected a small and neat gallery across the north end of the building.

The congregation, assisted by the liberality of those friends who have hitherto exhibited a deep interest in our Church, have made the most praiseworthy exertions to liquidate the debt incurred in the erection of the sacred edifice. The expense of the gallery has been to a considerable extent defrayed by the individual donor, who at his own sole expense built the neat Gothic school-house adjoining the church.

There is still a considerable sum remaining of the debt contracted for the present improvements; to meet which, and the charges incurred for the introduction of gas-lights, collections will be made at the Morning and Evening Services, on Sunday, the 15th inst., according to the notice in another column.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto

DIocesan Theological College, Cobourg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Division.

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

Second Division.

Homero, Odyssey, Book I. Herodotus, Selections in Græca Ulaora. Horace, Odes, Book II. Livy, Book III.

DIocese of Montreal.

At a meeting of the several Congregations of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Parish of Montreal, held, pursuant to notice, in Christ Church, on Wednesday, the 28th August, 1850.

Samuel Gerrard, Esq., was called to the chair, and E. L. Montizambert, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

Moved by the Hon. George Moffatt, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice McCord: and

Resolved,—That the present meeting grateful to Divine Providence for the blessing conferred on them by the erection of this See, and the appointment of a Bishop to administer to the spiritual wants of this section of the Province, and impressed with the belief that the distinguished and pious Prelate who has been assigned to this pastoral charge, is eminently qualified to fulfil the duties of his high office to the honor of God, and the welfare of the Church, deem it their bounden duty to offer him that hearty welcome on his arrival, to which, from his high office and future relations with them, he is justly entitled; and that an address in accordance with this resolution be presented to His Lordship on his arrival in this city.

Moved by S. C. Bagg, Esq., seconded by F. T. C. Arnoldi, Esq., M.D., and

Resolved,—That the Hon. George Moffatt, the Hon. Mr. Justice McCord, A. F. Holmes, Esq., and Thomas McGinn, Esq., be a Committee to frame the address and report the same to this meeting.

The Committee retired, and after some time returned with an address which was read to the meeting.

Moved by D. Kinnear, Esq., seconded by R. J. Tylee, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the draft of address now read be adopted, and that the same be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on behalf of this meeting.

Moved by F. T. C. Arnoldi, Esq., M.D., seconded by J. M. Ferrer, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen, together with the Church Wardens of the several Churches, with power to add to their number, do present the address to His Lordship at such time and place as he may be pleased to appoint after his arrival, viz:—

Hon. George Moffatt, Hon. Mr. Justice Day, Hon. Mr. Justice McCord, Hon. W. Badgley, Esq., Q.C., Mr. Sheriff Coffin, Major Talbot, Capt. Gordon, R.E., A. F. Holmes, Esq., M.D., F. T. C. Arnoldi, Esq., M. D., S. C. Sewell, Esq., M.D., R. P. Howard, Esq., M. D.; and T. B. Anderson, Hy. Andrews, S. Bethune, J. A. Converse, C. Dorwin, J. R. Eckart, S. Gerrard, H. Griffin, C. Geddes, H. A. Howe, R. P. Isaacson, E. Idler, J. Lovell, T. Molson, J. H. Maitland, J. Molson, T. Mussen, W. McTavish, E. L. Montizambert, O. Moffatt, G. Pyke, A. Ross, J. P. Seybold, H. Taylor, R. S. Tylee, and A. C. Webster, Esquires.

Moved by J. R. Eckart, Esq., seconded by Charles Geddes, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the Address, after presentation to the Lord Bishop, be published in the City papers.

Moved by A. F. Holmes, Esq., M. D., seconded by A. Hall, Esq., M. D., and

Resolved,—That a valedictory address, to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be framed by the Committee appointed to draft the address to the Bishop of Montreal, congratulating the Bishop of Quebec upon the Division of the Diocese, a measure which he has so long recommended, and which cannot but redound to the advantage of the Church in this Province, regretting at the same time that this necessary measure should involve the separation of His Lordship from this part of the Diocese over which he has so long presided, and the growth of which demonstrates the zeal and efficiency with which his Episcopal functions have been discharged.

The Chairman having left the chair, the Hon. Mr. Justice McCord was called thereto, and on motion of the Hon. George Moffatt, seconded by A. F. Holmes, Esq., M.D., it was

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and be given to Samuel Gerrard, Esq., for the satisfactory manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Secretary.

DIocese of Fredericton.

ORDINATION.—We learn from the St. Andrews Standard that the Lord Bishop of Fredericton arrived in that town on Friday evening, 16th inst., and on Sunday last held an Ordination in All Saint's Church, when Mr. Richard Ketchum, A. B., of Kings College, Fredericton, was admitted to the holy order of Deacon. Mr. Ketchum has been appointed by the Rev. Dr. Al-

ley, Rector, to be Curate of the Parish of St. Andrews, and is licensed accordingly by the Bishop. His Lordship left St. Andrews on Monday for Fredericton, and will proceed on the 2nd proximo to Newfoundland, to assist in the consecration of the Cathedral Church of that Diocese.—St. John's Courier.

TRINITY CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, ST. JOHN'S NEW BRUNSWICK.—On Sunday morning last, the Sunday School connected with Trinity Church, in this City, was visited by Lady Head, who punctually came for that object according to an arrangement previously made though the weather was most unfavourable, the rain descending heavily at the time, which prevented the greater part of the children from being in attendance.

On Wednesday the 21st inst., the children were treated to a pleasure excursion in the country. They embarked at 8 in the morning, on board the Fairy Queen, in number about 400, and accompanied by their Clergy, Teachers, and some of their parents, went through the Falls, and after taking on board a few more of their number at Indian Town, proceeded up the river to the Parish of Greenwich, to a beautiful spot on the premises of Mr. McKeel. The early part of the day was most propitious, and the sail was delightful. As they approached the shore at Greenwich, they sang the beautiful words of Heber's Missionary Hymn. Upon landing, they were met by the children of the Sunday School that is taught at Mr. McKeel's, and proceeded at once to a delightful Grove, situated upon a lofty hill on Mr. McKeel's farm, and commanding a most magnificent prospect both up and down the river. Here, after singing the words of that touching hymn, "Hosanna be the children's song," they took their stations in little groups, in the shady grove and partook, with a keen relish, of a plentiful repast provided by their Teachers. After which, they received a short, but most appropriate, address from the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, Rector of that Parish, and sung a parting hymn.—Chronicle.

DIocese of Newfoundland.

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese returned yesterday in the Church-Ship from Burin, where on Sunday last his Lordship consecrated the new Church and held a Confirmation. It was his Lordship's intention to have celebrated these services on Sunday the 4th inst., but in the thick fog of that and the preceding day the Church-Ship drifted beyond her destination, and was brought up by some islands in the bight of Laun on the evening of that Sunday; where she remained at anchor the following night. Providentially the night was still and on the next day a Pilot was obtained from the shore, who guided the vessel through a dense fog into Great Laun Harbour. From that place his Lordship visited Great St. Lawrence on foot, and afterwards in the Church-Ship; and twice celebrated Divine Service.

On Friday morning the Church-Ship at length reached Burin; and all parties concerned were rewarded for their disappointment by the most fine and favourable weather on the following Sunday; on which day, as before mentioned, the long and anxiously desired Services were celebrated.

The new Church at Burin is the first in this diocese of a cruciform; and is, we understand, quite a model both for beauty and convenience. The drawings were furnished by Mr. Hay, and the windows, which are of an ecclesiastical character quite new in this country, were made under his directions. The whole work reflects great credit on his taste.

The Bishop was assisted in the solemn service of consecration by the Rev. Messrs. Tuckwell and Boland, who accompanied his Lordship in the Church-Ship, the Rev. Mr. White, from Harbour Buffet, and the Rev. Mr. Gathercole, the resident Missionary at Burin, to whose zealous and untiring exertions the happy accomplishment of this important work is chiefly due. The candidates for Confirmation, to the number of sixty-five, were presented by the Missionary in the afternoon. A collection was made at each service towards defraying the expense of erecting and furnishing the Church:—the total amount in monies and promissory notes was the very handsome sum of £87 19s. 4d. The Church was full at every Service, and the liveliest interest was exhibited in all the proceedings by all present; not unattended by expressions of devout gratitude to Almighty God, and of a determination to make the best acknowledgement for those gifts of His grace [His Ho use and His Minister], by duly using and improving them.—St. John's N. P. Times, Aug. 14.

ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH IN MADEIRA.—The following letter has been addressed by the Bishop of London to the Rev. R. T. Lowe, the Chaplain which hold the Bishop's license at Madeira, in reply to the communication made to his Lordship of the circumstances connected with the recent visit of the Bishop of Madras at the island:—

London, June 13, 1850.

My dear Sir,—I have received your letter with its enclosures, and also one from the Bishop of Bombay, containing a copy of the correspondence which has passed between his Lordship and you, together with a statement of facts.

I cannot say how much pain has been occasioned to me by the perusal of these documents, nor how deeply I regret what has taken place. With every wish to uphold you in authority, and making every allowance for the peculiar circumstances in which you are placed, I can by no means approve of the line of conduct you have pursued towards that excellent and much respected Prelate. I had entertained a hope that, under his kind and judicious advice, some step might be taken towards healing the unhappy difference in Church matters which prevails at Madeira.

In a conversation I had with the Bishop just before he left England, I expressed this hope to him. I stated that, as you continued to hold my license, the revocation of which you had done nothing to justify, I could not require any other Clergyman as authorised by me to officiate in Madeira; but I certainly did not speak of Mr. Brown, nor of his congregation, as being in a state of schism; nor do I consider them to be so. I have no legal jurisdiction over them. It has long been held that English Clergymen in our colonies and in foreign parts, not being under the jurisdiction of any local diocesan, were under that of the Bishop of London; but I am not prepared to assent that the non-recognition of that jurisdiction amounts to an act of schism. There are, or have been not a few clergymen ministering to English congregations on the Continent, who have never acknowledged my episcopal authority over them nor received my li-

cence; but, although I think they are acting inconsistently with true Church principles, I never held them to be schismatics, nor have I made any difficulty about admitting their catechumens to confirmation. If, therefore, you had made the same charge of schismatical conduct against a private member of the Church as you have made against the Bishop of Bombay, and had threatened on that ground to repel him from the Holy Communion, I should have felt myself bound, if appealed to, to express my disapproval of such a proceeding; but it is, as it appears to me, a much more serious matter to treat a Bishop of our own Church as an abettor of schism, and to admonish him as such not to present himself as a communicant. It was known to you that the Bishop of Bombay had been commissioned by me to administer the rite of Confirmation to such young persons at Madeira as might be desirous of receiving it. Surely, then, it was your duty, if you felt any doubt as to the propriety of admitting him to the Holy Communion, to refer the matter to me; and, in the meantime, to treat him as your spiritual superior on the spot with respect and deference.

I most earnestly press upon you the duty of making a proper apology to the Bishop on this account; and you cannot, I think, be surprised if I feel that I, too, have been placed in a painful and embarrassing position by this stretch of ecclesiastical authority on your part, while acting under my license.

The publicity which has been given to the proceeding in question makes it my duty to send a copy of this letter to the Bishop of Bombay, to be made such use of as he may think proper.

I remain Sir, your faithful servant, C. J. LONDON.

The Rev. R. T. Lowe.

On Thursday morning, Aug. 8. a large number of the nobility and gentry residing in and about Mayfair assembled at Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, formerly minister of the Chapel, recently consecrated Bishop of the new diocese of Montreal. Prayers having been said by the Rev. Earnest Hawkins, B. D. (Dr. Fulford's successor in the ministry of the chapel,) a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Haworth, B. D., rector of St. George's Hanover-square. The Rev. Gentleman remarked that, in the Diocese now divided, there were no fewer than 16,000 persons who were stated as unaccounted for in point of religious denomination—a circumstance which must be mainly attributable to their deprivation of the means of Grace. The Diocese was the largest in superficial extent, with the exception of Calcutta, in the British Empire, consisting as it did of 200,000 square miles. At the close of the sermon the holy communion was administered by the Bishop, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Haworth, to upwards of three hundred of the Bishop's friends. In taking farewell of the Bishop the members of the congregation expressed towards him their feelings of grateful respect and attachment, and wishes for his welfare and happiness.—a compliment which his lordship suitably acknowledged.—The Bishop intends embarking for his new Diocese on the 24th inst., and will be accompanied by his chaplains and a clerical staff, to be maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Bishop of Exeter, it is said, is taking steps to bring Mr. Gorham before the Arches Court for heresy, as taught and held in his book. With reference to this case in particular, as well as the integrity of the Church's teaching generally, the committee of Church Unions, appointed immediately after the recent great Church meetings, is understood to be preparing some most important propositions to be submitted to another great meeting.—London Correspondent of the Oxford Herald.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Saturday the 31st ult., she does not bring any news of importance. The accounts of the harvest are not so favourable as we had hoped.

Jenny Lind was amongst the passengers. MARKETS.—Mark Lane Reports of the 20th August says, the harvest has been interrupted by partial showers in different parts of the kingdom. Considerable progress had been made in the more forward districts, and a good deal of corn has been secured in a fair condition during the week. The accounts of the yield of wheat do not improve; indeed, the complaints respecting the deficiency of grain in proportion to the quantity of straw, have increased; which we are not surprised at, considering the blight among the earlier sorts of wheat, and the loss of which it was natural to expect from the fact of large breadths of corn having been laid by the heavy rain and high winds experienced in July. It is yet too early to speak of the deficiency; but from all we have been able to collect, we are of opinion that wheat will prove less profitable than in moderately good average seasons. Prices have suddenly risen from the lowest point, and present rates may perhaps be maintained; but we much question whether the advance established is at an adequate recompense for the shortness in the quantity per acre. Reports from the continent represent the harvest as as decidedly favourable.

From our English Files.

COLONELCY OF THE 74TH HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—It is probable that Major General Sir James Reynett, K.C.H., the Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, will succeed the late Sir Alexander Cameron in this appointment.

MILITARY CHANGES.—The following change of regiments may be considered as authentic:—The 74th and 55th Regiments will proceed from Ireland to Gibraltar about January; the 30th from England to Corfu about January; the 47th from Ireland to Corfu about January; the 3rd and 68th from Ireland to Malta about January; the 92nd from Ireland to Corfu about January the 16th from Corfu to Jamaica; the 97th from Jamaica to Nova Scotia; the Royals from Halifax to England; the 76th from Corfu to Malta; the 69th from Malta to the West Indies; the 72nd from Barbadoes to Halifax; the 38th from Halifax to England; the 36th from Corfu to Barbadoes; the 66th from Barbadoes to Quebec; the 19th from Quebec to England; the 67th from Gibraltar to Barbadoes; the 54th from Barbadoes to Quebec; the 79th from Quebec to England; the 44th from Malta to Gibraltar; the 56th from Gibraltar to Bermuda; the 42nd from Bermuda to Halifax; the 88th from Halifax to England.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN IRELAND.—We have watched the newspapers anxiously towards the close of this month, in order to ascertain what might be the character of the temper or feeling which now pervades the Orangemen of Ireland.—In Dublin the 12th passed off without any manifestation whatever, except a soiree at the Rotundo, in other words a quiet "tea party and

talk," under the management of a District Lodge which, as well as we understand the regulations of the Institution, is one of the subordinate Lodges of the city or county, and not the governing or principal one. In Belfast something of a riot took place, but quelled by a party of five police; unhappily however some shots were fired before the leaders in the tumult, or attempted procession, were arrested—and thus ends the history of the day. From all other places, Derry, Omagh, Ballybay, &c. &c. the report is, "passed off with the greatest tranquillity."

To us this is most satisfactory; for however little we have to do with politics, we feel much interested in the reputation and honour, the bearing and conduct of our Protestant brethren, the Orangemen of Ireland, whose fault, if it be one, is their adherence through good an evil, without any admission of the influence of circumstances, to the old Protestant constitution of the empire.

Their well-meant expressions of loyalty, their ardent enthusiasm and deep devotion to principles now almost exploded from the council and the cabinet, compel us often to sigh for the times that are passed, and the men who ruled in them, with a vague feeling of despondence, that such times and such men shall have no political resurrection! We cannot expect that ever again "Ascendancy" in Church and State shall be the characteristic of Protestantism in our islands and dependencies. Be it so far as we are concerned; we look for another thing, nearest akin to it, toleration and free play for conscience; if we can attain this, and be permitted to work on for the conversion of our Roman Catholic brethren, we attain the ultimatum of our desires.

We do not repudiate our Orange fraternity as men who are swayed by a Utopian ambition, or so stark mad on their old time-honoured principle that they are incapable of service, in this onward age, while their antiquated opinion and avowed object are like the rustling of old coats of mail handed down from the æra of chivalry and thrust out with the bustle of modern review, where none but light infantry appear on the field. No, we honour the good old Protestant principles too much to think or write with any light ridicule of our own friends. We think that every year as it rolls on will and must show them that now their system must be changed; their line of work must be remodelled in order to gain the vantage ground which lies before their longing eyes.

They wish for the eminence and beneficial influence of Protestantism. Query, if these cannot be attained by political manoeuvre during the present condition of things, that is to say, with a limited and registered number of Protestants set in the scale against the known multitude and preponderance of Roman Catholics in Ireland at this juncture of affairs, would it not be wisdom of the best order to try what could be done in the factory of Protestantism, and strain every honest effort into the direction for leading the Roman Catholics here into a religious inquiry after pure truth?

Political opposition, the firmest and bravest, to political Romanism, can never alter the mind of any follower of error. He may be beaten at the hustings, or crushed in rebellion by the strong hand and indomitable heart of loyalty. But so beaten, he retires from the field of contest merely as a conquered man, with every bigotry in his soul exasperated, not eradicated. He lives suppose after the defeat, and from generation to generation in his line hands down the most malignant hate towards his victors and their creed. All this cannot be helped where the tug of war has been absolutely attempted; our brethren in such a case are not to bear blame for the aggravated hostility of Romanists. Yet now, while there is a lull of violence and open conflict, while true Orangemen are in all formal confederacy and systematic connexion, we say it is not a pity that so much good machinery should lie waste; or at its utmost steam power and high promise produce nothing beyond an attempted procession, or a talking tea party?

There are no men on earth beside whom we would prefer to stand in the day of danger than Orangemen; no men whose sincerity and integrity in one cause we have ever seen surpassed; but all this must go to waste if some real object, some attainable design be not struck out, in order to take up the energies and usefully employ the powers of body and mind that are now in an aggregate and waste condition. We are the more inclined to offer these considerations to our readers, and to the Orangemen who may peruse our columns, because we are aware that within the last two years most important improvements have taken place in the Institution.—Temperance has been adopted in almost all the lodges, and charitable Protestant charities have received numerous contributions from the gleaming and the savings of the body. All this is admirable.

One step more, respected masters, and our thought at all events is on paper. Let the lodges, which are to a certain extent religious meetings, employ themselves in the study of controversy, and direct their resources and powers to the extension of true religion; thus making Orangeism in the best possible way, and with kindly feelings of Christian charity, factories for production of Protestantism, not mere munitions as they are now for the preservation of our poor mutilated fragment of by-gone glory and greatness.—Acht Missionary Herald for July.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 4, 1850.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another unit. Rows include Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Peas, Rye, Flour, Market Flour, Do. (in Bags), Oatmeal, Beet, Do. per 100 lbs., Mutton, Lamb, Hams, Bacon, Potatoes, Butter, Do. salt, Cheese, Lard, Apples, Ducks, Fowls, Straw, Hay, Fire Wood, and Bread.

EXCHANGE.

Table with 4 columns: Location, Exchange Rate, and Percentage. Rows include Toronto on London, New York, Montreal, and New York on London.

## Poetry.

## THE BOY WHO TOLD A LIE.

The mother looked pale and her face was sad,  
She seemed to have nothing to make her glad;  
She silently sat with tears in her eye,  
For her dear little boy had told a lie.

He was a pleasant affectionate child,  
His ways were winning, his temper was mild,  
There was joy and love in his soft blue eye,  
But oh! that dear boy had told a lie.

He stood by the window alone within,  
And he felt that his soul was stained with sin;  
And his mother heard him sob and cry,  
Because he had told her that wicked lie.

Then he came and leaned by his mother's side,  
And asked for a kiss which she denied;  
He told her with a penitent sigh,  
That he NEVER would tell another lie.

Then she took his small hands within her own,  
And she bade him before her kneel gently down;  
And she kissed his cheek while he looked on high,  
And prayed to be pardoned for telling a lie.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.  
SEPTEMBER 8, 1850.

THE EPISTLE.—(Galatians vi. 11—18).—The concluding verses of this Epistle to the Church at Galatia, allude to one portion of the Mosaic law, the observing of which the Judaizing teachers more particularly desired to impose upon the Galatian converts, namely, the rite of circumcision. These zealots possessed no love to the law, because it was spiritual, just, and good; nor any attachment to the holiness of its precepts, and the strictness of its requirements. They desired only to avoid persecution, to keep up a good appearance before men, and to reconcile a conformity to the Jewish rites with a profession of Christianity. The believer glories in the cross of Christ; by faith in which he is enabled to endure persecution, to resign all gratifications of self, and to become crucified unto the world. No external rites, no institutions, however excellent in themselves, neither circumcision nor uncircumcision can avail any thing to render a Christian man justified before God. Nothing can be effectual to the securing this blessing, but the new creation of the heart, by the regeneration of baptism, and the renewal of the Holy Spirit, and the putting on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness.—“And as many as walk according to this rule, peace be upon them, and mercy, and upon the Israel of God.”

THE GOSPEL.—(St. Matt. vi. 24—34).—This is a part of the Sermon on the Mount. Our Lord declares to the assembled multitudes the bountiful care of Providence over all the works of his creation. The rich variety of nature; the perfection of beauty, displayed in the flowers of the field and the fowls of the air; the tint of the lily, and the texture of the plumage; all prove the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. Each element teems with life. The tenant of each element, from the minutest insect to the hugest monster of the deep, finds provision for its wants. The rain for the earth, the moisture for the plant, the food for the animal are all bestowed by the same bountiful and Almighty hand. How much more shall man, to whom all these things have been put into subjection, be the object of his care, provision, and love. Man, made in the first Adam a little lower than the angels, may, in the second Adam, be crowned with glory and honour. Man, visited by a Redeemer, though a child of condemnation, suffering, and sorrow, may be the child of God, the joint heir of Christ, the inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven. Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things, that ye have need of for your bodily wants, shall be added to you. The Church hath selected this Gospel as it corresponds to the Epistle of the day. The impossibility mentioned by St. Paul of pleasing both Christian and Jew, God and the world, is attested by the declaration of Christ Himself, “No man can serve two masters.”

## Review.

THE HOLY TRINITY:—The Sermon before the Convention of the Diocese of Connecticut, assembled at the Convention of St. James's Church, New London, on the Feast of St. Barnabas, 1850, by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D. President of Trinity College.

From a note prefixed to the Sermon, we learn that, “St. James' Church, New London, is one of the finest specimens of the Decorated or Middle Pointed style, which this country affords. It is cruciform, with a detached spire at the northwest angle of the nave. This is of stone to the very summit, and by its beautiful proportions and details, adds much to the massiveness of the general effect of the Church. Indeed from whatever point the pile is viewed externally, there is received an idea of vastness and solidity that is most impressive. Nor is this feeling at all diminished upon entering. The absence of galleries, the height of the edifice, the deep “valley” of the roof, where the dark open work of the rafters stands in bold relief against the beautiful ground-work of blue, the spacious Chancel with its side screens and gorgeous window, all unite to awaken a strong feeling that “this is none other than the House of God.” A useful adaptation of open work above the columns of the nave, produces, without sham or artifice, somewhat of the effect of a clerestory. The division of the Chancel

into a Chancel prower and side aisles, by the screens mentioned above, is peculiarly worthy of commendation.

“In the northernmost of these divisions, stands the monument of BISHOP SEABURY, whose remains repose in a vault of mason-work, in the crypt beneath. To this place they were removed, from their former place of burial, on the 11th of September, 1849.”

To those who are acquainted with Dr. Williams's writings, it will be unnecessary to recommend this Sermon. It was delivered on a very interesting occasion, which is very happily alluded to at the commencement of the Sermon, which is from the text, 1st Tim. iii. 9, “Holding the Mystery of the Faith.”

“These solemn services are joined together here, on this auspicious day. A “holy and beautiful house” has just been duly consecrated, to the sole service of the God of Hosts. A Council of His Holy Church have here assembled in His name and presence, to break together the bread of unity, before they enter on their wonted labors. The Apostolical Commission in its inferior degree, is to be derived upon a new member of the threefold Ministry.

“It is not often that such services are so united; and it renders the preacher's task in selecting his topic, a difficult one. For what may appear to be adapted to the one occasion, may not seem to be so to the others. Still, if I mistake not, there is one great “Mystery of the Faith,” to which all such services recall us, the sum and substance of all Divine truth, the foundation and source of all Christian Theology. For to whose high service is this glorious temple now forever given up? In whom have we, as members—in our several positions as ministers and people—of an integral portion of the Church of God, pressed our firm belief? Whose name is this soldier of the Lord, who will to-day go forth in his Master's service,—whose name is he to bear about with him, in all his labours, uttering it, as the warrant of admission to the Saviour's kingdom, and the brief expression of the Gospel faith? No man can miss the answer. The service, the belief, the name, is that of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the Trinity in Unity.”

Unlike many sermons which are preached and published, on the wonderful mystery of the ever adorable Trinity, the author does not attempt either an explanation or illustration of the doctrine itself; but believing that the time foretold by Bishop Seabury had arrived, when the doctrine of the Holy Trinity should in New England be extensively corrupted and denied,—he, after briefly stating the doctrine as it has been received from the Primitive Church, and is now held by the Anglican Church, proceeds to consider the general forms of error prevalent in the present age, and then speaks of the modes by which the Church guards us from all error in reference to this essential doctrine—and right well does the learned author treat his subject. We think that if the Sermon was published in a cheap form and circulated widely, it might have the blessed effect of saving many unstable Churchmen from the quicksands of Socinianism and its too frequent consequent infidelity.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1850, AT BURLINGTON COLLEGE.

An interesting pamphlet containing the orations and speeches delivered at Burlington College, on the Fourth of July last, a day which has a double interest to the members of that College, it being the anniversary of its establishment. There is a wholesome, healthy tone in the several addresses, but we think Bishop Doane was not influenced by his usual good taste, when he likened the United States to “A hale and vigorous old man.”

## THE COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE FOR AUGUST.

It is a great pity that this periodical is not better known in this Province. The articles are all of an exceedingly interesting character, and well written. In our leader last week, we made some remarks on the article in this number, on the Constitution of the Canadian Church, which certainly is of a somewhat different character to the general-ity of the articles which appear in the *Chronicle*. In the present number there is a good article on Natal, the new Colony to the South-east coast of Africa—the papers on the Tinnevely Mission are continued with the usual correspondence and intelligence.

THE SNOW DROP, a Juvenile Magazine, edited by Mrs. CUSHING, and Mrs. GURNEY—Montreal: New Series.

This is a monthly periodical of 32 pages, with the usual kind of articles found in similar publications,—Tales and Stories, Songs and Poetry, Natural History and Geography, Mechanics and Mineralogy. The religious character of the Book appears to be of that nondescript character which intending to please all, will satisfy none.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE for September: Philadelphia—Cosgrove, Toronto.

The number before us is embellished with three Steel engravings, and twenty-three Wood cuts. Some of the Wood engravings indicate that our

neighbours are improving in this branch of the arts. The likeness of Fredericka Bremer, is very pleasing, and just comes up to the idea we have formed of her from her writings.

## THE SCOTTISH MAGAZINE AND CHURCHMAN'S REVIEW: August, 1850.

Is occupied chiefly with articles on the subject of the Prayer Book, which is now engaging so much of the attention of our fellow Churchmen in Scotland.

## WHY AM I A CHURCHMAN?

(From the Village Churchman's Magazine.)

“Long be our Fathers temple ours,  
Woe to the hand by which it falls;  
A thousand spirits watch its towers,  
A host of Angels guards its walls.”

I.—Because I believe the doctrines of the Church of England to agree exactly with the word of God. They teach me to believe in—

- 1.—Man's lost condition as a sinner.
- 2.—Justification by faith alone in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.
- 3.—Sanctification by the Holy Spirit.
- 4.—The necessity of good works, as an evidence of faith.
- 5.—The Holy Scriptures, as containing all things necessary to salvation.

All which doctrines, being clearly contained in the articles, homilies, and liturgy of our Church, establish its scriptural character.

II.—Because I believe the form of Government, the orders, and ordinances of the Church of England to be more strictly in agreement with Apostolical usage, and the authority of Holy Scripture, than those of any other denomination of professing Christians.

III.—Because the three-fold distinction of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, was acknowledged, and was scarcely called in question for one thousand five hundred years after the death of Christ; nor, so far as we are aware, was there any Christian Church without a Bishop during that period.

IV.—Because I do not consider the personal holiness of a man a sufficient warrant for his taking upon himself the office of a Minister of Christ,—for if this were so, the minute directions which the Apostle Paul gave to Timothy and Titus, to enable them to make a right choice of the persons whom they were commissioned to “ordain,” must have been unnecessary.

V.—Because I believe the Liturgy of the Church of England to be such a scriptural form of sound words, that I feel convinced the fault is in myself, and in the deadness or worldliness of my own heart, if I fail to derive from it that benefit, which, through the help of the Holy Spirit, it is so well calculated to convey.

VI.—Because I believe the Liturgy of the Church of England to be a more edifying form of public worship, than that which is in use amongst any other community.

VII.—Because I believe I am much safer within than I should be without the pale of the Established Church, whose scriptural, pre-composed, fixed form of prayer effectually prevents the introduction of false doctrine and heresy into the worship of God: against which evils I cannot be equally secure where an established ritual is not adopted.

VIII.—Because while I believe that it is no proof, of itself, that the Government of a Church is right, when God blesses the labours of her Ministers, I cannot but consider that the measure of success which the Lord has vouchsafed to the faithful preaching of his word in the Church of England, is, conjointly with other evidences, a powerful argument in its favour.

IX.—Because I believe the Church of England has been, and still is, the great Bulwark of Protestant Christianity in this kingdom,—in an especial manner, “the pillar and ground of the truth;” so much so that I consider the overthrow of the Established Church, would be well nigh fatal to the religion, morals, and welfare of this country.

X.—Because while I believe that the Church of England is not “founded on acts of Parliament,”—as its enemies falsely say.—I believe it to be the bounden duty of the rulers of the Country to establish and maintain a scriptural church for the benefit of those over whom the Providence of God has placed them in authority: which Church I consider it my duty to support.

XI.—Because I believe that if I left the Church of England, without good and sufficient cause, I should be guilty of sinning against Christ, by disturbing that spirit of love, unity, and peace, which as a professional follower of the Lord Jesus, I am under the strongest obligation to promote. (Ep. 3, iv. &c.)

XII.—Because the Scripture enjoins me to “mark those which cause divisions,”—unnecessary divisions in the Church,—and to avoid them.—Rom. xvi. 17, and 1 Cor. i. 10.

XIII.—Because I see no reason to join any other body of professing Christians on account of any superior piety, consistency, or usefulness which they exhibit, over and above that which distinguishes the “true Churchman” of the Establishment.

XIV.—Because I perceive that the abuses with which other religious denominations are infected, are greater than any which can be alleged against the Church of England.

XV.—Because I believe that none of the causes exist which would justify my leaving the Church of England; which causes I conceive to be—

Idolatrous worship.  
False doctrine.  
Or things indifferent to salvation being imposed by the Church upon its members, as essential thereto.

On these accounts, therefore, I am a Churchman. Does the reader of this feel dissatisfied with his spiritual condition, and does he find that he makes little progress heavenwards? Let him not deceive himself with the thought that the fault is in the Church and its ordinances. No the fault is in himself, and in his own “deceitful and desperately wicked heart, which is ever ready to delude him as to the true source of the evils which he feels, and as to the only effectual remedy for them. The enmity of his own “carnal mind” to God, is the real cause of his spiritual weakness and his comfort; and this evil, so far from being removed by joining some dissenting communion, and by becoming the subject of that religious excitement which, it is to be feared, deceives so many to their eternal ruin, is only likely to be aggravated thereby. The true and only remedy for spiritual evils lies in seeking reconciliation with God, through the meditation of his Son Jesus Christ, in the giving up of the heart unreservedly to Him, and in the endeavour to “bring every thought into subjection” to His holy will. Believing, as the writer does, that the ordinances of the Church of England are well qualified under the Divine blessing, for the attainment of these objects, he is, and hopes to remain,

A CHURCHMAN.

## ESTHER MERLE; OR THE NURSERY MAID.

## CHAPTER V.

Esther saw more of Fleet than any of her other fellow-servants. She often brought her work into the nursery. The more Esther saw of Fleet, the less she liked her. It was a particular order of her mistress that the lower part of the nursery window should never be opened; and Esther never did so, even though once or twice sorely tempted to look at a gay procession which was passing by.

One morning that Fleet was there, a band of music and some dancing bears passed. The children were, of course, anxious to see them, but Esther could not manage it for them, as there was company in the house, which prevented their going into the hall. Fleet said, “Open the windows.”

Mistress doesn't allow it,” said Esther. “Oh, but she won't know—surely they won't tell. Would you tell, Augusta?” said Fleet, pulling the child to her.

“Miss Augusta is no tell-tale, certainly,” said Esther. “But I hope I never do anything behind my mistress's back that I would not do before her face.”

“Indeed! don't you?” said Fleet contemptuously. “I do then; and tell or no tell, I shall just push open the window.”

Up went the window, and Fleet looked out—Augusta and Laura, too, put forward their heads though Esther said they had better not.

After it was all over, and the bears and music out of sight, Fleet said she would make a doll's frock for Augusta if she didn't tell, and Laura should have a piece of sugar if she, too, would hold her tongue. The children promised they would not speak of it.

Esther was silent. She thought to herself, “It is not my doing—I'll not interfere.”

A week or so afterwards, Augusta begged Esther to let them open the window, again promising not to tell.

“No, Miss,” said she, “I shall do no such thing; I shall obey your mamma's orders.”

“Dear me!” said Fleet, who was sitting by, “whether I would or no? If orders are reasonable, all very well. But to say I shouldn't open a window?—I would do it!” And when she went on talking of her mistress before the children, in a way very improper for them to hear. Esther felt that it was wrong, and she saw Augusta staring at Fleet, and listening eagerly to every word. She ought to have stopped at once—she ought to have discouraged Fleet from coming so much into the nursery. But it was a change for her. Fleet was amusing, and Esther, though quite above acting so herself, forgot her responsibility, and her duty towards the children, quieting her conscience with the thought “that it was not her business!”

One day Esther was told that some one wanted to speak to her: so going to her kind friend Miss Marston, and asking her to please to mind little John for a moment, she ran down. What was her surprise and joy at finding her mother! Mrs. Merle had begged for a seat in a neighbour's cart; she surely longed to see her child and where she lived. There was also another reason—she was very much alarmed about Margaret, and had determined to see if she could get her as an out-door patient of the hospital, where all necessary attention and medicines and medical skill could be obtained.

After the first burst of joy, Esther heard with an aching heart this account of her sister. Leaving her mother, she went to her mistress, who was in her own room, and asked leave to take her mother for a few moments into the nursery, and also if she might go out for an hour with her. Mrs. Parker was pleased at Esther's coming to her before she ventured to ask her mother in, and immediately gave leave, saying, "Two of the children shall go in the carriage with me, and the others Fleet and Miss Marston no doubt can manage very well."

So Mrs. Merle went up into the nursery, and saw the children. She was a nice looking person, with so mild and gentle an expression that the little ones all came to her and she gave Laura the nosegay she had in her hand, because she saw the child looking at the flowers earnestly. The moment Laura had it in her hands they all wanted it, and John screamed out for it. "Give it to him," said Esther; and she snatched it away from Laura who went into a corner and cried, while Esther said, "O, dear Ellerton flowers! my old stock I see! How nice they smell!"

"My dear, you shouldn't have taken it from her, poor child!" said her mother, "see how she is fretting, poor dear!"

"Oh! it is her way. She's always fretting," returned Esther. "What are you doing?" added she, turning to John. "You're pulling them all to pieces. Come, give them to me, and I'll put them in a jug, and they'll keep fresh and look pretty." But John cried at the idea of parting with them, and wished to pull them to pieces, so Esther let him do so, observing that he was a "dear little fellow, and shouldn't be crossed."

Mrs. Merle had meanwhile, drawn Laura to her, took her on her lap, and said she would send her a fine large nosegay the very next time the carrier came; and though the child still looked at her brother with a sorrowful eye, as he proceeded to destroy her precious flowers, she dried her eyes and looked confidently into Mrs. Merle's kind face.

When the flowers were all demolished and strewn over the floor, little John went to his toys and busied himself with making a horse of his little chair; so eager was he that Mrs. Merle was quite amused at watching him.

Presently Esther jumped up, and said that it was time to get them ready for their mama.

"Come, I'll put on your pinafore first, my boy, and then you can go to Miss Marston." And then, without considering how eagerly the little fellow was pursuing his play, without saying anything more she caught John up in her arms: of course he cried and kicked.

"Why, John, don't be passionate: you must have a clean pinafore. But you shall!" added she, as he persisted in rebelling.

"Now, I shall tell your cousin, and you'll go in the corner, you naughty boy." And away she carried him, tearing, and kicking, and sobbing, into Miss Marston's room; who, seeing what a passion he was in, proceeded to punish him by tying his hands and leaving him in a corner.

Might not all this have been prevented by observing the child's mind to be set on what he was about, and by saying, "Now, John, you must put away your play, and have your pinafore on?" A few quiet words, a little sympathy, would avoid many a burst of passion.

Before the elder children were taken to their mamma, another fray broke out. Augusta took a work-bag of Esther's, which she valued, and had given it to Edwin to play with. Esther scolded her, and gave Edwin a slap for tying it up to the chair. "What business had you to take it?" said she to Augusta, "it was not yours."

"It was just as much mine as Laura's nosegay was yours," returned Augusta; "you took that away."

"You're a very bold, pert girl," said Esther, feeling the truth of this, and at the same time very much annoyed. Then, addressing her mother, she said she didn't believe there was another such a troublesome set of children anywhere;—while Augusta, who had felt very indignant at her sister's losing her flowers, now felt a kind of triumph in having revenged it on her nurse. Alas! such scenes are but too often acted over and over in a nursery. Contentions and quarrels exist where there should be love and obedience. Children feel themselves unjustly treated; and seeing their nurse give way to temper, they too become angry, pert, and revengeful, and thus by degrees—almost from want of thought and consideration—the natural corruptions of their nature grow stronger and stronger, till bad tempers, bad habits grow with their growth and increase with their stature. Then how hard, in after years, is it to check themselves; how deeply do these nursery faults tell as they grow older! And have nurses no share in this? The common saying, that "many a temper is spoilt in the nursery," is but too true; and yet it cannot be supposed that there are not many conscientious persons—honest, obedient to their masters, lovers of truth, and respectable in conduct—who, if a true sense of their responsibilities were forced upon them, would consider all this. Then, and then only, would they be serving their earthly masters in the Lord, and as unto God, with the spirit of Christians who look to another world for themselves, and for those young but immortal souls they have to do with.

And besides the advantage a good example would be to the children, how such watchfulness, and self-discipline, and high ideas of their duty would improve their own characters! In fact, how can they be religious and serving God if they are without this sense of their responsibility—if they live without an effort to control their own tempers? (To be continued.)

Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a SURGEON DENTIST. Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence. Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St. West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July, 1850. 6-1m

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

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

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY. S. B. HARMAN, Esq. The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq. P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850. 41-tf

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

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

Garments made to order of every Description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly. THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found: Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 4d to 10s 0d. Men's Velvet Vests, do Checked do 6s 3d do Marcellus do do Mole skin do 10s 0d do Baratheo do do Black Alpaca do 11s 3d do Tollenet do do Russell Cord do 13s 9d do Cassimere do do Gambroon do 11s 3d Men's Mole skin Trousers 7s 6d do Princess Cord do 15s 0d do Linen Drill do 6s 9d do Tweed do 17s 6d do Fancy Drill do 4s 3d do Broad Cloth do 32s 6d do Tweed do do Cassimere do 17s 6d do Dooskin do do Gutta Perchado 30s 0d Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d do Black Satin do 8s 9d do Fancy do 8s 9d do Cloth do do Linen do 3s 4d do Cassinett do do Fancy do 4s 4d do Cashmerette do do Plush do

Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 4d to 10s 0d. Boy's Tweed Vests, from 5s 6d to 10s 0d. Boy's Drill Trousers, do 4s 4d to 10s 0d. Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, Red Flannel Shirts, Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6d. Fanny Caps, Felt Hats. DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d to 10s 0d. Ribbons and Laces, 500 Parasols, 2s 11d. Lace Veils and Falls, 50 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d. Cotton Yarn, from 4s 6d p. n. Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, 1s 6d. Prints, fast colours, 5d. Collars and Neck Ties, 2d. Artificial Flowers, 5d. Factory Cottons, from 2 1/2d to 3 1/2d. Hosiery and Gloves. White Cotton, 3 1/2d. Striped Shirting, 5d. Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c. Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.

No Second Price. THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, June 12, 1850. 46-ly

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King-street) J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches; and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extended to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES ALWAYS ON HAND, Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange. Toronto, August 22d, 1849. 4-tf

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



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

INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being excluded. The Proprietary Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance.

DIRECTORS: A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bowes, W. L. Perrin, J. L. Robinson, Esq., Wm. Atkinson, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Gooderham, Charles Berczy, J. J. Hayes, M. D. J. G. Worts, Solicitor—JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers—Commercial Bank. E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-ly



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY, OFFICE—KING STREET, TORONTO.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS. W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood, B. W. Smith, John Doel, A. McMaster, James Lesslie, James Shaw, Wm. Mathers, Alex'r McGlashan. J. RAINS, Secretary. JOHN McMURRICK, President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843. 21



THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

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

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

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

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN, CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

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

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

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

Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock. Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-tf

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. HARRISON,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-tf

BIRTHS.

At Fergus, on the 20th ultimo, the lady of James Webster, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd of August, by the Rev. J. Grier, A.M., Rector of Belleville, Charles Thomas Fitzgibbon, formerly Clerk of the Legislature Council of Canada, to Agnes, second daughter of J. W. Dunbar Moodie, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Hastings.

On the 29th ult., in St. Paul's Church, London, Canada West, by the Rev. B. Croyn, M. A. Rector, Hiram Chisholm, Esq., of London, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late James Givins, Esq., Judge of the London District Court.

On Saturday, the 17th inst., at the St. Peter's Chapel, St. Roches, by the Rev. Mr. Pless, Mr. James Hetherington, grocer, to Miss Publand Milliner, both of Quebec.

On Thursday, 29th August, at St. George's Church, Etobicoke, C. W., by the Rev. H. C. Cooper, B. A. Mr. T. C. Prosser, of Albion, Provincial Land Surveyor, younger son of the late John Prosser, Esq., of Charing Cross, London, to Mercy, youngest daughter of Mr. Monis Lawrence, of Albion.

DIED.

In London, C. W., on the 25th instant, at his own residence, Eldon House, John Harris, Esq., R. N., aged 68 years.

At Ancaster, on the 2nd instant, Mr. John Logan, aged 56, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

On the 8th instant, Eliza Sophia, the beloved wife of William Hunton, Esq., of Bytown, aged 30 years, eldest daughter of Lieut. Hayter, R. N., formerly Vice Consul for Caen, &c. France.

At Port Maitland, on the 27th August, at the residence of W. J. Imlach, Esq., Emily Sarah, youngest daughter of the late John Wetenhall, Esq., aged six months.

At Guelph, on the 21st instant, Millicent, infant daughter of Dr. Clarke, aged 19 months.

On Tuesday, the 27th inst., on John street, Arthur St. Helier, infant son of Wm. A. Campbell, Esq., aged five months.

On the 10th ult., near Tours, in France, Charlotte the beloved wife of Henry Rudyerd, Esq., formerly of the 15th Regiment of Foot. She died of a long and painful Consumption, which she endured with Christian fortitude, leaving numerous friends and relatives to deplore her early loss. She was a lady of extensive acquaintance in this city, and beloved and respected by all who knew her.

New Advertisements.

Asthma of Thirty Years Standing.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle— Sir,—Having been afflicted for than more thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased, about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and indeed conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment which you will use as your judgment dictates. Argus Office, Portland, March, 26, 1846. C. D. MAYNARD, The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW Drugists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING-STREET.

ON Sunday the 15th inst., SERMONS will be Preached in this Church by the Venerable Archdeacon of York, in the morning, and by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A., in the Evening. Collections will be made at both Services to defray the expenses of erecting a gallery and introducing gas-lights. Divine Service will commence in the morning at Eleven, and in the evening at Half past Six. Toronto, Sept. 4, 1850. 5-2in

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS.

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

GOVERNESS.

WANTED by a family residing in Toronto, a Governess, who is thoroughly competent to teach Music and French, with History and Geography, and the usual routine of a sound English Education. She must be a member of the Church of England. Address A. B. Church Office, Toronto, C. W. September 3rd, 1850. 6-4in

LAND FOR SALE.

ON the Plank Road, near Oakville, (25 miles from Toronto, from One to Fifty Acres of Land. —ALSO— A Farm of Fifty Acres, with House, Barn, &c. Apply to A. C. Verner, Oakville, if by letter pre-paid. Oakville, September 3rd, 1850. 6-5in \*

L. LEWIS,

IN returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received for the past year, begs to acquaint the Gentry and Citizens of Toronto generally, that he has now commenced his fall and winter receipts of Oysters and Fresh Cod Fish; having just received a supply of fine FRESH OYSTERS in Kegs, Cans and Shell, and will as soon as weather permits, receive his usual supply of Fresh Cod Fish, &c. 110, King Street, Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1850. 6-3in

Sale of Hospital Lots.

ON Wednesday, the 16th September next, at Noon, will be offered by Public Auction, on the site, on a Lease for 42 Years, renewable every 21 Years, at an increased Rent by valuation, a number of Eligible Building Lots, pleasantly situated, forming a Block bounded by Brock, Adelaide, Richmond-streets, and on the West by the New Western Market. At the same time and place, and on the same terms, will be offered several Lots on the South side of Queen-street. Also,—Eight valuable Lots on King and York-streets. Plans will be left with Mr. Wakefield, Auctioneer; Mr. John Tall, Architect; Mr. H. Rowell and Mr. H. Scobie, Stationers; and at the Toronto Hospital Office, Church Street, where further information may be obtained. J. W. BRENT, Secretary. Toronto, Hospital Office, August 27, 1850. 5-2in

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of J. THOMAS & SON, of this City, Organ Builders and Piano-Forte Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Manufacturing part of the business will be carried on from this date by C. L. THOMAS, the Repairing and Tuning Department by J. THOMAS.

Toronto, August 26th, 1850. JOHN THOMAS, CHAS. L. THOMAS. 5-in

TORONTO LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Corner of Richmond and Victoria Streets.

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

At the end of the Session Prizes will be given to the Student who shall exhibit the greatest proficiency. For particulars enquire at the Hospital. Clinical Lectures will be given regularly by the Medical Officers of the Hospital. Toronto August 21st, 1850. 4-2m

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the 1st of September. Gentlemen who are desirous of admission are requested to give due notice to the Principal, and will be required to present themselves for Examination on SATURDAY MORNING, the 31st of AUGUST, at 10 A. M. July 29th 1850. 2-5in

TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE'S Church Grammar School was re-opened, after the Midsummer Vacation, yesterday the 21st instant. His School is conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort is made to teach the usual branches of secular education on a sound and accurate system, the Pupils are diligently trained in the Churchman's faith and practice.

Terms per Quarter:

The ordinary branches of an English Education £ s. d. and the Mathematics. . . . . 2 10 0 The same, with the Greek and Latin Classics . . . . . 3 0 0 The French Language, (extra) . . . . . 1 0 0 Boarding (washing included) . . . . . 8 15 0

In the department of the French Language Mr. McKenzie has secured the efficient services of MRS. DESLANDES. Hours of instruction, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., five days in the week. VACATIONS.—Ten days at Christmas, a week at Easter, a week at Whitsuntide, five weeks at Midsummer, with a few occasional holidays.

It is expected that the Dues will be paid in advance, or during the current Quarter. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has kindly consented to be Visitor of the School.

The Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about one mile and a half from the City Hall, and is considered to be a very healthy and pleasant locality. Mr. MCKENZIE has vacancies for four resident Pupils and five day Pupils. Toronto, Aug., 1850. 4-1f

COUNTY OF YORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE business of this Institution will be resumed, after the Midsummer Recess, on Thursday, the 5th of September. Four vacancies for boarders. Terms moderate, and may be known on application to the Head Master. Head Master . . . . . Mr. CROMBIE. 1st Classical and Mathematical Master Mr. E. M. A. CROMBIE. 2nd do. do. Mr. JAS. BROWN. French Master . . . . . MRS. DESLANDES. Drawing Master . . . . . Mr. G. F. PRICE. Toronto, Aug. 22, 1850. 4-4in

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER'S School will

re-open on Monday, 23rd September. Mrs. PORTER has engaged a Lady from Paris, who will assist her in the French department. The best Masters attend for other branches of education. No. 30, William Street. Toronto, August 16th, 1850. 4-1in

MRS. COSENS' Establishment for Young

Ladies will be re-opened on Monday the 9th September, 1850. The French department will be under the superintendence of a resident French Governess. St. George's Square, Toronto, August 19th, 1850. 4-4in The Colonist to give four insertions.

LADIES' SEMINARY, TORONTO.

THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce, that they purpose re-opening their SEMINARY after the Summer Recess, on MONDAY, the 2nd of SEPTEMBER, 1850, when the Classes will be resumed. Toronto, 36, Wellington Street, West, August 6th, 1850. 2 5in

W. TOWNSEND,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice. Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets. N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale. September 8, 1849. 10-1f

FOR SALE,—CHEAP FOR CASH; OR

EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM, Situate in the County of York. THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Property near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 276 feet on Parliament Street. The House contains twelve Rooms, &c.; there is a good Brick Stable for five horses and carriage, on the rear end of the lot; two good Wells of Water on the Premises, and the Garden in good cultivation. Apply to JAMES FRANCIS, Corner of King and Parliament Streets. Toronto, July 3rd, 1850. 51-1f

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A HOUSE TO LET.

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

REMOVAL.

DR. HODDER has removed to the Brick House immediately to the West of his late residence, at the foot of the College Avenue, on Queen Street. Toronto, May 1st, 1850. 46-3m

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

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

EDUCATION.

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

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, On the 18th inst., when she hopes by strict attention to the morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, to merit a share of public Patronage. The House is large, pleasantly situated with spacious grounds attached to it—this Residence is noted for its salubrity, it is within two minutes walk of the Church, and within ten miles of Toronto, where Stages pass to and fro daily. For Terms apply at the Parsonage House, Weston. August, 13th, 1850. 5-1f

MADAME DESLANDES,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that her classes will re-open at Pinehurst, on Monday, September the 2nd. Toronto, Aug. 14th, 1850. 3-1m

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST,

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

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBURG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archbishop 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. 22-1f

Governess.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess for young Children or to superintend a household—References to the Rev. J. GEDDIS, and the Rev. W. LEEBING, letters be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office. December 25th 1849. 22-1f

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY wishes to engage the services of a Governess immediately, who is competent to teach Music, French, and the usual branches of an English education. She must be a member of the Church of England. Direct to W. H. PARKER, Guelph. July 11th, 1850. 51-1f

Governesses.

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

Governess Wanted.

A GOVERNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish the education of Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach French, Music, and Drawing is indispensable.—The engagement need not commence till after the middle of June. Full references will be expected. Address C. Box, No. 1, Kingston Post Office. April 17th 1850. 38-1f

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY

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

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

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

The French Department is under the immediate superintendence of Mons. Deslandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Paris, and lately arrived from that City.

The English Branches are conducted by Madame Deslandes, with the assistance of two well-educated and zealous English Governesses.

Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing. Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchison.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, Including all the various branches in English, French, Music, Drawing &c. . . . . £60 0 0 per annum. Pupils under 12 years of age . . . . . 50 0 0 " Day Pupils, six pounds per quarter, (Drawing not included) . . . . . 24 0 0 " German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms. Quarterly Payments required.

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

AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale. Toronto, April 17th, 1850. 38-1f

To the Clergy.

A WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robt. Maker, Edge, 109 Fleet Street, London; All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849. 48-1f

WANTED.

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

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110. CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. HEAD OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, . . . . . 1, George Street. LONDON, . . . . . 4, A. Lothbury. GLASGOW, . . . . . 35, St. Vincent Place. MONTREAL, . . . . . 49, Great St. James Street.

THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company being desirous to afford all those advantages to their Policy-holders in this country, which are commanded by Assurers in Great Britain, have invested the Board in Montreal with full powers to examine into and accept proposals, putting the Company on the risk, at once, without communicating with the Parent Board.

A party has it in his power to effect an Assurance on his Life immediately, without incurring the delay to which Life Assurers in this country have hitherto been subjected, from the sanction of the Head Board being required to complete the transaction; the deliverance of the Board at Montreal being final and irrevocable.

This arrangement gives to the COLONIAL all the facilities of a Company essentially local; and, combined with the additional advantage of a large Guaranteed Capital, affords the most perfect security in all Assurance transactions.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another. The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly such an Institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated.

IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfactory and welcome manner, and the number who have connected themselves with it by Assurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY Gives complete security for all its transactions; and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance.

THE RATES

Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted a scale as can be held, compatible with safety.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY. The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained. The Company have granted £300,000 sterling.

DIVISION OF PROFITS. The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits to 1854, and persons assuring before 25th of May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' claim for bonus.

Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Offices, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

Board of Management: HONOURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman. WM. PROUDFOOT, Esq., | ALEX. MURRAY, Esq. JAMES BROWN, Esq., | T. D. HARRIS, Esq.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON. Legal Advisers: Messrs. WILSON & SMITH, BARRISTERS. Medical Advisers: Ed. HODDER, Esq., M.D. | F. PRIMROSE, Esq., M.D. JOHN MAULSON, Agent and Secretary. Toronto, June 18, 1850. 47-3m.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium. THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.

The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company transacting business in Canada.

The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land. Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to F. H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto. OFFICE—New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-1f

"The Church" Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLESS, 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. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal: Josias Bray, . . . . . Hamilton. Henry Charles, . . . . . Niagara. Francis Evatt, . . . . . Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, . . . . . Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun., . . . . . Newmarket. Geo. McLean, . . . . . Brockville. Thos. Saunders, . . . . . Guelph. John Kerby, . . . . . Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, . . . . . Woodstock. T. D. Warren, . . . . . St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, . . . . . Simcoe, Port Dover, Victoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, . . . . . London. H. Slate, . . . . . St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, . . . . . Kingston. John Benson, . . . . . Niagara & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, . . . . . Picton. I. P. W. Des Brisay, . . . . . Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, . . . . . Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, . . . . . Montreal.

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.