

was. During the six weeks which followed his sentence, no one could show more anxiety for religious instruction. His bible was his constant companion; and how well he profited from it, was seen on that awful morning, when, not the fortitude of the heathen "stoic," much less "utter stupidity," but the humble hope that his sin, great as he ever expressed it to be, was pardoned by the atoning blood of Christ—supported him.

Dreading lest any one should presume to put off the preparation for eternity from anything that might be said, I yet am bold to affirm that during my ministry I do not recollect ever having witnessed a death-bed repentance which gave such satisfactory evidence of one having found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, than that which was witnessed during the last two weeks of James Webb's life. Hoping that the editors of the *Argus* and *Church* will insert this, I am, Mr. Editor, yours,

R. V. ROGERS.

St. James' Parsonage, Jan. 2.

[The paragraph alluded to by our Reverend friend, was copied by us from a Toronto contemporary, but by an overlook was omitted to be credited.]

Colonial.

GREAT MECHANICAL NOVELTY.—Mr.

Capreol has, at his own expense, caused to be made a model of the "Remington Bridge," which is considered one of the greatest novelties of the age,—and intends to exhibit it to the citizens of Toronto, for a small charge, the proceeds to be devoted to a charitable purpose. A Remington Bridge has lately been constructed at Montgomery, Alabama, 406 feet span, 12 feet wide, and it carries out the idea of the inventor, that a bridge of that peculiar construction has no oscillating motion. The idea of Mr. Remington is this—we quote his own words:—"To illustrate more clearly this point, I will add that the tensile strength of timber, when in nearly a horizontal position, is made to sustain nearly the entire weight necessary to separate the fibres. This, I claim, is a new idea in Mechanics. I applied it in the use of timber in constructing bridges for the first time. The same fact does not apply in any suspension bridge, whether constructed of hemp or iron." This tensile strength is beautifully illustrated in Mr. Capreol's Model, which consists of two stringers of pine, 25 feet long and half an inch the side of the square. These stringers are supported in a peculiar manner at each end, and on them are placed steps or foot-boards of pine, let down upon the stringers by a groove of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch depth, and this is quite capable of supporting any person to walk along. We have seen a gentleman, perhaps not far short of being the heaviest in the city, walk along this feeble looking structure. It is really worthy the attention of all mechanics. There can be no doubt that an examination of this Model will exceedingly gratify them. For no one scarcely would believe that two strips of half-inch pine would carry a man 250 lbs. weight,—but such is the fact.—*The Globe*.

The Congregationalists have opened a new Theological Hall in Adelaide-street, in this city under the superintendance of Mr. Lilly. It was commenced on the 8th inst., with nine Students.

ANOTHER MINISTER PROVIDED FOR.—

The *Globe* announces that the Provincial Secretary has been appointed Provincial Registrar, in room of Mr. Tucker, retired—he should have said PENSIONED. Mr. Hincks some time ago appointed himself to an office in the Endowment Board of the Toronto University, said to be worth £500 a year.—*North American*.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in this city, on

the corner of Yonge and Albert streets, about nine o'clock, on the evening of Friday last. Immediately after the ringing of the different church bells, announcing the fact, a very large number of citizens and the city fire companies, with their engines, &c., were on the spot. For some time after the firemen arrived, they were unable to do anything towards subduing the flames in consequence of not being supplied with water, for which they had to wait until they received a supply by carters from the bay. When the water arrived, the firemen worked with spirit, and succeeded in saving some adjoining houses, the destruction of which for some time, appeared to be almost inevitable. The snow on the roofs of the houses also served to prevent the spread of the flames. In about a quarter of an hour after the fire commenced, the Oddfellow's Tavern kept by Mr. G. Renick, situated on the corner of Yonge and Albert streets, and the adjoining houses on Yonge street—a cabinet shop belonging to Mr. Mitchell, and a tin shop belonging to Mr. Murray, were totally destroyed. The flame produced by the burning of the Oddfellow's Inn was very great, perhaps owing to the quantity of spirituous liquors stored in the house. The fire was the result of an accident, and originated, we understand, in the stable of the inn. The total loss is estimated at about £600. The cabinet shop was insured for £125.—*Colonist*.

THE CURRENCY.—Last week we gave

a paragraph from the *Montreal Herald*, relative to the new Currency Bill, we now give the following from the *Patriot*, on the same subject:—"The Act of 4th and 5th Vic. c. 93, has, since its passing, regulated the value of our gold and silver coinage, and the amount of each which might be offered in legal tender; but as the recent acts do not affect our gold coinage, but only apply to the silver, we shall confine our remarks to the latter. By the 7th section of the 4th and 5th Vic. cap. 73, it was enacted that the milled dollar of Spain, the dollar of the United States of America and of the several States of Peru, Chili, the other States of South America, Central America, and Mexico respectively, coined before 1841, and not weighing less than 17 dwts. 4 grains troy, should pass for 5s. 1d. currency each. The half-dollar of the same nations and of proportionate weight, for 2s. 6½d. currency; and the other silver coins of the same nations and date, being subdivisions of such dollars for proportionate sums and of proportionate weights, should pass—the quarter-dollar for 1s. 3d. currency; the eighth for 7½d. currency; and the sixteenth for 3½d. currency each. The respective value of these several coins has been altered by the Act 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 8, which enacts that from and after the first day of January instant, such dollars should only pass for five shillings currency, and such half-dollars for two shillings and sixpence currency, and no more, as also the dollars and half-dollars of the same nations and weights, but of later date, to which under the provisions of the 9th section of 4th and 5th Vic. cap. 93, the Governor-General or other Governor of these Provinces for the time being, might have extended the said seventh section of the said last mentioned Act, which when assayed at the Royal Mint, should have been found equal in fineness to those

therein mentioned respectively; but we cannot discover that any such proclamation was ever issued. The 10th Section of the 4th and 5th Vic. c. 94, fixed the value at which the several silver coins of the United Kingdom should pass current in this Province—that is to say, the British crown at 6s. 1d., and all the divisions of the silver coin of the United Kingdom lawfully current therein, of proportionate weight, and for proportionate sums—and provided that they should be a legal tender to the amount of £2 10s. 0d. currency and no more, until they should have lost one twenty-fifth in weight, when they should cease to be lawful money. Neither of the Acts of last session make any alteration in the hitherto received value of the coinage of the United Kingdom; and, except as above, they shall continue to be taken as hitherto. Neither have the recent acts made any alteration in the value of the five franc silver piece of France, coined before the passing of the above mentioned act, and of the weight therein specified. The dollars and half dollars of the several nations in the 4th and 5th Vic. c. 93, above specified, are by that act declared to be legal tender, by tale, to any amount if of the specified weight; and the various coins less than the half-dollar and of proportionate weight shall only be a legal tender by tale, to the amount of £2 10s. 0d. currency; but when they shall have lost one twenty-fifth of their weight they cease to be lawful money. The 13th and 14th Vic. c. 8, provides that nothing therein contained shall be construed to make said coins a legal tender as the rates therein mentioned, and now fixed as the respective value thereof, in any case in which they would not have been a legal tender under the 4th and 5th Vic. c. 93, at the rates therein assigned to them. The acts of last session do not make any alteration in the value of gold coinage or in the enactments as to the tender thereof.

An inquest was held the 29th ultimo, on the body of Timothy McCombs, a carpenter, who was found on the morning of that day, lying dead in the mill-race of Messrs. Kingsbury and Chamberlain, in North Pelham. He was lying on his back, in water about eighteen inches deep, and on the bank of the race, which is about three feet high, stood his jug, holding about three quarts, nearly full of whiskey.—*St. Catherine's Journal*.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday, Mr. Coroner Duggan, held an inquest at the Gardeners' Arms, Yonge Street, on the body of Fanny Ward, an aged woman, mother of the landlady of that house. It appeared in evidence, that on Saturday morning the deceased, while crossing King-street, found herself in perilous proximity to a one-horse waggon belonging to Mr. Armstrong, butcher, which a boy was driving at a moderate pace. She became confused, was knocked down and run over, and although she was conveyed home immediately, and received medical attention, she expired on Monday.—Two medical gentlemen admitted their inability to speak positively as to the cause of death, without a post mortem examination, which was not deemed necessary; their belief was, that the accident only operated as a secondary cause, prior ailments being the principal. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time exculpating the driver of the waggon from all blame.

RAILWAYS.—The Town Council of Port Hope have unanimously approved of the efforts to establish a Railway communication between Montreal and Toronto. The Council for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell have adopted a report in favour of the Lachine and Prescott Railroad. The tenor of the report was the advantages to be derived by those counties from the construction of the road, the facilities for making it—the importance of the Ottawa trade—the certainty of its being remunerative, and a recommendation that the Council do take stock therein to the amount of £40,000; and that of that sum, that £4,000 be invested in the stock of the proposed railroad from Bytown to Prescott, should the same intersect the Montreal and Prescott road at Cambridge or Finch.

The Municipality of the County of Two Mountains have been recommended by a meeting held at St. Andrews on the 29th ultimo, to take stock to the amount of £30,000 in the projected Montreal and Prescott railroad, provided the said railroad pass through the County of Two Mountains.

ASSIZES.—Saturday 11th January, 1851.

Russell vs. The Gore District Mutual Assurance Company.—The cross-examination of Fraser, the principal witness for the defence, who swore positively, that he had been instigated by Mr. Russell to set fire to his factory at Ancaster, was entered upon by counsel for the plaintiff, for the purpose of showing that he had been guilty of perjury, having made affidavit before the magistrate on his first examination that he knew nothing whatever of the causes of the fire, which he subsequently contradicted by affirming under oath, that he had set fire to the building himself. Evidence was then brought to show that there was no appearance of any premeditated plan for causing the destruction of the building; that it originated in one of the chimneys, at the top of which the fire was first seen; that although the fire was very strong, the soot remained unburnt in the other chimney, whereas it was completely burnt out of the chimney which was seen on fire; therefore, that the fire was accidental, and the defence set up by the company was invalid. The learned judge, in summing up, informed the jury, that the evidence of Fraser was not entitled to consideration, and that they must find a verdict on the testimony of the other witnesses. After an absence of twenty-five minutes, the jury returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff for £2,000.—*Patriot*.

On the 7th instant, a man named Whitley committed suicide, in the township of Nelson, by cutting his throat.—*Colonist*.

Scarlet fever is at present very prevalent in the city of Kingston.—*Ibid*.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th Jan., 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Honourable James Leslie, Secretary of the Province, to be also Registrar of the Province of Canada, in the place of the Honourable R. A. Tucker, resigned.

The Honourable James Leslie has appointed Thomas Amoit, Esq., to be Deputy Registrar of the Province of Canada, with the sanction and approval of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, to the following gentlemen, under certificates from the Medical Board, viz.:—Amos McCrea, of Merrickville; Hart Proudfoot, of London; Charles Gardner, of Toronto; Robert Gibbins Westropp, of Toronto, and Samuel Miller, of Markham.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 10th Jan., 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been

pleased to appoint Charles Du Berger, Esq., to be Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the Saguenay Circuit, in the room and stead of Antoine A Vanfelson, Esq., removed.

DISMISSAL.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dismiss Lieutenant Richard Kneeshaw, of the 5th Battalion, Toronto Militia, from the Militia service of Canada.

By command, D. MACDONELL, Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Adjt. General of Militia.

Secretary's Office, 11th Jan. 1851.

The Gentlemen Gazetted to Offices for Kent and Lambton, in the official *Gazette* of the 29th ult., have been appointed by his Excellency the Governor-General to similar offices for the County of Kent, a Proclamation being about to be issued uniting the Counties *Essex and Lambton*, in place of Kent and Lambton.—An extra official *Gazette* of Tuesday Jan. 14, contains a proclamation dated 13th January, uniting *Essex and Lambton*, in place of Kent and Lambton.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Jan., 15th, 1851:—Rev. W. Arnold, Gaspé Basin, rem. J. G. Vidal, Esq., Port Sarnia, sub. and rem. The Lord Bishop of Quebec. The paper referred to did not reach this office, and the delay arose from having to wait till a copy could be obtained.

NOTICE.

Our subscribers West of Toronto, are requested to take notice, that the publisher will leave Toronto in a few days, and will call on them for the dues to this paper, when it is hoped all in arrear will be prepared to meet their accounts.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1851.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—WHY STAND YE IDLE HERE?

We have now fully brought before our readers the leading features of the "secret plan" of the Jesuits and papacy for bringing all countries, and more particularly those in which the supremacy and faith of the Romish Apostacy is repudiated, wholly under their sway both temporal and spiritual; and we have developed as far as necessary for our purpose, the means by which it was proposed to effect this object. We have shown how the primary steps necessary thereto were entered upon immediately after the assembling of that conclave in the year 1824. We gave some of the many instances of the "new varnish" put upon popery, "to beguile the leading statesmen of Protestant Lands," and win their support. We have shown how, step by step, that support was won,—how they were brought to yield to their fears what reason would withhold; and when the outworks of our noble constitution were thus carried by the Ecclesiastical leaders of the Popish army, we have seen the blind and ignorant hosts whom they led on, sweep away, many, too many, of our best and most venerable institutions with all the impetuosity of a headlong mountain torrent. We have seen that when "the equilibrium" was destroyed, all the "new varnish" was cast off, and the masses of Romanism were led on by their clergy and hierarchy, who almost to a man, openly proclaimed their ultimate aim. And we have seen how a weak and unprincipled government purchased their support by yielding to them, all that they dared to have yielded, without their own heads paying the forfeit. It is now a matter of history how some of the very men ruling the country, went so far in the career of revolution as to incite an infuriated mob to acts which, in one district, laid in ashes a considerable part of one of the principal cities and parts of the kingdom; and in another, the lordly castle of one of the greatest opponents to their views. We have seen this followed by a sweeping measure of so called parliamentary reform, which raised poverty, and ignorance, and crime, by means of political privileges (which those to whom they were granted were incompetent to the due exercise of), over the heads of the property and the intellect of the country. By means of a House of Commons thus constituted, and thus controlled, our Bishops were decimated—the word of God forbidden to be taught even to ourselves, in our public schools—our Municipalities wrested from our grasp and transferred to the popish allies of our priest-ridden rulers—the property of the Church confiscated to nearly half its amount—our clergy massacred with little short of impunity, or hunted down like beasts of the forest for the holiday pastime of these, their inveterate foes. These objects attained, we have then seen "the faithful pushed higher and higher over the shoulders, over the heads of the heretic dogs." We have seen every countenance and encouragement given to the slaves and the tools of the Romish hierarchy in Ireland. We have seen the ramifications of that hierarchy extend "like the windings of a river" through our colonial dependencies,—and Ecclesiastics, aliens, alike by birth and feelings, actually assume the titles of our venerable Bishops; whilst one more daring than his colleagues, has claimed the right to exercise a temporal as well as spiritual jurisdiction over the vast territory, so strangely, if not illegally, obtained by him from the ignorant red man. We have seen the same Clergy insinuating themselves into the families of the wealthy, and day by day, using the influence of the confessional upon the weaker sex, and the priest-ridden dupes of their masculine votaries, to sever the dearest ties of blood—to cheat

the offspring of the property, whether real or personal, accumulated by the parent,—and to transfer it from its natural expectants to the coffers of this insatiable Clergy, to pander to their profligacy or their ambition. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and untold personal property have thus passed or are rapidly passing to these aliens in blood; whilst no subterfuge—no evasion—no falsehood on their part, is too daring or too paltry to conceal the facts from the public at large. In short, we have seen, that to whatever part of the British dominions we turn, the policy of the Romish Ecclesiastics is aggressive, and steadily tending to the establishment amongst us of their favorite THEOCRACY, in which all power both temporal and spiritual shall be swallowed up, and Romanism alone left standing in the midst of this wreck of nations. Step by step, has she advanced to the attainment of this object with a success almost unprecedented, until the only impediment apparently in the way, was the imperfect organization of the Romish Ecclesiastical power in England. She knew and felt, that although in Ireland the supineness and mistaken toleration of James I. permitted the establishment of two Vicars-Apostolic in that country, and that, although the Romish tendencies of his unfortunate son, Charles I. induced him to counterbalance an addition to this embryo hierarchy, which was finally organized under James II.—yet, that with the experience which the people of England had of all the miseries which that hierarchy entailed upon unhappy Ireland, and of all the demoralization and distress which this same ecclesiastical body caused, aggravated, and to the utmost of their power perpetuated, there was hitherto in England an apparently insuperable barrier in their way. But the treachery or the timidity of men within the ranks of our Church, and the Romanizing tendencies of our rulers, seemed to present a favorable opportunity for the final struggle. To meet it, Rome has of late been concentrating all her energies, and having ascertained, as is now proved, that the establishment of a Romish hierarchy was not likely to be displeasing to the infatuated ministers of our Queen, it was determined to throw down the Papal gauntlet to the British Sovereign, and hurl the papal defiance at the British people. How complacently our rulers looked on at first! But how did they tremble for the consequences of their perfidy, when they saw our British Queen fearlessly advance, and as she took up the gage of battle, as fearlessly exclaim, "I am Queen of England—I will not bear this!" Still more did they tremble and truckle, whilst an indignant nation girded itself for the combat!

Yes, this ecclesiastical invasion must be resisted to the death. We have already reaped the bitter fruits of the introduction of a Romish hierarchy, and the prevalence of the Romish Canon Law in unhappy Ireland, and surely we cannot be so infatuated as to allow the experiment to be repeated in England. As members of the pure Catholic Church, if we mean to preserve its Catholicity and its doctrines, we must resist it—nay, for the sake of our Romish fellow-countrymen—to save their properties from the fangs of an insatiable clergy—to save their children from that poverty, ignorance, and degradation which that clergy would establish and perpetuate at their expense—to preserve to them the full, free, and unrestricted enjoyment of all the civil rights and privileges of British subjects—and save alike the wife of their bosom, the much loved sister, and the daughter of their hope, from that which would blight their fairest prospects, and make a loathsome plague-spot of a once happy home,—in short to save them as well as ourselves and our children from a return to the ecclesiastical despotism of the middle ages with all its ignorance and superstition, popular crimes and ecclesiastical profligacy, the British soil, whether at home or in our colonies should be forbidden ground to every or any thing in the shape of a Romish hierarchy.

Legislation is now inevitable—nay, imperative to protect all classes of her Majesty's subjects in all parts of her dominions from the consequences of the papal aggressions whether past or contemplated. In that legislation we would wish to see that the civil privileges which have been conferred upon our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen should be confirmed and inviolate, whilst it should be our future care to raise their intellectual state so that they may truly appreciate these privileges and duly use them for the public good, instead of abusing them for the purpose of aggrandizing an ecclesiastical body, inimical not only to the crown and constitution of this kingdom, but to every principle of liberty whether civil or religious. The line of legislative distinction between the Romish laity and the Romish clergy must now be clearly laid down. The former we would have as free as ourselves, but we would bind the latter hand and foot—we would enact and enforce the most stringent laws against the entrance in or residence of Jesuits within the British dominions and its dependencies. We would also wish to see laws, such as even in Romish France have been found necessary, to prevent the alienation of private property by devise or otherwise in the name of charity, but in reality to swell the overflowing coffers of the Romish hierarchy and the Jesuits, and in expelling these latter, and the hierarchy from the British dominions, we would transfer the vast properties they have accu-

ulated, to commissioners to be appointed by the state, and apply them exclusively to Roman Catholic purposes, such as the maintenance of their parochial clergy, the promotion of education amongst Romanists and the relief of their wide-spread and lamentable destitution, for all which purposes the funds accumulated by the Romish priesthood, gathered by the hierarchy to the ecclesiastical hoard, and hitherto applied to purposes not of Romish charity but of Romish ecclesiastical ambition are amply sufficient. Measures such as these would make the Romish laity free indeed—whilst the priestly incubus no longer pressing upon them and poisoning their minds, the distractions and acerbities of religious differences would be heard no more.

At home the members of our Church are everywhere stirring and petitioning the Throne and Legislature upon the subject. But whilst witnessing their activity, may we not well ask, "Why stand ye idle here?"

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

The crowded state of our columns rendered it impossible for us to make any comment in our last publication on the letter signed "A Layman" and dated from Hamilton, to which we then gave insertion. Our correspondent questions the accuracy of the data on which we based those observations on "The Church in Canada," which appeared in our columns last October. We received and inserted his communication with pleasure, as it afforded indisputable evidence that the crumbs which we had then cast upon the waters have afforded food for thought, and are likely to yield fruit in due season.

Our correspondent writes under the impression that we asserted the whole average contribution of the members of the Church in this Diocese towards her support "to be but three pence three farthings annually." Now, if "A Layman" will carefully read our articles he will find that such is not the case, but our allegation was that "according to the last report of the Church Society, the receipts of the Society and District branches, for the year ending the 31st March, 1850, was £3153 17s. 10d., which, if divided amongst the supposed proportion of the population of the Diocese that professedly belongs to the Church which is estimated at two millions of souls, it would give us the large sum of three pence three farthings as the annual contribution of each individual Churchman, for the maintenance of the Church in Canada West."

We treated this average annual contribution as a portion of the available income, but we did not even insinuate that the efforts of the laity in some localities went not beyond that, nor did we forget that in some districts pew rents formed a source of income though precarious and that for particular purposes, the laity had in particular localities come forward with most liberal contributions; neither did we forget that the City of Hamilton is conspicuous among such honourable exceptions. But the ready liberality of Hamilton does not compensate for the empty exchequer and spiritual destitution of our hundred or more other localities in which the contributions for Church purposes have not hitherto amounted to as many farthings as there have been pounds contributed at Hamilton, and "A Layman" must, therefore, excuse us if we maintain the accuracy of our calculation, and repeat our assertion.

But, honour to whom honour is due. The people of Hamilton have at all times come nobly forward to uphold and promote the efficiency of the Church there. We believe the statements of "A Layman" are correct so far as relates thereto, and we find that for the last two years it has by its contributions to the Society, and by means of pew rents and other funds contributed £826 annually to the local support of the Church in Hamilton. Now, the entire Church population of Hamilton does not, we believe, much exceed two thousand persons of all ages, so that independent of collections for the erection of a second Church there, we have an annual contribution from each person amounting on the average to eight shillings and four-pence annually. Now, if the contribution of all within the Diocese did, as it ought and easily might, amount to the same average sum, how widely extended might then be the sphere of the Churches influence, and how different and how much improved might be the condition of the people. Far be it from us to make invidious comparisons, but as we have been thus forced to notice what has been done at Hamilton, we may be justified in saying to other places—may you "go and do likewise."

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN.

The first number of this little periodical has now made its appearance, and will meet, we trust, with an extensive circulation. It is neatly got up, and of dimensions which render it very convenient for binding. Inter alia, it contains the commencement of an original story illustrative of the spiritual privations of settlers in the more remote quarters of our Diocese; and the first of a series of notes on the Gospel according to St. Matthew, which gives promise of much utility both to the teachers and pupils of Sunday Schools. The non-original articles are judiciously selected, and of tied interest.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The Globe of Tuesday contains a correspondence between the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere and the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in reference to the Church University. Want of space prevents its appearance in our pages this week, but we shall give it in our next.

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL, MONTREAL.

The Incumbent of St. Anne's, Montreal, acknowledges with much pleasure the receipt of eight pounds five shillings, being the amount of the collection made by the Rev. Mr. Blakey, the Rector of Prescott, towards the fund for restoring this chapel, so unfortunately destroyed by the calamitous fire of the 15th June last.

The pleasure which the Incumbent feels in acknowledging this amount is sensibly increased by the consideration, that it is the first fruits of the kind circulars of his Lordship the Bishop and the Venerable the Archdeacons of the Diocese of Toronto, addressed to the Clergy through the columns of The Church newspaper, of the 19th of September last; and he would fain hope that it may prove an earnest of the sympathy which he believes to exist in the minds of his brethren towards the suffering congregation of St. Anne's, and which he ventures to hope only awaits a convenient opportunity to gain substantial expression.

In acknowledging the sum collected by the Rector of Prescott, the Incumbent of St. Anne's begs to express his obligation to the Rev. D. Robertson, the Chaplain to the Garrison at Montreal, through whom the amount was kindly transmitted to him.

VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

We have much pleasure in stating that an important hiatus, which we have frequently deplored in Toronto, has now been supplied. We allude to an association for the cultivation and practice of Sacred Music. At a meeting held the other day in the house of Mr. G. B. Wyllie, King-street, it was resolved to form a Vocal Sacred Music Society, and the following parties were appointed office-bearers for the current year:—The Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., President; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, Vice-President;—J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac., conductor, Thomas Bilton, S. Thompson, G. W. Morgan, M. McKendrick, Directors;—George B. Wyllie, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Society purpose meeting every Wednesday evening, for practice; and we fondly trust that, commenced under such favourable auspices, it will meet with every success, and become one of the permanent institutions of our city.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

On Sunday last Sermons were preached in this Church, morning and evening, by the Rev. Septimus Ramsay of Newmarket. On both of which occasions collections were made towards liquidating the debt of the Church. We have much pleasure in stating that the sum realized amounted to £100. The Rev. Dr. McCaul composed an Anthem for the occasion, taken from the 6th Chapter of 2 Chronicles, 18, 19, 39, 40, and 41 verses, which was given by the Choir in an effective manner, under the leading of Mr. Humphries, and the Organist, Mr. Strathy.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we have not inserted the acknowledgments of remittances to the Treasurer of the Church Society, Diocese of Toronto.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

The Earl of Carlisle has been delivering two lectures at Leeds. The first on Pope as a poet; and the second descriptive of the impression produced on his mind during his visit to the United States, Canada, and Cuba. We extract from the London Guardian the following observations on the noble Earl's prelections:—

"Lord Carlisle is certainly the very impersonation of all chivalry that is left to us in these degenerate times. Who but he would have thought of laying lance in rest in these days, for Alexander Pope, 'ruffled,' as he tells us by the obloquy and injustice which, in his opinion, is now everywhere heaped on the poet who was the idol and delight of his boyhood? And so his generous lordship takes upon himself the championship, in these times of searching reality and depth (for such, with all their faults, they certainly are), of the prince of surface-poets, and, in the age of Wordsworth, canonises Pope. The manner of thing, too, is of the true chivalry of the age. Men do not serve their fellows, now-a-days, by going about and rescuing the oppressed as the knights did of old, from the strong right hand of actual physical wrongdoers, for such wrong is not now common. But there are, perhaps, sufferings of a different kind, which is no less chivalrous, no less self-denying, and perhaps much more difficult, effectually to help—namely, the sufferings, or indignities, or disadvantages, which different classes of people now-a-days are, by the structure of society, called upon, and in many instances, cheerfully submit to bear; and it is in the alleviation or removal of such evils as these that persons, who would now-a-days truly serve their fellows, may find their certain and never ending employment, and we do not think we are very far-fetched in speaking of Lord Carlisle's appearance before his fellow-countrymen at Leeds as one among many other different kinds of this general class of actions. It is to a certain extent, a chivalrous action when a man of independent position, but who neither wants a seat in the Commons' House of Parliament, nor wishes to make a great public display of that species of oratory

called by the ancients the epideictic, comes forward as Lord Carlisle has done, to give to those around him, of all ranks and classes, a pleasure and instruction which they otherwise would miss. And then his Lordship's American lecture is of itself another great act of Christian self-denial. He might have written a book. He might, but has not. What untold merit is there in that simple, but most unmodern announcement. That his lordship's book, if written, would have been more popular than any other piece of "light" literature of the age, from Lord Campbell's characters to Lord John Russell's epistles—it is not difficult to predict; and, in all probability, it would have been the most interesting, as it would certainly have been the most free from intentional offence,—of any of the many books which our English travellers in America have produced. But it has not been written, as the noble traveller says, he might have been tempted to violate confidence, or, on the other hand, to suppress truth, and so he gave it up. And instead of it, now that nine years have elapsed, and death has made historical the characters of many of the great actors in that drama of American politics of which Lord Carlisle was a pleased and interested spectator, his lordship gives us an impartial and instructive resume of his "experiences" in the States, political and social; with a picturesque description of the places and people through whom he passed. And we do say, that his lordship deserves very considerable credit for this wonderful abstinence from book-making.

Seriously, we are anxious to do justice to the good feeling and good nature which, in this as in many other instances, has characterised Lord Carlisle's actions. Our political opponent, indeed—if he has vigour of principle enough to be really opposed to anybody, his lordship has ever been;—but this, of course, can never hinder, but must rather promote, our acknowledgment of his uniform and universal generosity and disinterested desire to be upon good terms with every body. In the present instance, he has, perhaps, done something more than this. Avoiding the clap-trap gaudiness which are the vice of that style of oratory in which he excels, he has given us a very fair, and we should think accurate, estimate of the character and institutions of our American friends. His feeling against slavery has perhaps contributed to his impartiality; but, whatever be the case, the picture is certainly not drawn by a flattering hand, as it is with equal certainty not the production of any prejudiced opponent of republican institutions. We can commend it safely to our readers as one of the most real and convincing witnesses against the slave democracy of the United States which it has been our lot to peruse.

OPINIONS OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—Lord Beaumont publishes in the Times, the following letter received by him from the Duke of Norfolk:

Arundel Castle, Nov. 28.

MY DEAR LORD.—I so entirely coincide with the opinions in your letter to Lord Zetland that I must write to you. I should think that many must feel, as we do, that ultra-montane opinions are totally incompatible with allegiance to our Sovereign and with our Constitution.—I remain, my dear Lord, faithfully yours, To the Lord Beaumont. NORFOLK.

It has been definitely settled that the monument to the memory of Sir R. Peel, at Leeds, shall be erected in Park-row, near the Court house. It is to be a bronze statue, mounted on a granite pedestal. Mr. Behnes has been engaged to execute the work, at a cost of 1,500 guineas.

Hummel, the composer, left his two sons a fortune of nearly £20,000, besides orders, 25 diamond rings, 34 gold snuff-boxes, and 114 magnificent watches.

"Will the Thatcher," who was seen proceeding from Bonvilstone, with a lighted pipe in his mouth, on Thursday night, was found next morning burnt to death by the road side; supposed to have resulted from placing his lighted pipe in his pocket and his clothes igniting while he slept by the hedge.—Monmouth Merlin.

On Saturday James English, beadle at St. John's Notting-hill, poisoned himself in consequence of remorse at having appropriated £12 of the parish money. On the same day John Smith, aged sixty, the sexton of Aldgate Church, blew his brains out with a pistol in a vault underneath the church having been depressed for the last twelvemonth, owing to the death of his wife.

Cabbage, says the Edinburgh Review, contains more muscle sustaining nutriment than any other vegetable whatever. Boiled cabbage and corned beef make fifty-two as good dinners in twelve months as a man can eat.

The building in Hyde Park has been proceeded with rapidly throughout the past week. The transept arches have been raised, the flooring has been laid down over a large surface, and the glazing has been nearly completed. The fears which have been so generally expressed as to the strength of various parts of the structure, but more particularly of that part which supports the great transept ribs, have led the authorities to reconsider and strengthen the parts referred to. The diffusion of this intelligence will, it is hoped, set at rest those apprehensions in which timid people have been led to indulge.

ANOTHER RUMOUR.—We believe we are justified in stating, that as it would be a glaring anomaly to recognise the right of the Church of Rome to have a hierarchy in one part of the United Kingdom, while that right is denied her in another, it is the intention of Ministers, in the ensuing session of Parliament, to bring in a bill for the abolition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the sister country. We have further reason to believe, that though some of Lord John Russell's colleagues were in the first instance opposed to the contemplated measure, they have now given way, regarding it as the only practicable mode of getting rid of the anomaly of refusing to recognise Popish prelates in Ireland, while they are acknowledged in Ireland.—Advertiser.

Dr. Wiseman was enthroned on Friday last. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject, Dr Wiseman has never himself denied that he took the obnoxious oath, which binds him to persecute heretics; nor has Lord Minto himself denied having shown the late obnoxious Brief by the Pope. In answer to an application on the subject, Lord Minto tells his correspondent that "that he very much regrets that the reserve necessarily imposed upon those charged with diplomatic duties, does not admit," &c. &c. We have not had time to refer to the facts and dates, but if we are not very much mistaken, Lord Minto could not have been officially charged by the Queen with "diplomatic duties" at Rome, seeing that the Act for authorizing Her Majesty to enter into such relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States had not then been passed. If we are

right, his answering a plain question could not compromise him in a character with which he had not been invested.

There is likely to be a modification of the English Ministry in consequence of the Papal aggression.—Lord John Russell and Lord Grey are understood to be opposed on this question. Lord Clarendon adheres to the Grey party, while Lords Palmerston and Lansdowne are understood to support the Premier.

It is stated that Cardinal Wiseman has received autograph letters of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, and the President of the French Republic.

United States.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

Bel Air, Md. Dec. 24th, 1850.

One of the most extraordinary occurrences that have disturbed this part of the world for the past half century, took place to-day. Sometime ago the body of a man named Hammond was found near here, bearing evidence that he had been cruelly murdered.—Suspicion was fixed upon two persons Stump and Griffith, as the villains who committed the bloody deed and they were accordingly arrested, and duly indicted,—Stump for being the principal, and Griffith as being an accomplice.

Stump's trial came on a few days since, and he was acquitted, the jury thinking that the testimony against him was not sufficient for hanging.

Griffith, the accomplice was next on trial, and the Court have been occupied with it for the past few days to day they brought in a verdict of not guilty, upon the following singular testimony.

Stump having been acquitted of the murder, his evidence was of course admissible, and he was called to the stand in behalf of Griffith,—Being sworn he was asked:

Ques.—Do you know anything of the murder of Hammond?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Do you know who killed him?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Who was it?

Ans.—I DID IT MYSELF?

Ques.—Had Griffith any agency in the act?

Ans.—None; and he did not know it, until four hours afterwards!

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty, against the prisoner, and he was discharged.—N. Y. Sun.

SEIZURE OF THE NIAGARA.—By telegraph from Boston last night we learn that the British steamer Niagara was seized for violation of the revenue laws. On Monday night a boat was seen going from the steamer, which was boarded by an officer, and found to contain silk and lace. Other light goods were found upon the wharf where they had been loading, in all to the amount of from five to ten thousand dollars.—It is supposed that the crew, and not the officers of the ship, are implicated in the transaction, and that the ship will be released by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the meantime, the U. S. officers have been placed on board.—Globe 11th Jan.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan. 15, 1851.

Table with market prices for various goods like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Peas, Rye, Flour, Market Flour, Oatmeal, Beet, Pork, Mutton, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, Lamb, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Straw, Hay, Fire Wood, Bread, Coals.

EXCHANGE.

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

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society will be held at Kingston, on Thursday, Feb. 6th, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Reports are requested from the Parochial Associations in the District.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, Jan., 7th 1851.

To the Members of the Johnstown Deanery Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

You are hereby notified that the usual yearly meeting of this Society, will be held at Cornwall, on Thursday the 13th February. The Secretaries of the Parochial Societies are requested to send in their reports as soon as possible, to the undersigned.

E. J. BOSWELL, Secretary, J. D. B. C. S.

Jan. 11, 1851.

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

Parochial meetings of the above Association will be held as follows:—

Table with parochial meeting dates for Galt, Paris, Brantford, Ancaster, Dundas, Stoney Creek, Wellington Square, Oakville, Elora, Guelph, and Annual meeting at Hamilton.

Review.

MANUAL OF SEPULCHRAL SLABS AND CROSSES.—CHRISTIAN MEMORIALS: By WM. OSMOND, JUN. London. J. Masters, Aldersgate-street. 1848.

It is quite time that we should see something new in the way of tombstones, and at the same time something which shall be more redolent of Christianity than the greater part of the inscriptions which appear upon them. We are glad to observe that our townsman, Mr. Armitage, is taking the lead in reviving some of the ancient forms of the tombstones; we trust those who employ him will take care that he has due encouragement to make the epitaphs humble and hopeful, as a Christian temper of mind ought to be in reference to departure from this world. We saw a very pleasing specimen of a stone executed by him, lately, in Saint James's Cemetery. It was an upright stone, on the upper part of which was cut an ornamental cross, the emblem of the Christian's hope. The inscription began—"Here rest in hope the remains of, &c.;" and concluded with the words—"Be thou faithful unto death." A second inscription concluded—"Have mercy in that day." No doubt Mr. Armitage had been studying some such book as the one whose title stands at the beginning of this notice. It is a book containing an inexhaustible variety of flat or raised tombstones, with crosses and other devices, and inscriptions,—together with a few upright tombstones and churchyard crosses. Many are mere matter of antiquarian curiosity; but a large portion of them are capable of adaptation to modern use, and would be far more beautiful than those in common use.

CHRISTIAN MEMORIALS is an excellent companion to the above, showing by fifteen designs for upright tombstones, six for wooden grave-crosses, and five for tombstones covering the grave, how the principles obtained from the preceding work may be carried into practice. The sepulchral slabs are accompanied by working drawings; and there are alphabets of Lombardic and Old English characters and figures; the former and latter not in the very best taste.

A BOOK OF ORNAMENTAL GLAZING QUARRIES: By A. W. FRANKS, Esq., B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge. London: J. H. Parker, Strand.—1849.

Stained glass is now so frequently introduced into the windows of our Churches, and that executed by our own citizens, that it is become quite a matter of interest to have a more correct taste established on the subject. In this matter, as in Church architecture, we know of no method so certain as to have recourse to ancient examples, for the purpose of forming and establishing the taste. It is true that an exact imitation is not the thing desired in either; but still the ancient examples are on the whole so much superior to any production of untaught taste, that we quite despair of seeing a stained glass window which we can heartily admire, until our artists choose to study, and in a great degree to imitate, the ancient examples. The only point in which they will not bear imitation is the incorrectness of outline which runs through most of them, arising from the imperfection of the art of drawing in their day. Let that be avoided, and we are sure that the artist who shall imitate them in other respects will be much more successful than the person who designs according to purely modern ideas.

With these opinions, we desire to recommend the volume whose title stands at the head of this notice. It contains one hundred and twelve examples of panes of stained glass, mostly of the diamond form; and in the twenty pages of introduction are some casual hints of considerable value as to the arrangements of the windows themselves. It must not, however, be supposed that a book which professes to treat only of quarries, should afford much information as to general arrangements of forms and colours. We could wish that the description of plate 87 ("A Wafer in Glory") had been omitted, and cannot conceive why any member of the Church of England should wish so to designate it. No ordinary person, without the explanation, would have seen any thing in it, but "the Name high over all," surrounded with the glory which we constantly ascribe to it. It is only one of the many follies which have been committed by persons who allow their taste for antiquity to run away with their discretion.

Whilst upon this subject we beg to inform our glass-stainers, that there are a few very excellent examples of the arrangements of stained glass windows, in a work of Pugin's in the Toronto University Library, which we feel assured would be easily seen by applying to the proper officers.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF BAPTISMAL FONTS.

This work contains an historical essay on the subject of Fonts, as connected with Gothic Architecture, by Mr. Paley, the learned author of the work on Gothic Mouldings. It treats of the characteristics of the different styles, from Norman to Perpendicular, as to form, construction, and decoration; of their material, covers, inscriptions, and position in the Church. From it we learn that in the early Anglo-Saxon days there were no fonts of stone,

and that we have but few Saxon fonts now remaining. With regard to their position, "a very common site for Early English or Decorated fonts is on the west side of the nearest nave pier to the left, as you enter by the south porch;" and "the usual position of late fonts is a little to the east of the belfry arch, between two nave piers." So that all ancient fonts, almost without exception, were placed near the southern entrance of the Church, and towards the west; and this, no doubt, to signify that baptism is our entrance into the Church of Christ.

The illustrations, which form the principal portion of the work, were collected (we believe) and edited by the Rev. Thomas Chamberlain. They comprise a complete series, arranged in the order of time; and they contain a most valuable body of information for the ecclesiastical sculptor. Many of them, such as those of Westleigh, Dodford, Lanveath, and Bodmin, in the Norman style; Lanteglos, Weston, Ashborne, Norbury, and All Saints Leicester, in the Early English; Strubby, Wortham, Woeston, Rolvenden, and King's Worthy in the Decorated; and Bourn, Yale, and Axbridge in the Perpendicular, might be copied as they stand; but the larger portion are chiefly valuable as furnishing materials for study, in order to the formation of original compositions.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(From the *Troy Daily Whig*.)

MR. EDITOR.—We hear a vast deal said in our time, of the enormous wealth and corruption of the Church of England. Indeed it is quite the fashion both here and abroad for the periodical press to heap upon the clergy of the Anglican Church all kinds of insult and obloquy. Can it be that all the zeal which we behold, for demolition and spoliation, has for its object only the glory of God and the welfare of men? Or may it not be that many are actuated by feelings of envy and jealousy at the renowned vigor and increased usefulness of this branch of the Christian Church? Is it not a curious thing to see infidels and Christians of all creeds and sects, combining against her, and agreeing in nothing else but in the words of the children of Edom, who said, in the day of Jerusalem,—“Down with it, down with it, even to the ground?” The exaggerated statements that have lately appeared in some of our newspapers concerning the Church of England, have called forth these remarks, and it shall be my endeavour, with your permission, to consider briefly the truth and justice of some, at least, of these alleged enormities.

Reports have been generally circulated in England, by the enemies of the Church, as to the immense extent of its wealth, which has been variously estimated by them at from eight to ten million pounds per annum. This would indeed be prodigious, if true, but the friends of the Church say it is not true; that although the nominal revenue arising from Ecclesiastical property is very large, yet the clergy do not actually receive more than three or four millions, and this when divided among sixteen thousand, will not average more than two hundred and fifty pounds each, or about eleven hundred dollars, probably not more than double what our own poorly paid clergy receive—which is not so monstrous after all, when we take into account that they, unlike our clergy, are expected to head every charitable subscription. It is said too, that this revenue is very unequally divided, and that while five thousand curates receive but about eighty pounds a year, the bishops, deans and other dignitaries enjoy princely incomes, which they either accumulate for their families, or expend in luxurious living. Although the first part of this charge must be allowed, still it should be said a greater equality is much desired by all English Churchmen. The difference complained of, however, has been gradually lessening since the days of Queen Anne, and with the present management of the ecclesiastical commissioners will be very soon no larger than that believed to be desirable.

As for the income of the Bishops, it will be found on examination, that they are not so very much greater than they should be. It is true, they average about five thousand pounds a year, but when we consider that this will not go farther in England than ten thousand dollars will go here, and that custom, which is there equal to law, requires them to keep up a certain style, which we Republicans think it unnecessary, and that they are expected to entertain at their houses both the clergy and laity of their Dioceses, as well as strangers from America and elsewhere, and that they are also expected to subscribe liberally to all charitable undertakings, we will not be so much surprised at the enormity of their revenues, or charge them rashly with luxury or avarice. There used to be a great deal said some ten or fifteen years ago, of the rich Bishopric of Durham, with its seventy thousand a year, which has since turned out to have been only thirteen thousand, nine thousand of which was expended according to ancient rules or requirements, as for instance, the entertaining of Judges at the old Castle of Durham, an enormous pile, which was only inhabited during the session of the courts. I do not know what use the present Bishop of Durham makes of his disposable income, but I have heard that, his immediate prede-

cessor, Bishop Van Mildert, following the commands of our Lord, laid up treasures only in heaven, dying poor, leaving his wife a slender annuity, barely sufficient to supply the necessities of life. Bishop Barrington, who died in eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and who held the Bishopric of Durham for nearly fifty years, was also famous for charity and Christian liberality. It appeared from his books and papers, that he had expended in benevolent works, no less than two hundred thousand pounds, or about nine hundred thousand dollars. It is said of him by his biographer, "that one of his relations trusting to advancement through his patronage, having intimated a desire to enter the Church, the Bishop enquired with what preference he would be contented. Five hundred a year will satisfy all my wants, was the reply. You shall have the amount, said the conscientious prelate: not from the patrimony of the Church, but from my private fortune."

As for the pride and self-indulgence of the Bishops, I will only say that I once mistook one of them, in his own palace, for an upper servant, on account of his extreme civility and attention to myself and companions, and that one day when I chanced to be of a party of Americans, made by another Bishop for the purpose of visiting a beautiful monastic ruin and its neighbourhood, his Lordship observed to us, that he had not slept well the night before, in consequence of his anxiety for pleasant weather; a day's recreation being to him an unusual indulgence. There is also another serious charge often brought against the English Church, which is, that Bishoprics and rich Benefices are generally bestowed on the younger sons of the gentry and nobility. The best answer to this, will be found in the following list of Bishops and Archdeacons of the past and present century, many of them well known even in this country, and who by their learning and piety, deserved the preferments they obtained. The present Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield, is the son of a schoolmaster; Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, was of humble parentage; Van Mildert, Bishop of Durham, son of a merchant of Dutch extraction; Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, son of a tradesman; Hincliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, son of a livery stable keeper; Maddox, Bishop of Worcester, son of poor parents, was educated at a charity school; Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, son of a porter; Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol, son of a dyer; Blackburn, Archdeacon of Cleveland, son of an Alderman of Richmond; Jortin, Archdeacon of London, son of a French Protestant; Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, son of a dissenter; Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose father desired him when a young man, to enter the clothier business; Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle, son of a schoolmaster; Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, son of a schoolmaster; Porteus, Bishop of London, son of a tradesman; Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, son of a farmer; Newton, Bishop of Bristol, son of a brandy and cider merchant; Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, son of an attorney; Butler, Bishop of Durham, son of a shopkeeper; Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, son of a distiller; Hodley, Bishop of Winchester, the son of a schoolmaster; Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, son of a linen draper, and another Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of George the third, whose name, I think, was Moore, was the son of a butcher. There are a great many more of whose families I can learn but little, the majority of whom seem to have had no pretensions to gentle birth.

In conclusion I can but briefly notice the Cathedral establishments, which all allow to be sadly inefficient. Even the London "Christian Remembrancer," a firm assertor of the right of the Church, says, "there is a general and almost universal feeling of dissatisfaction, arising from the conviction that the Cathedral bodies are not doing what they might, and ought to do for the Church," and again "the Cathedral City should be the centre of education for every Diocese, provided with an efficient staff of teachers, training masters and mistresses for the parochial schools. The chorister's school should be made the nucleus of a grammar school, offering a free education to the choristers, and the advantages of better instruction on more economical terms, than could elsewhere be met with, to the children, not only of the poor, but of the tradesmen, mechanics and farmers." But we must acknowledge that these establishments have done good in spite of all their defects. To say nothing of the unequalled sublimity of the Cathedral worship, if we but glance at the libraries of our eminent divines, both at home and abroad, we shall find their chiefest ornaments to be the books of those men, to whom the cathedral cloisters have afforded that quiet and leisure requisite for the production of all great works. These works have enlightened not only their own times, but will serve to instruct unborn millions.

THE MUNIFICENT CHURCH-WOMAN.

(Concluded from our last.)

In her casual bounties, when bodily or mental sufferings claimed her relief, she never cared to inquire into the creed of the sufferers; but in her greater charities, when she wished to support societies formed for promoting and propagating Christian truth, and for the education of children, especially orphans, in the true doctrines of the

Gospel, she felt it to be her duty to prefer those which professed and taught the religious doctrines of the Church. Well read in history, she dreaded Romanism. Thoroughly acquainted with the Scriptures, she bewailed, as much as condemned, every species of dissent and schism. While she acknowledged her general duty according to her ability "to do good unto all men," she believed it to be her "special" duty to do good to "them who are of the household of faith."

Akin to the care she took to fill her mansions with members of the Church of England, was her anxiety that her college should be considered for ever open to such applicants from all parts of the empire. She often expressed anxiety that it should on no account be supposed a mere local charity, or that any preference except for greater want or higher claims should be given to applicants who might chance to be living in its vicinity. Few indeed of those inmates whom she herself selected had dwelt near the college or even in the adjacent counties. Sixty-four ladies have been sheltered within its walls; among these, six widows and seventeen daughters of clergymen, including daughters of a bishop, a temporal peer of parliament, and a dean.

One whose position gave him ample opportunities of forming a correct estimate of her character, thus writes to me:—"Her whole mind seemed to be impressed with the conviction that she ought to use her fortune as a talent committed to her trust; but not this alone. She appeared to take a delight in relieving the distresses of her fellow creatures, and in devising the best means of doing so judiciously. Her banker, Sir Charles Price, observed in my hearing, after her death, that in or about the year 1843, he found it necessary to try and restrain her liberality with respect to new charities, as otherwise her desire of giving would have entrenched upon her own means of support. The plain and frugal way in which she lived, was in striking contrast with the enormous sums of money which she expended in charity."

As to her religious views, her mind was deeply impressed with a sense of the errors of Popery; she appears indeed to have had an abhorrence of the system. Respecting the state of her mind in her last moments, being in her eighty-ninth year when she died, her faculties were for a year or two previously very much weakened; but from my latest conversations with her, I am persuaded that she deprecated all idea of attaching any the least possible merit, as in God's sight, to her works of charity. While she acknowledged that He put it into her heart to be useful to others, her only trust for pardon and acceptance with him was a simple reliance as a poor lost sinner upon the atoning blood and perfect righteousness of Christ our Saviour."

Another party, on whose representations I am persuaded perfect reliance may be placed, thus summarily describes her closing scene:—

"Her illness was of brief duration, and her passing away almost without pain. It was simply 'a ceasing to be.' The burden of nearly ninety years had told heavily upon her, and latterly her faculties had become visibly impaired. But to the last the two leading features in her character were discernible—great consideration for others, and extraordinary lowliness of mind as to herself. Never was there a being so thoroughly unselfish or more essentially, in heart and feeling and sentiment, a churchwoman. The last time I saw her—some time before her death—she remarked to me with considerable emotion, 'if my memory fails me on all other points, thank God I can still remember and relish my church prayers!'"

Her disposition was eminently forbearing, gentle, and peaceable. Discord and strife she shrunk from. Her frequent prayer was, "Multiply the peacemakers." Controversy she detested. "I wish," was her remark on one occasion, "to have nothing to do with it. It's a misuse both of time and talent. Did you ever know a bad man brought to a better mind by abuse of him?" At another time a very sarcastic and witty pamphlet was partially read to her. Some of its comparisons would, it was thought amuse her. She interrupted the reading, and said with an air of great displeasure, "Put it away, put it away, it is full of bad language!" It was represented to her that it was deemed a very able pamphlet, and was the work of a distinguished man. Her rejoinder was decided. "It is altogether bad. Its spirit is bad. The feelings it calls up are bad. The impression it leaves behind it is bad. Mr. — will wish it unwritten once and again before life closes."

Perhaps the clearest insight into her character may be gathered from an interview which took place many years before her death, between herself and a rough but attached friend of her husband. She had come up to town on one of her charitable expeditions. Mr. — heard of it, and determined to search her out, and expostulate with her on her "wasteful practices." He traced her to her lair as she was on the point of starting for a visit to the "Ladies' Charity," and commenced forthwith a remonstrance on the way she was expending his deceased friend's fortune. She heard him with great patience; and when he had finished, looked up naively and said, "What was all this money left to me for—was it not to give

way?" "Do you know," was the answer, "how much you've got rid of in the last three years? To my knowledge you've disposed of twelve thousand three hundred; how much more you may have got through I don't know; but that amount I have ascertained." "Well!" was the old lady's submissive answer, "those to whom I gave wanted it. That I clearly ascertained. They all needed help. There's not a penny mis-spent. All required aid—all, without exception." "Pray, ma'am," continued her tormentor, "did you ever fall in with a charity which did not want help? Did you ever come across a secretary, or a treasurer, or a manager of any charitable institution, who would say that his coffers required no replenishing? I'll tell you what it is, ma'am, you'll be like old Coram." "Coram!" said the lady, somewhat perplexed, "Coram! I know no such person." "It would be strange if you did," continued the inquirer, "seeing he died long before you were born. "Old Thomas Coran—Captain Coran—founded the Foundling Hospital, and gave, and gave, and gave till he himself found the want of a shilling." "Ah! I recollect," said Mrs. Partis, then, after a short pause, "Well, and do you know how he closed his career?" Here her visitor was posed, and his looks confessed as much. She continued, "He was not left to perish. Friends were raised up for him, and all his urgent wants supplied. His Master did not forsake him. Nor will he me. I am in my duty, and can trust him, calmly, fully, and implicitly." "I could make no impression," said the rough gentleman, who used afterwards to tell the story, "none whatever, and I went away in high dudgeon. Six weeks afterwards, on reflecting upon our interview, I began to suspect that the old lady had had the best of it. And six months afterwards I'd have given fifty pounds to have seen her again, and have unsaid my hard speeches. But so it was not to be. That was our last interview. She had the look, air, and manner of a lady; but she owed nothing to her dress. Her 'belongings' were no great matters. Her bonnet, gown, and cloak," he used invariably and jocosely to add, "would have been decidedly pronounced those of 'a gentlewoman in very reduced circumstances.'" A truly self-denying and single minded woman! How rare a character in this age of self-indulgence, pretension, and grasping accumulation! A choice was given her, and she made her election. Luxury, and a life comparatively useless; systematic self-denial, and countless opportunities of doing good. She chose the latter. Who shall say how many aching hearts she cheered—how many sick and dying beds she smoothed—how many widows' tears she dried—how many famishing orphans she fed—how many prisoners she freed—or to how many lands she was instrumental in sending glad tidings of the Gospel of Peace. Hospitals—Orphan Asylums—Religious Societies—Church Building Associations—Annuity Societies for the Aged, Helpless, and Infirm—wherever want and woe existed, there did her bounty promptly flow. A daily and perpetual banquet was hers. "Charity is the truest epicurism; for it makes the giver eat with many mouths."

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

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

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. September 8, 1850. 10-tf

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. COURSES of Lectures on the various branches of Medical Science, will be delivered in this Institution, during the ensuing Academical Session, by the following gentlemen:— Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by Ed. Hodder, M. C. and Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., England. Anatomy and Physiology, Norman Bethune, B. A., M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg. England. Principles and Practice of Medicine, Jas. Bovell, M. D., Licentiate Roy. Coll. Phys. London. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wm. Hallowell, M.D. Mem. Roy. Coll. Sur., Edinburgh. Principles and Practice of Surgery, R. Melville, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence, Francis Badgley, M. D., late Lect. on Med. Jurisp. in the University McGill College. Practical Anatomy, under the superintendance of the Lecturer on Anatomy. Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered to, and obsterical cases provided for those Students who avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Toronto Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital. The Lecturers will illustrate their respective subjects by suitable Preparations, Diagrams, and Plates. Ample materials will be provided for the Anatomical department. A choice and extensive Library will be at the disposal of the Students, under certain regulations. Further information may be obtained, on application to any of the Lecturers. FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D., Secretary. 17, Bay-street, Toronto, October 22nd, 1850. 12-tf

NOW IN PRESS. CANADA; Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past history, present condition and future prospects; showing its Resources and Capabilities as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing country, and its relative advantages as compared with the other British Colonies, and the United States, as a new home for British emigrants. Also, containing a particular account of the mineral wealth, and other valuable available resources of each district; with an Analytical description of the Mining Region of Lakes Huron and Superior. The whole compiled from information obtained in each locality, up to the date of publication, by W. H. SMITH, Author of the Canadian Gazetteer. A chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning the proper measures and precautions to be taken in order to reach the Province in a comfortable and economical manner; with hints as to the readiest and most advisable means of acquiring land, on their arrival, &c. Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial acts as are necessary to be generally known; and a variety of miscellaneous useful matter. The whole forming a complete text book on the subject of Canada for families, a valuable book of reference for the man of business, and a guide for the traveller and emigrant. For the convenience of subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts, of double size, at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map, containing one or more Counties; and a general MAP OF THE PROVINCE, compiled expressly for the purpose will be appended to the work. The Maps will be engraved on copper, in the best style of the art, and will contain the latest divisions of Counties, and all the new settlements in the Province up to the latest dates. The work will be furnished to Subscribers only. A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the work, being the first ever published in either Province. As the Author and Publisher possess peculiar facilities for collecting the necessary information; the subscribers will have the advantage of receiving this portion of the work WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE. The first part of the work will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and will be supplied to Subscribers or Agents. Local Agents wanted to canvass for the work; to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Apply personally, or by letter (post paid) to the publisher, Toronto. Papers inserting this advertisement, and noticing the parts as the appear, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued. THOS. MACLEAR, Publisher, 75 Yonge-st. Toronto, October 30, 1850. 19

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 Arch-deacon 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.

Advertisements. DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-tf DR. NORMAN BETHUNE, WIDMER'S BUILDINGS, Palace Street, Toronto, November 6th, 1850. 15-3m DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM CHURCH STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-tf DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBURG, CANADA WEST: Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 92, (Chewett Buildings,) King-street West. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-tf T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. 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

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

FOR SALE, A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash, or approved credit. Apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street, Toronto. November 6th, 1850. 15-tf

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

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

A LADY residing in the Township of Scarborough in a good New Cottage, within a mile and a quarter of the Church, very pleasantly situated in an extremely healthy neighbourhood, would be happy to take charge of four to six little girls to whose Education she would devote her whole time. She would instruct them in all the Branches of an English Education and Music. References may be made to the Rev. W. S. Darling, Incumbent of Christ's Church, Scarborough, and to Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Society's House, Toronto. Terms, £25 per annum, including Board and Washing, £5 additional for Music. Toronto, Nov. 27, 1850. 18-tf

Church Bells and Town Clocks. THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boats BELLS. An experience of more than twenty-five years has given the manufacturer an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of metals, the heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones. The principal Bells in all the cities of the United States (as well as in this city) have been supplied from this manufactory.—These Bells are warranted for one year. The following sizes on hand, with hangings, &c., complete:—397, 255, 138, 126, 100, 50. The Subscriber is also prepared to furnish Tower and Gallery CLOCKS. Any information required can be had on application to T. D. HARRIS, 4, St. James's Buildings King Street. Toronto, October 10th, 1850. 12-tf

BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the village of Streetsville, on or about the month of June, 1851, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt affecting TRINITY CHURCH. The erection of the Church, which is a substantial brick edifice cost £1000; of which £350 remains unpaid. The following ladies have consented to act as a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Bazaar, by any of whom contributions of articles suitable for such a purpose will be most gratefully received: MRS. MACGEORGE, MRS. W. H. PATERSON, " DR. BARNHART, " BIDSALL, " B. SWITZER, " MCMASTER, " RUFLEDGE, " STUDDART, " J. STREET, " MITCHELL. Contributions may be left at the Church Society House, Toronto; addressed to the care of the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge. Streetsville, Nov. 23, 1850. 18-tf

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

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, Four Rows of PIPES.— Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street. September 5, 1850. 6-tf

LOST. A LARGE BLUE CHEST, with the initials W. L., roughly cut on the Lid, badly made iron handles, and addressed Wm. LOGAN, Hamilton. Supposed to have been carried from on board the Steamer Magnet by mistake, at some of the Ports between Cobourg and Hamilton, on her upward trip, on or about the 20th of August last. Whoever will communicate its whereabouts to the Office of THE CHURCH, will be suitably rewarded if required. October 14th, 1850. 17-2m

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

FOR SALE. THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE; COUNTY OF YORK. CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Lot 6, North side of Wellington-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers. (The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street. Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres. Township of Markham—Lot 21, in the 10th concession, 150 Acres. Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres. Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres. Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres. COUNTY OF DURHAM. Township of Darlington—North half 8, in 8th concession 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres. COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-tf

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 16 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000. ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. F. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-tf

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: JOHN MCMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin, Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers, Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson, Franklin Jackes, John B. Warren, A. McMaster, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-4f

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of J. M. Chae, Esq., of Tullamore, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Christmas Day, at St. Philip's Church, Milford, by the Rev. J. R. Tooke, Mr. William Zufelt, to Miss Mary Ann Martin, both of the Township of Marysburg.

At Christ's Church, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Richard Fairclough, Esq., late of Preston, Lancashire, England, to Mary A. Elizabeth, only daughter of J. N. Martyn, Esq., formerly of Falmouth, Cornwall, England.

DIED.

At her brother's residence, Port Rowan, C. W., after an illness of twenty-four hours, Maria Read, only daughter of George Read, Esq., formerly Pay-Master of the 60th Regiment, and sister of George J. Read Collector of Customs at Port Rowan.

New Advertisements.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

For Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Brouchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

CAUTION!

The original and only genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, was introduced in the year 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended.

F. B. BEDDOME,

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

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, will have their business attended to with despatch.

AUCTION SALE.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Oil, Fish, Cordage, Wine, &c., &c.

WILL be Sold at the Stores of HAYES BROTHERS, King Street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, a large assortment of

GROCERIES:

- 28 hhd's, very Bright Porto Rico Sugar, 25 barrels do. do.

WM. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer.

NAPANEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED on the 1st of February, for the United Grammar and Common School of Napanee, a Master fully competent to undertake the management of such.

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, B.A.

HAS Vacancies for One Resident Pupil, and Six or Seven day Pupils.

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

MRS. COSENS'S Establishment for Young Ladies, will re-open on Thursday the 9th January, 1851.

The Churchman's Almanac, For 1851.

IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY, and can be had at "THE CHURCH" Office, or of the City Booksellers.

LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce, that they purpose re-opening their Seminary after the Christmas Vacation, on JANUARY the 6th, when the Classes will be resumed.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

NEW GOODS,

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

Their Ready-Made Clothing.

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

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

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

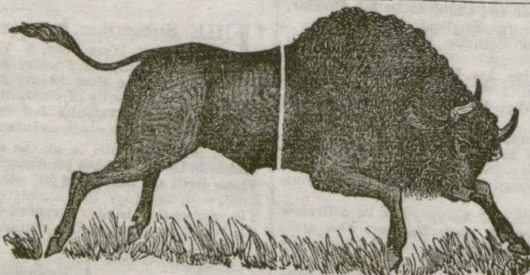
DRY GOODS, Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well assorted Stock of those Goods required by THE PEOPLE:

Table listing various dry goods and prices, including 500 Saxony Wool Scarfs Shawls, 30,000 yards good Bonnet Ribbons, etc.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans Cloth, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Artificial Flowers.

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

Toronto, November 20th, 1850.



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

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

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received at his FUR DEPOT, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDIAN CURIOSITIES from Lorette—consisting of Moccasins of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Stone Calumets, Bark-Parties wishing to send presents to their friends in England, will do well to call while the selection is good.

Toronto, October 21, 1850.

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, Rector of Guelph, will have Vacancies for Two Pupils after the Christmas holidays.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

WILL re-assemble after the Christmas Vacation on MONDAY, the 6th of January, 1851. The Resident School House, For the reception of Boys whose parents live at a distance, forms an integral part of the establishment, and all its arrangements, are under the control of the College Council.

F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal, U. C. C.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, AGENT TORONTO.

Office: New Market Buildings, Office Hours, from 10, A. M., to 5, P. M.

NEW ACADEMY

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

MR. G. F. PRICE, Artist and Resident Teacher, begs respectfully to announce, he has opened an Evening Academy of Drawing, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. Patton's store.

The Classes will be opened on the 6th of January, and close on the 11th of May. Days of attendance, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from a quarter to eight, till a quarter to ten, p.m.

TERMS:

\$1 for the Season, (half the amount to be paid in advance.) The course of study will consist of Drawing from casts after the Antique, Drawing from the human figure after the best Litographic Works as taught in the Academies of France.

In these Classes it is proposed to instruct Pupils by simple and recognized principles of art, as it is by no other means possible for persons to acquire a sound and practical knowledge of Drawing.

Mr. Price is permitted to state, that these Classes have been formed with the approbation, and under the patronage of—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Hon. J. B. Robinson, the Rev. J. McCaul, L.L.D., the Rev. H. J. Grassett, A.M., and will be regularly continued every successive Winter.

"I have much pleasure in expressing the very favourable opinion that I have formed of Mr. Price's abilities as an Artist; and of his qualifications as a Teacher of Drawing and Painting."

JOHN McCAUL, Toronto, December 24th, 1850.

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. CALEY, 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. Offices—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

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

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid.

G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

CAUTION.

THE Inhabitants of Toronto are respectfully requested not to relieve Strangers, whose cases they are not acquainted with, but refer them to the House of Industry for relief, there being many impostors in the City at present.

W. M. WESTMACOTT, Secretary. Toronto, December 6th 1850.

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JOHN J. EVANS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Toronto, December 11th, 1850.

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September 24th, 1850. JOHN SALT, Hatter.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

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

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

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THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850.

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