The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 25.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 16, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCVI.

Date.			1st Les	son	2nd Lesson		
Jan. 19,	2nd Sun. aft. Epiph.	{ M, E;	Isaiah		Matt.		
20,		{ M, €,	Gen.		Mett.		
21,	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	{М, Е,	41		Matt.		
22.		{ M, E,	"		Matt. 1 Cor.		
23,		{ M, E,	"		Matt.		
24,	1 4000.	{ M. E.	"	47,	Matt. 1 Cor.	6.	
25	CONVER. ST. PAUL.	{ M. E,	Wisd.	6.	" to the second of	26.	
26	3RD SUN. AFT, EPIPH.	{ M, E,	Isaiah	55, 56,	Matt.	23.	

NDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	ella dia sine del tropic sus arrab el	Matins.	Even song.
St. Geo.	{Rev. H.J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, } Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist. } Rev. J. G.D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. Rev. R. Scadding, M.A., Incum. } Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist. }	11 "	3½ o'c. 4 " 6½ " 7 " 6½ "

James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The strength of St. James's Church be meet at the Church of the

In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday very month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at hairly Gunrch, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's harch. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also adhastered at eight, A.M. on the last Sunday of each month.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE. For the week ending Monday, January 20th, 1851. VISITORS :

THE PRINCIPAL The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q. C., M. P. P. CENSOR:

The Rev. H. SCADDING, M. A., First Class. Mas. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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United States.

Sixth Page.

Review.

Review.
Church of England.
The Munificent Church Woman

Poetry.

THE HYACINTH.

Oh, doff thy name, thou lovely flower, That, all undimm'd by heathen lore, Our wandering eye may joy to gaze On thy rich clustering beauties' blaze. Star of the earth, point thou our sight Upwards, to yonder fields of light, To Heaven's own garden, thickly set With starry flowers unnumbered yet, Save by His eye, who bids each shine, And speak His praise with power Divine. Sweet flower, too soon thy root must rot, And all thy beauty be forgot. How like to God's dear saints art thou, And all thy beauty be forgot.

How like to God's dear saints art thou,

Perfum'd with grace, His love they show.

We breathe the incense; and 'tis past:

We look:—But they have look'd their last.

Yet grief he were: the envious tomb Yet grief be gone; the envious tonne Hides not for long their precious bloom; Who in His Church doth fall a flower, Shall "rise a star" for evermore.*

a Young Lady,

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY JANUARY 19TH, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER—FIRST PROPER LESSON.—Isaiah li. As the Lessons for last Sunday, expose the helplessness of the idols, in which the Gentiles, before Christ was manifested to them, trusted, so, in this chapter, is set forth the faithfulness of the true God; and many of the prophet's expressions seem to allude to the spiritual seed of Abraham, through Christ; those who should be children, and according to the flesh, but by walking in the steps of his faith. The prophet encourages those that "follow after righteonsness, and that seek the Lord," to remember Abraham and Sacah, their cord," their ancestors, and how God had blessed them, and kept all his covenant with them. He who had been faithful to the parents, will be faithful to the judice and unbelief, with which Jesus would be rechildren; and the encouragement the prophet gives to Abraham's children, may be well applied poetic figures, how destitute of worldly power and to those to Abraham's children, may be well applied poetic figures, how destitute of worldly power and the Subject for the Annual Frize Essay, to those, whose faith resembles his. Our readers, pomp, how lowly, how plainly, He should come, tended for by the Students of the Diocesan Theological

without much trouble, can so apply the words of without any earthly attractions, to recommend-Isaiah; for they will find a sure and faithful instructor in St. Paul, if they will but turn to the eleventh chapter of the epistle to the Hebrews, and look at verses 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. They will there find, that the prophet, when he tells the Jews (verse 5) that the Lord "will comfort Zion," writes not only for them, but for us, to whom Jesus according to the promise of Abraham, has been manifested, as a blessing to "all nations of the earth." (Gen. xxii. 18) With such a God, and such pledges of his faithfulness, his people (verse 4-8) may dwell securely, snd not fear men that shall perish like a garment.

"At the ninth verse," says TRAVELL, "the prophet beseeches God to exert his strength and power as in the generations of old, when he destroyed the Egyptians, who are here called Rahab; and when he subdued their king, who is described under the name of a dragon, or great fish. He refers also to that signal miracle, by which the Israelites, being ransomed from Egyptian bondage, were safely conducted through the red sea, as if it had been dry land. Surely, therefore, the Lord will not forsake his people, but will redeem them from captivity, and cause their return to be accompanied with every mark of joy and gladness.

"At the twelfth verse, Isaiah introduces God, as making a comparison between his own almighty power and the weakness of man. When I, saith the Lord, promise you help and comfort and why should you be afraid of the sons of men, who are as short-lived as the grass itself? Thou must surely have forgotten, that I am the creator of all things, or else thou couldst not have been in such continual dread of an oppressor, who was so little to be feared.

"But thy deliverance is nigh at hand, thou shalt quickly be loosed from the prison where thou hast been a captive, neither shalt thou any more want food. And my power to set thee free can, by no means, bequestioned, since it was I who, long ago, divided the roaring waves of the red sea, for the deliverance of my own people. It is through thee that I have declared my will, and have kept thee under my immediate protection, that I may once more restore thy ancient government in Zion, and may thereby give the clearest proofs that thou art my peculiar people.

"It may here be remarked, that in the writings of the prophets the establishment or destruction of kingdoms and states is represensed by the motion or revolution of the heavenly bodies; which explains what is here said, of God's planting the heavens, and laying the foundations of the earth."

The seven last verses are occupied with an affecting description of the affliction which the sins of the Church had brought upon her; the persecution heaped upon her by exulting foes; and the deliverance, which God would, in his good time, work for her. He will ever defend his Church; and may his Church in this favored land, not forfeit his protection, for there be many that would afflict her, and say unto her, "Bow down, that we may go over;" and would make her "lay her body as the gound, and as the street, to them that go over." EVENING PRAYER-FIRST PROPER LESSON.-Isaiah liii

Here the prophet, not only foretells that the Messiah, and God's mercy in Him to fallen man, shall be manifested, but describes the circumstances of Hisappearance, His office, His sufferings, and other particulars, with such wonderful accuracy and minuteness, that no man can mistake the original, whom the portrait, drawn by Isaiah's master-hand, is intended to represent. Read this chapter, Christian, and remember that it was written between 700 and 800 years before that Saviour, whom it predicted, was manifested to the world. "These prophecies," says Dr. GRAY, " seem almost to anticipate the gospel history, so clearly do they foreshew the divine character of Christ; His miracles; His peculiar qualities and virtues; His rejection and sufferings for our sins; His death, burial and victory over death; and lastly, His final glory, and the establishment, increase, and perfection of His kingdom, each specially pointed out, and pourtrayed with the most striking and discriminating characters." Remember this, and let your faith repose on the assurance, that none but the spirit of God, could declare these things, and that the Saviour, announced by the Spirit of God, was "the way, and the truth, and the life."

without any earthly authority to enforce, his mission. He was to be, in a worldly sense, feeble as a tender plant, and as a root springing out of dry ground .-Yet, this feeble plant grows to a mighty tree, whose branches overspread all nations, notwithstanding every effort to stop its growth.

Then follows the affecting descriptions of the objects of His coming, and our ingratitude and unworthiness; our being justified for His merits, and His sufferings for our sins. The account of these, given in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th verses, needs no explanation. And it is beyond the power of language to heighten the solemn interest, which has been imparted to it by the simple, but

energetic words of the prophet. The remaining verse states the particulars of His death and burial, the gracious atonement affected, the mighty deliverance for which He paid the ransom, and the final triumph over our spiritual foes, the noble harvest of that spiritual seed, which He should gather among the nations, to whom He should be manifested or appear. Blessed, then, be that Redeemer, who poured out His soul unto death, and bare the sins of many, and made the intercession for the transgrossors! "Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and

ever!" (Rev. v. 13). " And now, who can read and consider this extraordinary chapter, without being struck with astonishment at the wisdom and providence of God? We have here a prophecy, delivered many hundred ears before the events which are foretold in it actually took place; and we know from the history of the New Testament, that these events were fulfilled with a most surprising exactness. of them too, were apparently so contradictory to each other, as to be quite out of the reach of all human foresight. What lofty ideas must this give us of the divine goodness which conducted them all to the great end of our peace and happiness! It deserves to be remarked, that in this short chapter, seven of the verses mention the important circumstance, that the sufferings of our Lord were laid upon him in consequence of our sins, and that He suffered in our stead. Surely all the considerations demand our utmost love and gratitude; our gratitude to that merciful God, who offers us pardon for the sake of Christ's sufferings; and our love to that blessed Saviour, who submitted to them all, in order to save us from sin and death. Let it then be our earnest endeavour not to forfeit these great benefits by a continuance in sin, but let us resolve from henceforth to walk in the way of the Lord harmless and undefiled, and faithfully to do our duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call us .- Travell's Lectures.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

The following Scholarships will be open for competition, and awarded according to the results of a General Examination, to be holden at Cobourg, on Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th

Two of £40 Sterling per annum, each; founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in For-

eign Parts. Two of £40 Currency per annum, each; chargeable upon the Bishop's Students' Fund in this Diocese. Two of £30 Currency per annum, each ; chargeable on the ame fund.

ALL of the above to bear date to the successful Can-didates from the 1st October, following.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS will be tenable for not more than four years, and the age of the Candidate must not be under nineteen.

CANDIDATES for the Scholarships above announced will be required to communicate their intention offering themselves, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, at Toronto, on or before the 1st July 1851,—their application to to be accompanied with Testimonials as to their moral and religious deportment for the three years preceding and their fitness for the work of the Ministry, from at least two licensed Clergymen in the Diocese in which

THE SUBJECTS for the Examination above announ-

ced, are fixed as follows :-Homer, Iliad, Book VI.

XENOPHON, Cyropedia, Book V. SALLUST, Catilina. HORACE, Odes, Book III.; and De Arte Poetica. HORACE, Odes, Book III.; and De Arte Poetlea.
GREEK TESTAMENT, St. Luke, Chap. 1. to X. inclusive; and Acts, Chap. I. to VIII. inclusive.
EUCLID, Books I., II, III.

ALGEBRA, to the end of Simple Equations.

ANNUAL PRIZE ESSAY.

THE SUBJECT for the Annual Prize Essay, to be con-

Institution, and to be adjudged on Friday 15th August, 1851, is as follows

"The conneion between Ancient Heresies and Modern perversions of Catholic Truth."

PRIZES will be given for the three best Essays ou

the above subject: 1. THE KENT Testimonial Prize (value last year,

£7 10s.)
2. The Bishop's Prize value £5 Currency.
3. The Principal's Prize, value Three guineas.

THE ESSAYS,-to have each a Motto and to be accompanied with a scaled note, superscribed with the same Motto, containing the name of the writer,—are to be delivered in to the Principal on or before the 25th May next.

SCHOLARSHIP'S IN DIVINITY.

In order to afford a more extended encouragement to candidates for Holy Orders, by increasing the number of Divinity Scholarships—an arrangement which renof Divinity Scholarships—an arrangement which renders necessary a proportional deduction from the annual amount of each — the following Scholarships, by direction of the Lord Bishop of Toronto will be open for competition, and awarded according to the results of an annual examination to be holden at Cobourg, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th August, 1850:—

Two of £30 currency per annum each.
Two of £2b do. do.
Two of £20 do. do.

do. Two of £20

OPENING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NEAR BRANTFORD.

On the 27th ultimo, being St. John's Day, a hand-some little new church, to be called St. Mary's, situ-ated a few miles east of Brantford, near the road beated a few miles east of Brantford, near the road between that place and Hamilton, was opened for the worship of God. The congregation was numerous and respectable, and consisted of all classes. The people appeared to be generally members of the Church, and devoutly joined in the service. The church was occupied by six clergymen, among whom was the Rev. Arthur Palmer, Rector of Guelph and Rural Dean of the District. The Morning Prayers were read by the Reverend A. Nelles, the Lessons by the Rev. R. N. Merritt, and the Litany by the Rev. A. Elliot. The Communion Service was performed by the Rev. J. C. Usher, and the Epistle was read by the Rev. J. Kennedy. The Rev. A. Palmer preached on the occasion, from the following words of the 5th Psalm: "But as Usher, and the Epistle was read by the Rev. J. Kennedy. The Rev. A. Palmer preached on the occasion, from the following words of the 5th Psalm: "But as for me I will come into Thy house in the multitude of Thy mercy: and in Thy fear will I worship towards Thy Holy Temple." The discourse was very appropriate and affecting, truly evangelical, and strictly in accordance-with the spiritual principles of our reformed and pure branch of the "Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." At the offertory about £10 were collected. The Te Deum, Jubilate Deo and the Gloria. Patri were chanted, and it was pleasing to observe that a considerable portion of the assemblage united, with skill and devotion, in the primitive and delightful exercise. Two metrical hymns were also sung, which exercise. Two metrical hymns were also sung, which had been selected as suitable for the occasion. The Rubricks, which excellent regulations ought never to be departed from. The congregation seemed highly gratified, and it is to be hoped that the lively pleasure which they felton the occasion was not unaccompanied. by spiritual blessing.

This interesting church is constructed of brick, of a light stone colour, in the early English style; and the rules for the erection of churches, recommended the rules for the erection of churenes, recommended and published by the Church Society, in the Diocese of Toronto, have been followed, as far as circumstances would permit. The roof is covered with shingles. The nave is forty feet in length, and twenty-five feet in width; and the chancel is thirteen feet long, and seventeen feet broad. On the outside is a vestry from which the chancel is entered by a door just outside of the communion rails, and there is a priest's door im-mediately opposite on the south side of the chancel. The entrance to the nave is through a tower on the south side, midway between the east and west ends. The chancel is separated from the nave by two steps, over which is a handsome arch, and the sanctuary rises a step higher. The church is lighted by three lancet windows on the north side, and two on the south, one being on each side of the tower. There is also a triplet at the west end of the nave, and another in the chancel. The roof is equilateral, and made entirely of wood, no plaster being used on the interior. The height of the tower and spire, when completed, will be between fifty and sixty feet. The interior is, as yet, unfinished. It is to be fitted up with open seats. Pulpit, Reading-desk, Font and Altar, in conformity with the style of the edifice. All the seats will be free. It is taken for granted that a cross will be placed upon the church, (probably over the east end of the chancel,) as in England, this symbol of our salvation usually ornaments the house of the Lord.

The people who will in future have the happiness to worship in this interesting church will feel themselves under lasting obligations to the Rev. R. N. Merritt, the Travelling Missionary of the District, both for his ardour in prompting them to undertake its erection and his firmness in insisting upon its being correctly

It is to be hoped that many sacred structures of a similar character will, ere long, be erected, where they may be required; and they will soon become objects of admiration instead of ridicule. Buildings in the form of a barn will no longer be deemed worthy of being consecrated to the service of the Almighty.

This church cannot, however, be recommended in every respect as a model for parish churches; it has some defects which, it is said, on account of existing circumstances, could not be avoided. The nave should have been about ten feet longer, and entered by a south porch nearer the west end than its present entrance; and then it would not have been necessary for any of the people, on going into the church, to turn their backs towards the Lord's table. The tower might have been very well dispensed with, instead of which, a bell-turret might have been erected over the western

gable of the nave.

The foundation stone of this church was laid on the 15th day of June last, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York. The weather was favourable, and a numerous concourse of people, and ten clergymen assembled, rous concourse of people, and ten clergymen assembled, on the interesting occasion, in a barn a short distance from the site, for divine service. The Rev. Mr. Caulfield read the prayers, and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, read the lessons. The Archdeacon preached an excellent sermon, in his usual eloquent and impressive style, from the 3rd, 4th and 5th verses of the 132nd Pealm. "I will not come into the tabernacle of my house, nor go up into my hed; I will not give sleep to Psalm. "I will not come into the tabernacle of my house, nor go up into my bed; I will not give sleep to mine eyes, nor slumber to mine eyelids, until I have found out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob." The psalms and hymns chosen for the occasion were very appropriate, and the people joined in the singing with much apparent devotion and religious joy. Immediately after the service, the congregation proceeded in order to the site, preceded by gregation proceeded in order to the site, preceded by the clergy in their surplices, to perform the customary ceremonies at the laying of the foundation stone.

These being ended, all were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast which had been liberally furnished by the neighbouring gentry, in a large shanty, erected for the occasion, near the site. The sum of £15 was voluntarily contributed on the spot, to aid in raising the sacred edifice.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ADDRESS TO THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE BISHOP.

To the Widow and Family of our late Chief Pastor and Friend, the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

We, the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Mary, We, the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Mary, Aylesford, in the name of the Congregation whom we represent, desire to express our sympathy with the family of our lately departed Bishop, under their heavy bereavement. We feel that a great and a good man has fallen in our Israel. Our infant Church in this Diocese, and more especially in this Parish, was happy in the parental care of the first Bishop Inglis, and its worth was shielded and guided by the watchful overyouth was shielded and guided by the watchful over-sight of his son, our late loved Bishop. We, like yourselves, feel widowed and orphans, and we mingle our tears with yours, because we are to see no more on earth the face of him who for fifty years has regarded us with affection and love.

In referring you, our bereaved and beloved friends,

In referring you, our bereaved and beloved friends, we also refer ourselves to the assurance of our gracious God, contained in Isaiah the 5th Chapter. May we realize these promises by faith. In depriving you of an earthly head, may our Heavenly Father supply to you the sweetness of the Invisible Comforter. We may have another Bishop, but you cannot have such another friend and father. May you find God your Father: and whether England or Nova Scotia shall be your future home, be assured that you will live in the affectionate recollection, and have the heartfelt prayers of, dear friends,

prayers of, dear friends,

Respectively and sincerely yours, HENRY L. OWEN, Rector. ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK, Church-JUSTUS W. WARNER, wardens. In the name and behalf of the Congregation of St.

Mary, Aylesford. Aylesford, Dec. 5, 1850.

AMERICAN BISHOPS' FUND.

This Fund arose in 1717 from the following Donations and Legacies to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, as follows:—
1717. A Donation from a person whose

dunct dunct tool	name is unknown, "towards the maintenance of a Bishop in America, when such Bishop shall be established there."	£1000 0 0
1720.	Bequest from Dougald Camp-	
	bell, Esq., "to be applied to	hi-freder in all
	the Society's general designs	500 0 0
	until a Bishop or Bishops be	
	settled in America."	is delical state of the
1741.	Bequest from Lady Eliz. Hastings,	Table 20
	"in trust towards the mainte-	

nance of one or more Bishops to be settled in English planta tions in America.' Bequest from Dr. Osbaldiston, Bishop of London, "for an 500 0 0

American Bishop."

1787. Bequest from Archbishop Secker,
"for an American Bishop."

1000 0 0

These sums were invested in the public funds, and appear to have been permitted to accumulate until about the year 1815, when the fund amounted to upwards of £14,000, yielding £444 per annum. From this period to the present time the interest of this fund has been regularly paid over by the society to the Bishops of Nova Scotia, which appears by the separate Account of the fund kept by the Society from year to year. In 1819 they first published their accounts of special funds under their management, when this acspecial funds under their management, when this account stood thus:

AMERICAN BISHOPS' FUND. Receipts One year's Divi-To one year's) on £4400} £132 salary to Bi-Bank Stock. 400 0 shop of N. Do. do. £7800 Scotia, Old South Sea To Balance Annuities,
Do. do. £800 3
p. c. Old Bank due last ac-19 18 11 count, Due to Bap. c. Old Annuities. lance.

The Bishops of Nova Scotia having for the last thirty-five years been in the receipt of nearly the whole interest derived from the fund, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to whom it was intrusted, feeling itself bound to give it to the late Bishop for a period of twenty five years, while the See had the munificent allowance from Government of £2000 sterling per annum, it may be fairly questioned whether the Society would now be willing to deprive the Diocese of Nova Scotia, the most an-cient in America, of an annual sum of money which it has thus permitted to be considered its permanent en

for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—and has been frequently confounded with that called the American Bishop's Fund. It consists of a sum of £1000 left by Archbishop Tenison in 1715 to the Society "towards the Settlement of two Bishops, one for the Continent and the other for the Isles of America, and the interest these of the conformal for the settlement of two Bishops. and the interest thereof, until so appropriated for the benefit of such Missionaries, being Englishmen, and of the Province of Canterbury, as the Society should find upon good information to have taken true pains in the respective places which have been committed by the Society to their cure in the said foreign plantations, and have been by unavoidable accidents, sickness, &e. disabled from the performance of their duties in the said places or precincts, and forced to return to England." Thie legacy fell into the hands of the Court of Thie legacy fell into the hands of the Court of Chancery, and was in 1827, with its accumulations, amounting to above £13,500, paid over to the Society.

The capital of the legacy was appropriated to the purchase of Books for the Diocese of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Jamaica and Barbadoes, and the Interest of the accumulations is now applied as a pension fund to retired Missionaries, according to the terms of the Archbishop's will.—Church Times.

Circular from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Clergy, &c.

Lambeth Palace, Dec. 1st, 1850. REVD. AND DEAR BRETHREN.—You are doubtless REVD. AND DEAR BRETHREN.—You are doubless aware that with the death of your late lamented Diocesan, the provision hitherto made by the Imperial Government for the support of the Bishopric of Nova Scotia terminates; and I need hardly say that there is no probability of even a reduced allowance from that quarter.

The only portion of the salary enjoyed by the late Bishop which remains available, is the interest of the Fund left by Archbishop Tennison, amounting to about £440 a year. This Fund, as must be well known to you, is appropriated to the "maintenance of Bishops in America," at the discretion of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and might, if the Society thanks to the second of the Society thanks to be second of the Society thanks to be second or the second of the Society thanks to be second or the second of the s Propagation of the Gospel, and might, if the Society thought fit, be assigned, wholly or in part, to the Bishop of Newfoundland, and thus materially relieve its own general funds. I have, however, no reason to doubt that the Society will be willing to contribute liberally from the funds in question to the continuance of the See of Nova Scotia—provided that the Clergy and Laity of that Diocese shew themselves ready to meet such annual grant by a liberal contribution on meet such annual grant by a liberal contribution on

I need hardly remind you that a Bishop has now been maintained in Nova Scotia for upwards of sixty years, to the manifest advantage of the Church and years, to the manifest advantage of the Church and the benefit of the Province generally—without any expence to the inhabitants. That support has now been withdrawn; but I trust that I do not mistake the feelings of the members of the church, in presuming that they will be anxious to meet the difficulty arising from the agreement of Government and by their years. from the cessation of Government aid by their volun-

tary contributions.

A moderate income is all that is required; but at whatever amount it be fixed (and of this the Clergy of the Colony are the most competent judges) it should be derived from capital subscribed, so as to secure a permanent endowment of the See. It seems only fitting too, that a suitable residence for the Bishop should ting too, that a suitable residence for the Bishop should be provided from local resources. What proportion of the necessary income of a Bishop can be raised in the Diocese I have no means of judging; but I sin-cerely trust that both Clergy and Laity will perceive that the present is an occasion for the exercise of an ungrudging liberality; and I would urge you therefore, to take immediate measures for commencing an Ento take immediate measures for commencing an Endowment Fund.

Looking then to the urgency of the case, I request that this Letter may be read in every Church, Chapel and Missionary Station, on some convenient Sunday, and that subsequently a Sermon be preached and a collection made for the Fund in question. It might be proper also to have Meetings of the Members of the Church at all the more important places, in aid of the same object.

But your own local knowledge and experience will suggest the most likely means for the attainment of the end in view,—and I am satisfied that you may confidently reckon on the sympathy and co-operation of the Society, and other friends of the Colonial Church in this Country. I will only further add that it is important that no time be lost, as any delay in the appointment of a Bishop must be attended with serious inconvenience to the Diocese.

I am, Rev'd and dear Brethren,
Your faithful affectionate Brother,
J. B. CANTAUR. (Signed) To the Ven'ble the Archdeacon

and Rev'd the Clergy, of the Diocese of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Dec. 17, 1850. REV'D AND DEAR SIR, - In compliance with the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as expressed quest of the Archdishop of Canterbury, as expressed in the accompanying Letter, and in consideration of the urgency of the case, I have deemed it advisable that the Clergy should assemble at Halifax as soon as convenient; and I now name Wednesday, 29th January, 1851, for the Meeting. I trust you will be enabled to give us the advantage of your counsel in a matter which so intimately concerns the walfare of the Observation. which so intimately concerns the welfare of the Church in this Diocese

I would further recommend that you should call together the Members of your respective Congregations, to appoint two Parishioners for each Parish, to assist the Clergy in their deliberations at Halifax on this important subject, and to unite in the effort to carry out the wishes of His Grace the Archbishop.

It is proposed that the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society should take place at the same time, and it is to be hoped that all the usual arrangements and contributions will be made in the different Parishes and Missions in the Country by that time.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir. Your faithful Brother, ROBERT WILLIS, Archdeacon.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

December, 1850. The Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair in the Chair. The Standing Committee laid before the board the following letter from the Lord Bishop of London, dated

as thus permitted to be considered its permanent enowment.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S FUND.

This is another fund administered by the Society

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S FUND.

Fulham, Oct. 10, 1880.

"I wish to bring under the consideration of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge the question of making some special provision for the religious instruction of the great body of foreigners who may be expected to

visit London, and to become temporary residents there,

during the Exhibition of 1851.

"I would propose to the Standing Committee to consider whether some plan can be devised for distributing Bibles and Prayer Books, in the different versions which

are on the Society's list. "I am engaged in an inquiry as to the best means of affording also to the strangers who may visit us the means of attending divine worship."

The Secretaries stated that a Sub-Committee for the

consideration of this subject had been appointed by the Standing Committee, who were now prepared to give notice of a grant of money, and to propose the adoption of certain measures towards carrying the Bishop's vishes into effect.

The Secretaries also reported that the Bishop of Lon-The Secretaries also reported that the bishop of London had appointed a Committee of Clergymen to consider the best means of supplying foreigners with the means of public worship, and other religious advantages, on their visit to London in 1851.

The following Report from the Committee, in the form of a letter from Archdeacon Sinclair to the Lord Rishop of London, was read.

Bishop of London, was read :-

Bishop of London, was read:—

"The Committee appointed by your Lordship to consider the best method of enabling our visitors next year to attend divine worship, see clearly the necessity for strenuous efforts on the part of the clergy of the Church of England, to meet the exigencies of an occasion without a parallel in the history of this Church and nation.

"We are confident that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will readily provide Bibles. Christian Knowledge will readily provide Bibles, Prayer-Books, and religious tracts in various languages for distribution among foreigners gratuitously, or at cost

price.
"We recommend that a fund be raised in aid of the

"1. To assist the clergy in providing additional services wherever they are rendered necessary by the influx of strangers, and cannot otherwise be supplied; the pews and sittings to be, as far as possible, free and unappropriated.

"2. To aid the incumbents or ministers of certain churches and chapels, conveniently situated, in engaging temporary curates or lecturers, able to read the Liturgy and to preach in the chief languages of the Continent; it have understand that the ordered tinent; it being understood that the ordinary services in English shall in no case be suspended or superseded.

"3. To provide one or more reading-rooms in

"3. To provide one or more reading-rooms, in which foreigners and others desirous of information on which foreigners and others desirous of information on matters connected with religion and the Church, may, on being properly introduced, have opportunity of meeting the clergy, and in which a register of addresses shall be kept; probably part of the premises of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel might be made for the Propagation of the Gospel might be made available for this purpose.

"4. To give assistance to such parochial clergymen

"4. To give assistance to such parochial clergymen as desire it, in fitting up or hiring rooms to be employed for Divine Service, or for holding friendly intercourse with foreigners on religious subjects.

"5. To adopt measures for making known to foreigners the Depositories in which Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., may be obtained; and the churches, chapels, and lecture-rooms, in which Divine Service is celebrated in foreign languages, or for the special benefit of stran-

in foreign languages, or for the special benefit of stran-

"We are persuaded, that if your Lordship should propose to raise a fund for the purposes above enumerated, and for other kindred objects, the members of the Church will liberally respond to the appeal. They will be sensible that on this great occasion, the character of the English pation, as a christian people, outht to be be sensible that on this great occasion, the character of the English nation, as a christian people, outht to be upheld in the eyes of the world: that the office of the Church of England as a true witness of the pure faith of the Gospel, should be presented visibly to the eyes of Europe; and that the opportunity afforded by an unprecedented concourse of strangers from every quarter, should be diligently and at any cost improved, not merely for the encouragement of mechanical industry, but, under the divine blessing, for the diffusion of sound Christian principles among all nations."

The standing committee gave notice of their intention

The standing committee gave notice of their intention to propose that at the next general meeting, on Tuesday, January 7, 1851, the sum of £500 be granted tow-

day, January 7, 1851, the sum of £500 be granted toward the objects above stated.

The Secretaries reported that the subject of Bibles, Prayer Books, and suitable Books and Tracts in Foreign languages, is under the notice of the Tract Committee and the Foreign Translation Committee.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated Colombo, Ceylon, Oct. 10, 1850. The following are extracts:

are extracts:—

"The first welcome, on my retern to Colombo from the lengthened visitation of Mauritius and the Sechelles Islands, was, within four miles of its approach, the gladdening sight of the native church of Milagraya, in the Mission of the Rev. J. Thurstan, (S. P. G.), to which your Society so promptly and kindly contributed at my request. In a few days I visited the four stations of the district, and was much gratified with the progress made during my absence in three out of the four churches, between which your grant was divided. Of the fourth the foundation is laid, but, being the most remote from his residence, Mr. Thurstan judiciously postpones its erection till the other three are completed, being his own architect and superintendent of works, and all but builder. They are all three built of solid and all but builder. They are all three built of solid and excellent materials, and in good taste (I will send you a drawing of one or two, if he has time, before the departure of the mail); and as the native contributions have been more in materials than in money, the expenditure diture has been moderate: not one of them will cost more than £150, though built of the best cubook-stone chunam, and teak that the colony can supply. The Singhalese gladly contribute from their small means every week towards the good work, each at his own village service; and as the roof is now on, and the building secured from the weather in the approaching rains, we must be content to progress more slowly with the internal completion, the wood work being the most expensive part. It is very pleasing to see every thing that is done well done in this district; all on a good system, and in good taste; the schools full, the catechists earnest and faithful, the services well attended, and the churches an object of increasing interest among the the people. Should your Society be anxious (as none who have experienced the blessing of their co-operation can doubt) to promote this first effort to occupy an entire district with its full provision of native churches, built chiefly by the native Singhaless themselves, under built chiefly by the native Singhalese themselves, under the judicious and earnest guidance of their pastor, a small donation of £10 towards the fittings of each of the three churches, the fabric of which is completed would cheer them on in their work of self-improve-ment very effectually, and would hearten, too, a very persevering Missionary in the zealous discharge of his duty to the sister society, quite a new and most successful feature in this mission, in spite of all the ominous predictions to the contrary, is progressing very satisfactorily, through the noiseless perseverance of its

"The Collegiate School is now quite ready: I wait only for a master from England. For this I intreat all the advice and assistance you can give. No high avquirements are necessary, but a good practical knowledge of a good 'middle' education, of school organization, and of church music. Without such aid, I am helpless: but I will not begin till I can begin well."

The Board agreed to grant £30, the sum requested by the Bishop, towards the churches in Mr. Thurstan's mission.

A letter was read from the Rev. R. Kempthorne, dated St. Helena, Sept. 6, 1850, saying, that notwith standing the efforts made in behalf of the erection of St. Paul's, the new church on that island, towards which the Society contributed as a second standard by the second st the Society contributed £200 in 1847, the funds had proved insufficient for the accomplishment of the object. In February last the foundation stone was labeled to the contribution of the object. by the late Governor, Sir Patrick Ross. But in a colony where labour is excessively high, the cost will be nearly £5,000, a sum far exceeding the original estimate; and though the building is far advanced, and the inhabitants are contained in the inhabitants. the inhabitants are contributing to their utmost power to carry on the work, it is feared that they cannot complete it without assistance from home. Mr. Kemp thorne, therefore, solicited an additional grant.

thorne, therefore, solicited an additional grant.

This request was strengthened by a communication from Capt. J. W. Smythe, Royal Artillery, Woolwich who had resided five years at St. Helena, as director of the Magnetical Observatory, established there by the Government, and who stated to the Society the wants of the island; the number of gentry being small and gradually decreasing. He stated that many of the contributors to the church are in the most humble condition of life. The population is chiefly composed of persons of color, including some liberated Africans He added, "The position of St. Helena, in the middle of the South Atlantic, where vessels from the East frequently first touch on the homeward passage, reders the frequent and regular performance of Divine Service particularly interesting, more especially, as it will be celebrated, on the completion of the church now in process of erection, in an edifice of truly ecclesiastical design from the plans of one of the most eminent of English architects."

1t was agreed that an additional sum of £100 be

It was agreed that an additional sum of £100 be

A letter was read from the Rev. John Hobson, dated Shanghai, China, Sept. 12, 1850. The following are

extracts:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a box of Prayer Books, Tracts, &c., value, £10, for the use of this port, granted by the venerable Society for the promoting Christian Knowledge. Accept my very hearty thanks for the same. The arrival of the Prayer Books is most opportune. You will probably, from the papers have heard of the sad calamity by which our Trinity church has been laid in ruins; at the same time, a great number of Prayer Books were lost or destroyed, so that your grant is doubly welcome. I shall, of course, keep a strict account, and remit you the proceeds of whatever sale I may effect. The books for Seamen's Libraries are very judiciously selected, and will, I feel confident, be both acceptable and useful.

"Deeply interested as you are in everything connected with the extension of our beloved church, you will be glad to hear that the British community are taking active measures for the restoration of our church; a sum of nearly 5000 dollars was subscribed in a few days, and the work is now begun, and will, I trust, be completed by January, 1851. In the meanlent us by a resident here. The Christian liberality of our community deserves special mention; within two years they have freely given 18,000 dollars for Church

our community deserves special mention; within two years they have freely given 18,000 dollars for Church purposes, viz: 5000 for half the cost of the church; 8000 to purchase an annuity for the widow and children of the late Rev. J. Louden; and now, 5000 for the restoration of the church. You will, I am sure, give us your hearty prayers, that the special temple the restoration of the church. You will, I am sure, give us your hearty prayers, that the spiritual temple amongst us may be daily increased in strength, beauty and proportion."

The Society took into consideration the following portion of the late Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia's letter dated Holifor August 19, 1889

dated Halifax, August 12, 1850:—
"Several years have elapsed since a visiting Mis-"Several years have elapsed since a visiting Missionary was stationed on a part of the very destitute eastern coast of this province, for the result of which we have great reason to bless the Lord. The sufferings endured by the Missionary and his family from want of a lodging, were quite deplorable, and it was felt that a Mission-house must be built for him. The object was undertaken here with the best spirit, and the poor people of the place did all the little that they could, and by the aid of £50 from your Society, and a like sum from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the work, though a serious undertaking, was completed, and a most useful and successful Missionary with a large family, has been made comfortable. "A second Missionary has now been labouring for more than two years, on a still more remote portion of the same desolate coast, at the entire expense of our Church Society. It was impossible to determine at once where his residence ought to be—and with wife and grown up daughters, he has had no other lodging than two small rooms, scarcely habitable. He also must find some other field of labour, unless a house can be provided—and there is marely desire have semone

than two small rooms, scarcely habitable. He also must find some other field of labour, unless a house can be provided—and there is much desire here among can be provided—and there is much desire here among the best of our people to engage in the undertaking, but the expense of building, where all the materials, even the timber, must be brought from a distance, will be so great, that unless we can obtain equal help from England with that which was extended to the first undertaking, I fear we cannot succeed. The investigates dertaking, I fear we cannot succeed. The important of the object leads me very earnestly to commend this matter to the favourable regard of the Society. Alone this dreary coast, on which I have confirmed 400 per cler sons in one season, although neither church nor cler gymen were known there a few years ago, four churches have been finished, and two more are now well ad-

It was agreed that £50 be granted, and placed at the disposal of Archdeacon Willis, of Halifax, Nova

Scotia.

Mrs. Inglis, in a letter dated Curzon-street, London, Nov. 23rd. 1850, wrote as follows:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 22nd inst. We feel very greatful that the last wishes of my beloved husband, with respect to his diocese, were granted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We beg to assure the Society that their expression of regard for my late husbands memory, and of my sympathy for ourselves, coming memory, and of my sympathy for ourselves, comins as it does from a Society to which he was so sincerely devoted. devoted, is an unspeakable consolation to his afflicted

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Jamaica dated 80, Chester square, London, 25th Nov., 1850. The following are extracts :-

"I must venture once more to beg you to lay before the Society a statement of the condition of the Cathe"

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district schools to the last named institution, and we ask ourselves, can the Church University rely upon

of College boys, who desire to graduate, will choose the Bishop's College in preference to the University of

Is it probable that the greater number

this source ?

dral Church at Spanish Town, and to solicit the utmost this very important and necessary work, at a period apprecedented distress and affiction in my stricken

"The letter addressed to me by the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Jamaica, which I annex, will show that the funds, with difficulty raised for the rebuilding of the chancel, have already been expended; that these funds amount in gross to the sum of about £4000; and that £1,500 in addition are required for its completion.—The want of means to part he workmen, together with he want of means to pay the workmen, together with the fearful access of the cholera, which is devastating the towns of Kingston, Port Royal, and Spanish Town, have, for the present, suspended all operations on the lart of the Building Committee; and, as the large portion of the work, which has been beautifully and faithfully executed, must be perilled by the delay, I carnestly implore the liberal consideration of the Society to our urgent need and calamity."

The Ven. C. J. Smith. Archdéacon of Middlesex,

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The Ven. C. J. Smith, Archdéacon of Middlesex, Jamaica, stated in a letter to his Diocesan, that it had been for the model eastern been found necessary to take down the whole eastern portion of the Cathedral, and to rebuild the chancel; and that although great efforts had been made on the spot, and the could, these spot, and the people had done what they could, these exertions, together with the Legislative grants, had, in onsequence of the depressed financial condition of the sland, proved inadequate to the cost of the work.

It was agreed that £200 be granted, as an additional to the Society's previous grant of £300.

The Rev. C. J. Abraham in a letter, dated, "The Sydney, S. Lat. 39°; E. Lon. 115°, wrote as follows:

"As I may not have leisure to write to you during hand, I prepare a letter for the post, while still on board. and I prepare a letter for the post, while still on board. I prepare a letter for the post, while still on board of are now within the meridian of the western coast Australia, and expect to make Sydney in another thight, if it please God to bless our voyage to the end orthight, if it please God to bless our voyage to the end as He has hitherto, and to bring us safe and well 'to he haven where we would be.' I promised to let the religious conduct of the emigrants on board this vessel. I promise to have a work of the emigrants on board this vessel. I promise the moral and regret, I found on my arrival trish mouth that nearly all my charge consisted of five English families, and half a dozen single women, senters of our communion. There were half a dozen as the same regret of the same re members of our communion. There were half a dozen south young women, and a few others, married couples or single. to Irish, about twenty were Protestants, all the rest Roman Catholics. Hitherto throughout the voyage, too bad, and the congregation and myself too ill, to have service; and since Good Friday, we have always and it above, on deck. The Scotch Presbyterians, selves Welsh dissenters, have always availed thember allowed to partake of our Holy Communion on them, and and Trinity Sunday, I gladly admitted Highlander, of the clan and name of Cameron, is one I have ever met with. He could hardly speak English when he have ever met with. He could hardly speak English he came on board; but he is the chief constable, and nothing.

when he came on board; but he is the chief constable, and nothing can make him swerve from his duty. He waluable came a shepherd all his life, and will make an in- I was talking to the people about their future prospects, bush, away from the ordinances of religion, the countenance of society, and other such advantages, and I pulously to pray in private, and read the Bible. John Cameron quietly said—'Ay. I have been a shepherd, alone on the hether, for the last twenty years, and my blible has been my only companion, besides my sheep and dog; and I read it through and through, again and sain, and its too auld a friend to gi'e up now.' Speaking of school-teaching on board, he said:—' Imagine, in fine weather, thirty ragged Irish boys, sitting on the main-deck and under the poop-ladder, with the thing on the main-deck and under the poop-ladder, in the sea every now and then washing over the ides, and drenching them; the incessant passing to the foot of men and women from the hatches to the faller (f. salley (i. e. kitchen), picking their way among their Yo, hoy! and a tropical sun, in spite of the awnings and say! and a tropical sun, in spite of the awnings and say!, darting upon their heads; nevertheless, these boys have learnt to write on slates, to read, and to sum; and any person who had not been used to see the and any person who had not been used to see the sand noise around him, would wonder that any thing school is held below, in the fore part of the ship. Nevertheless, with all these drawbacks, we have mally some eight or ten young men in reading, writing, or some eight or ten young men in reading, writing, aged to teach thirty boys, and keep occupied occasionally some eight or ten young men in reading, writing, who did not know a letter when they came on board. School, which are in smally the case in all parochial which, as is usually the case in all parochial school, which, as is usually the case in all parocular schools, is far superior to any thing I can boast of my Phere, in respect to neatness, order, and diligence.—Rirls, has been a general attendance of about twelve improved themselves considerably in writing and arithmetic.

arithmetic.

"I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the captain and the surgeon on board. The former's name is Pearson; I mention it, because the attention of influential positions in a called to the subject of emi-Rearrain; I mention it, because the attention of influential persons may be called to the subject of emistation, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, or his Committee, should be careful to employ tried men, as the comman-sed needlewomen. So, again, of the surgeon, Mr. Davison, I would say that the government ought to Davison, I would say that the government ought to hold out double the advantages they do to a good surgeon, one who have tried one yoyage, and proved geon, one who has been tried one voyage, and proved himself trustworthy; whereas this gentleman is now than for his first. There have been, and are, so many bad surpose. bad surgeons, that no false idea of economy should prevent at profession. Your Venerable Society, and the Branch ountitee of the Society for the Propagation of the an by off-ring expend their Emigrant Funds better, served more than one voyage, and could bring satisfactory testimone to any surgeon that had one on board), or the chaplain of the depot at Sydney, of the ship, as to his conduct on board."

In a letter story or the chapitain of the depot at officers the ship, as to his conduct on board."

In a letter dated Sydney, June 29, 1850, Mr. Abraman appears in harbour. In a letter dated Sydney, June 29, 1850, Mr. Abraham ann unced the safe arrival of the vessel in harbour, and said: "All the people are well, thank God." The Bishop of Melbourne forwarded, through the long by his Lordship of £1200, placed at his disposal

by the Society for the promotion of its objects in this diocese. This sum had been assigned to new churches, schools, and supplies of Books.

It appeared from Mr. Turner's letter that the Bishop had purchased a large quantity of Books and Tracts, but that more are required for the schools and depor than the amount remitted could furnish, it was agreed that Books and Tracts to the value of £15 be granted.

Books and Tracts to the value of £10 were granted r use and distribution in Montreal, on the application of the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, Principal of Bishops College, Lennoxville, Canada East.

The Rev. C. Forrest, Missionary at Grenville, on the New. C. Forrest, Missionary at Grenville, on the Ottawa, Canada East, requested a further grant, in aid of the erection of a Church at Grenville. He said that the difficulty of completing the fabric, in consequence of the poverty of his "mountain flock," had induced him to repeat his application. An additional

induced him to repeat his application. An additional sum of £20 was granted.

Books for the performance of Divine Service in the new church of Burwick, Vaughan, Canada West, were granted, on the application of the Rev. W. G. Tucker.

The Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, in a letter dated Edinburgh, Nov. 30, 1850, alluded to a grant of Bibles and Prayer Books voted by the Board three years since, on the application of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, of which he is the Secretary and requested a similar grant; that institution being Episcopal Church Society, of which he is the Secretary and requested a similar grant; that institution being possessed of no regular funds for providing Bibles and Prayer Books for the poorer members of the Church, especially for the children in the Schools. This application was made by desire of the Annual Meeting of the Church Society, held in Edinburgh, Sept. 4, 1850, and was recommended by the Chairman, the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen, Primus.

It was agreed that Ribles and Prayer Books to the

It was agreed that Bibles and Prayer Books to the

value of £100 be granted.

Very many other grants of Books, &c., in cases especially recommended by the Standing Committee, ere then made.

Several letters of acknowledgment, including communications from the Rev. J. Nicholayson, Christ Church, Jerusalem; Rev. C. D. Breretsn, Borneo Mission; Yen. Archdeacon Williams, Llanvapley, were

laid before the Meeting.

Books were granted for the performance of Divine Service in two new churches, and for a school room at

Ludworth, Shadforth, Durham.

Thirty-two grants of Books and Tracts were made for Schools, for Lending Libraries, and for distribu-

Donations amounting to £558 10s. 6d. were announ-

Legacy: -Henry Austen, Esq., late of Sevenoaks, Kent, £100.

Forty-one gentlemen were elected Subscribing Members of the Society.

* * Members and Secretaries of District Committees are requested to send, at the earliest opportunity, their applications for such Books and Tracts as are required previously to Christmas. The letters at this season are so numerous, that some inconvenience may arise, unless timely application be made.

From our English Files.

Her Majesty has directed that the Society whose establishments, recently removed from Cork street to Great Marlborough street, have been personally in-spected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, be in future styled the Servants' Royal Provident and Benevolent Society.

The Governorship of St. Helena has been offered to the acceptance of Sir James Emerson Tennant, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon.—Belfast News Letter.

Dr. Lushington, Mr. Falconer, and Dr. Twiss, of Doctors' Commons, are appointed arbitrators to determine the boundary between the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, which has for some years been in dispute.

The African exploring expedition has had literally to fight its way up to Selonfeet in Aheer, near to the territory of the Kailonee Prince. En-Nour, to whom it is recommended, and Mr. Richardson has been obliged to ransom his life and those of his fellow-travellers twice. The whole population of the northern districts of Aheer had been raised against the expedition, joined by all the bandits and robbers who infest that region of the Sahara. The travellers are now in that region of the Sahara. The travellers are now in comparative security.

The Chairman of the East India Board (Mr. J. Shepherd) has given Mr. Ward (grandson of Nelson) a cadetship, in memory of the important services of England's greatest naval hero. Mr. Charles Mills has bestowed another on one of the sons of the late Rev. Mr. Hollest. Mr. J. Shepherd has also given an Addiscombe Cadetship to Mr. M'Neill, who, with his brother, now leaving Addiscombe, was wonderfully preserved from the fate of his parents and sisters, in the wreck of the Orion. The successful competitor for wreck of the Orion. The successful competitor for the Seminary appointment, given by Mr. Henry Alexander to the Royal School of Armagh, is Eric Stanhope Fox, aged between 15 and 16. Sir James Law Lushington has again given a seminary appointment to Chelteuham College, to which, after due examination, Mr. Edward Barnes Holland was found duly entitled a youth little more than 14 years of age.

Tue Windsor Express, relates the following annecdote of "the Duke" and the Oxford deputation last week: -- The Duke of Wellington, as Chaucellor of the University of Oxford, arrived at Windsor Castle, being before the appointed hour for the presentation of the address. The City functionaries had been ushered into the presence of her Majesty—a portion of the Oxford deputation had assembled in one of the reception rooms—the illustrious octogenarian was seated by himself, arrayed in his robes of office—and all were waiting the arrival of Dr. Plumtre, the Vice-Chancellor. About half-past twelve o'clock, Dr. Plumtre arrived in great haste, and mentioning something about the unexpected detention of the train, offered his most humble apology for keeping his Grace waiting. 'The duke,' with characteristic brevity, replied, 'No apology is necessary to me sir; the Queen appointed twelve o'clock.' The Queen had appointed appointed twelve o'clock. The Queen had appointed twelve o'clock, but the citizens and scholars, less punctual than her Majesty, did not arrive in time to commence the ceremony of presentation at that hour. It was half-past twelve before the first address was presented the commence the ceremony of the commence of the ceremony. sented, and the ceremony lasted just three quarters of

Harry Chester, Esq., the Treasurer of the Servant's Royal Provident and Benevolent Society, calls attention to a class of servants very unequal to the demand:—
"I allude," he says, "to the class of cooks. The demand for women cooks of all kinds appears greatly to exceed the supply. In illustration of this assertion

I would mention, that since the Registry of the Ser-I would mention, that since the Registry of the Servants' Royal Provident and Benevolent Society was opened on the 11th November last, 138 applications have been made here for women cooks; and there is more difficulty in supplying the demand for this kind of servants than any other. This cannot arise from the insufficiency of the remuneration, for the wages offered vary from 612 to 640 per annum; it would offered vary from £12 to £40 per annum; it must be owing to an absolute deficiency in the number. If this were generally known the managers of schools and others might usefully assist young women in learning the description. ing the elements of cooking."

New regulations in regard to Sunday delivery came into operation on the 15th inst., whereby persons desirous of not receiving their letters on the Sabbath can arrange that they shall not do so.

It is said that the Earl of Surrey may be added to the list of Roman Catholic noblemen who disapprove of the late Papal bull.

On Sunday evening last a female renounced the errors of Popery, and was publickly baptised, at St. Matthias's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Aspinal. This is the tenth convert who has publicly come forward to renounce the errors of Rome through the faithful preaching of the same pastor, since his appointment to this Church.—Liverpool Standard.

The Jersey Sun states that Cardinal Wiseman is expected shortly in that island, and that one of the Sisters of Mercy has brought the action against the Cardinal for the sum of £400 given by the lady, at his suggestion, for building of a convent in Jersey, which building has been payrented to see lar purposes building has been perverted to secular purpos

The North Wales Gazette states that T. H. Wyatt, Esq, the London architect, has declined to continue his professional services in superintending the internal fittings and decorations of the church at Pantasaph, since Lord Fielding has determined to convert it to the use of Romanists.

The Rev. W. S. Evans, vicar of St. Leonard's Shore-The Rev. W. S. Evans, vicar of St. Leonard's Shore-ditch, having very properly refused to allow the rate-payers to assemble in the church on the subject of the Papal aggression, they adjourned to the chapel of the workhouse, and after other resolutions passed the following by a majority of two to one:—
"That the vestry having been informed that the vicar had taken away the keys of the church after the special request of the poor-rate trustees, made through cial request of the poor-rate trustees, made through the upper churchwardens, for the use of the church for the vestry held that evening, deserves the severest censure of the parishioners, and that the same was thereby given.'

The record of marriages this week Dec. 18th, it will be observed, contains the nuptials of the widow of Mr. Jeremy, who was assassinated, with his father, by Rush, at Stanfield Hall.

It is rumoured that a final determination has been come to that the marble arch shall be erected at Cum-berland Gate, Hyde Park.

M. Soyer has taken Gore house, formerly the residence of Lady Blessington, for the six months of the Great Exhibition, at a rent of £600 for that time. It is to be fitted up as an hotel, and the beautiful grounds are to be laid out for entertainments in the style of those afforded to the public at Cremorne.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the Londo Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are no responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Ca. J.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In perusing the concluding letter of the Lord Bish op upon the subject of the New Church University, one sentence especially arrested my attention. His Lordship affirms "our first and great object will be to procure young men of moral worth and sound learning." The word "sound" seems to me of vast importance in the present matter, and I have ventured to send you the outline of a plan originating in this desire of the Bishop, which I trust the experience of others more advanced in life, and more competent to judge than myself, will expand and perfect. The main difficulty which presents itself to my wind in the establishment and entered the New Col. mind in the establishment and success of the New Col-lege, is the entire absence of some preparatory school, directly under the control and influence of his Lord-ship, and from which we could look for a steady sup ply of men at once capable of undertaking the advanced scholastic exercises, which a University requires from her students. It will be granted by most of the clergy who have had an experience in the matter, as trustees of district grammar schools, that with a very few exceptions, we cannot reckon upon their assistance and co-operation. Granting, however, that assistance and co-operation. Granting, nowever, that in point of attainments, every district school in the country were capable of preparing young men up to this point, what reliance can the Church University place upon them. They are directly under the influence of the government, and how far that has a tendency to benefit and build up the Church, I leave it to any candid person to determine. I, for my part, would be willing, rather to trust our interests to the most bitter opponents of our doctrines, who would pledge themselves to be guided by the dictates of justice and reason; than to the meanspirited and jesuitical friends have not scrupled to lend their aid and in the late suppression of the University of King's College-men who in the words of Snakspeare,

Who yow and swear and superpraise my parts, Yet am I sure, you hate me in your hearts."

I take it for granted that no religious teaching is to be found within these schools-nothing which has a tendency to fix and impress upon the minds of youth the great distinctive principles upon which, as Churchmen, we rest our faith and doctrines; under these circumstances, we cannot look for any steady support from these institutions. I do not however insinuate any thing against the general system adopted in the district schools; I do not say it is remiss or deficient so far as it goes : I only wish to be understood to maintain that it does not go far enough. I appeal for my proof of this statement to the various exhibitions of Upper Canada College, and the Scholarship's in the Toronto University—I ask who obtained these?—They have with a few exceptions been gained either by U. C. C. boys, or by those educated by clergymen of the church, and if any one will take the trouble to glance over the Fasti Academici, edited by Dr. M'Caul, which contains the prize and honor lists of King's College from its commencement to its suppression be will at once be satisfied box, for the cause of sion, he will at once be satisfied how far the cau education has been benefited by the district grammar schools. He will here perceive that all the medal lists (with the exception of one man, who was entirely selftaught,) owed their elementary instruction to the U. C. College. This shifts the question then from the

Bishop's College in preference to the University of Toronto? With the exception of the first and second classical masters, we can perceive no influence which could be brought to bear upon them in the matter. The U. C. College is connected, to a certain extent, with the University of Toronto; and is bound to contribite to its maintenance and support: a few sons contribte to its maintenance and support: a few sons of zealous churchmen will, it is true, find their way into the ranks of the Bishop's College, but I feel perfectly satisfied that no steady supply of students could be confidently relied upon from this school. If then, Mr. Editor wa have no sequential in the distribution was have no sequential in the distribution. Mr. Editor, we have no security in the district schools, and if the only public institution in Canada capable of thoroughly grounding men in a preparatory stage of learning cannot be depended upon, I ask from what source will his Lordship hope to obtain a continued succession of students qualified to proceed with an under graduate course?—I say qualified for the whole difficulty is centered in this word. We have to build ourselves up by our own merits: we come before the country in opposition to a richly endowed College, under the immediate patronage of the government of our Colony, who, in their jealousy of the Bishop's plan, will spare no inducement to excite men to the pursuit of learning; whose principal professor, Dr. and if the only public institution in Canada capable of pursuit of learning; whose principal professor, Dr. M'Caul, I can myself testify, is a scholar of profound M'Caul, I can myself testify, is a scuolar of profound and elegant classical attainments, who is well skilled in the management of youth, and who will make the most of the men that are placed under his charge. We come forward in the teeth of all these disadvantages, come forward in the teeth of all these disadvantages, solely relying upon our own energy and good cause. It is well: these qualification will go far to carry out our scheme with ample success; something however is yet wanting. No matter what efficient and able men may be procured to conduct the new Institution, without the material to work upon they can effect nothing. We might as well ask an eminent painter or sculptor to execute for us a highly finished picture or an elaborated statue from a bad piece of marble, or with inferior colors. This remark brings me at once to the plan which I think would go far in obviating the difficulty which stands in the way. It strikes me that if the Bishop would erect several preparatory schools in the larger towns of Canada, or acknowledge those which are at present in existence as such, if those which are at present in existence as such, agreeable to their conductors, under the style of University Church Grammar Schools, or any other which his Lordship might deem proper. He might at the opening of the new college rely upon a number of opening of the new college rely upon a number of students, which, under ordinary circumstances could never have been expected. I cannot but believe, that a much greater degree of unity and strength would likewise accrue to the new University from this arrangement. To its unity, Mr. Editor—for I would have these schools directly under the control of the council, and subject at all times to their inspection and council, and subject at all times to their inspection and visitation—all studies to be pursued within them must be sanctioned by their approval, and a report continually sent in of the numbers, progress and proficiency of the various boys upon their lists. This scheme will, moreover, call forth the energies of men, who are not only willing, but sincerely and conscientiously desirous of advancing the cause of religious education in Canada. It is the aim to which a man directs his powers, that sanctifies and hallows his entire existence; and I know of no more noble object than the and I know of no more noble object, than that which seeks to increase the spread of our Catholic and Apostolic faith and doctrine, upon the basis of a sound-practical, and intellectual culture, and he must be in-deed devoid of a laudable ambition, who can behold an aged Bishop of our Church, after contemplating the overthrow of the great object of his life, not fearful of crossing the ocean, not dreading the influence of political opposition, heedless of the blind opinion of the hour, commence anew his work of labor and of love; and from the ruins of long cherished hopes and prospects, fearlessly and dauntlessly reconstruct a plan, which to the minds of most men would have appeared irretrievably destroyed; and not at the same time be eager to join hand with him, and to be willing to sacrifice his ease, his plea-sure, and his time, to be an instrument, however weak, in the furtherance of so glorious an undertaking. It would be a means of increased strength; for, in every town, where such a school was established, a person would always be upon the spot, whose chief business it would become to forward by every means in his power the interests of the new college. It would be also an immediate cause of increased anxiety on the subject an immediate cause of increased anxiety on the subject of education; each would feel that they were united with the great seat of learning of the province, and would acknowledge the privilege by sending it their support and encouragement. If some such plan should meet with the approbation of the New College Committee, then would be, if I may use the phrase in so peaceful matter a cordon of education cast round the whole discusses the abunch would be set in so whole diocese; the church would be entirely inde-pendent in the instruction of her sons; this cause would be pleaded by men upon the sons; this cause would be pleaded by men upon the spot, and her importance felt by the ordinary benefits which such institutions confer upon a town, in the increased number of respectable families, who always flock to those localities where there are the means provided for the instruction of their children. Cobourg, Jan. 4th, 1851. DELTA.

THE CONVICT WEBB. For the Chronicle and News.

MR. EDITOR,-In the Toronto Church of December 19th, I observe the following in reference to the un-happy man who lately paid, in this city, the forfeit of his life for the crime of murder.

"The Argus says . . . 'The murderer met his fate with 'stoical firmness,' or in other words, with utter stupidity."

Whose words these are—whether of the Toronto paper or its Kingston contemporary—does not clearly appear; nor is it of great consequence. It is enough for me to deny the truth both of the original and explanation. From motives of christian policy I must refrain from entering largely into the state of James Webb's mind. In that attention to religion which is pressed on the mind by the near approach of death, there is always great uncertainty as to its character, owing to the want of evidence in the altered life .-This is true both with what are called death-bed repentances, and that which is seen sometimes in those under sentence of death.

This would lead me to speak with extreme caution of him who is the subject of the article referred to. But, justice to his memory, my respect for the truth, and a due regard to the feelings of his respectable though poor widow, induce me to say that from my first visit, about a month previously to his trial, to the day of his execution, James Webb never showed the leset indifference to the awful position in which he

was. During the six weeks which followed his sentence, no one could show more anxiety for religious instruction. His bible was his constant companion; instruction. His office 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--sup-

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 beantifully 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 \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{3}{8} \) inch depth, and this is quite capable of supporting any person to walk along. GREAT MECHANICAL NOVELTY .- Mr. 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 los. 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 menced on the 8th inst., with nine Students. It was com-

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, announced the ringing of the different church bells, announced the ringing of t 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, situate 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 Oddfellows' 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 a paragraph from the domiteat Terdan, relative to the new Currency Bill, we now give the following from the Patriot, on the same subject:—The Act of 4th and 5th since its passing, regulated the value of 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 recent 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, 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. 61d currency; and the other silver coins of the same nations and date, being subdivisions of such dollars for proportionate sums and of proporof such dollars for proportionate sums and of propor-tionate 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 to say, the British crown at 6s. 1d., and all the divisions of the silver coin of the United Kingdom lawfully current the say. 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 hither to 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 menany 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 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 landlord 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 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 necespost 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 HAILWAYS.—I he 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 Russelshave 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 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 £33,000 in the projected Montreal and Prescott railroad, provided the said railroad pass through the County of Two Mountains.

Assizes .- Saturday 11th January, 1851. 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 prevarication, 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 comthat 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 twentyminutes, 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.

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 Canada, in the place of the Honourable R. A. Tucker, resigned.

The Honourable James Leslie has appointed Thomas The Honourable dames Leslie has appointed I honor 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 pleased to grant Incenses 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 Gibbings Westropp, of Toronto, and Samuel Mil-

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 10th Jan., 1851. and the priest-ridden dupes of their masculine vo-His Excellency the Governor General has been taries, to sever the dearest ties of blood-to cheat

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,

DISMISSAL.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dismiss Lieutenant Richard Kneeshaw, of the 5th Battalion, Toronto Militia, from the shaw, of the 3th Dattanton,
Militia service of Canada.

By command. D. MacDonell, Lt. Colonel.

Deputy Adjt. General of Militia.

2. Office, 11th Jan. 185

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 Proclaratio 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 uid 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 schoolsour 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,

the offspring of the property, whether real or per sonal, accumulated by the parent, -and to trans, fer 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 false hood 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 tem poral 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 al most unprecedented, until the only impediment ap parently 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 tolera tion of James I. permitted the establishment of two Vicars-Apostolic in that country, and that, although the Romish tendencies of his unfor tunate son, Charles I. induced him to counter nance 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 entail ed upon unhappy Ireland, and of all the demorali zation and distress which this same ecclesiastical body caused, aggravated, and to the utmost of their power perpetuated, there was hitherto England an apparently insuperable barrier in their way. But the treachery or the timidity of men within the ranks of our Church, and the Roman izing tendencies of our rulers, seemed to present 8 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 hier archy 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 Bri tish people. How complacently our rulers looked on at first! But how did they tremble for the consequences of their perfidy, when they saw out 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 unhappy Ireland, and surely we cannot be so infatuated as to allow the experiment to be repeated in England. As members of the pure Catholie 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 parts of her dominions from the consequence the papal aggressions whether past or contemplation 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 out 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 ecclesias tical 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 le gislative 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 of otherwise in the name of charity, but in reality to swell the overflowing coffers of the Romish hierar chy and the Jesuits, and in expelling these latter, and the hierarchy from the British dominions, would transfer the vast properties they have accu-

mulated, to commissioners to be appointed by the state, and apply them exclusively to Roman Cathoc purposes, such as the maintenance of their parothial clergy, the promotion of education amongst omanists and the relief of their wide-spread and entable destitution, for all which purposes the hads 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 hake 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

gacy

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 accutacy of the data on which we based those obserrations on "The Church in Canada," which appeared in our columns last October. We received and inserted his communication with pleasure, as 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. 10 ½d., 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 become 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 Pounds contributed at Haustra, 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 tents and other funds contributed £826 annually to the local support of the Church in Hamilton. the entire Church population of Hamilton does not, we believe, much exceed two thousand persons of all ages, so that independent of collections of all ages, so that independent re 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

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN. The first number of this little periodical has how 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 hotes on the Gospel according to St. Matthew, which gives promise of much utility both to the teachers and pupils of Sunday Schools. The nonoriginal articles are judiciously selected, and of 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

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

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, Kingstreet, 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. M'Caul, LL.D., President; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, Vice-President; - J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac., conductor, Thomas Bilton, S. Thompson, G. W. Morgan, M. M'Kendrick, Directors;— George B. Wyllie, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Society purpose meeting every Wednesday evening, for practice; and we fondly trist 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 characterisms on the poble Earl's predections: 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, "ruffied," 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 selfdenying, and perhaps much more difficult, effectually to help-namely, the sufferings, or indignities, or dis advantages, 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. 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 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 lordehim 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

hinder, but must rather promote, our acknowledgment of his uniform and universal generosity and disinter-ested desire to be upon good terms with every body. In the present instance, he has, perhaps, done some-thing 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 imparagainst slavery has perhaps contributed to his impar-tiality; but, whatever be the case, the picture is cer-tainly 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

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 lett treatment of the service the lett of the sexton. for the last twelvemonth, owing to the death of his

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

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 transcept 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 re-cognise 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 Russel's colleagues were in the first instance opposed to the coutemplated 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 England, while they are acknowledged in Ireland.—Adverticer 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 In answer to an application on the subvery much regrets that the reserve necessarily imposed those charged with diplomatic duties, does not t," &c., &c. We have not had time to refer to admit," &c., &c. We have not had time to refer to the facts and dates, but if we are not very much mis-taken, 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 anter into such relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States had n t then been passed. If we are

right, his answering a plain question could not com-promise him in a character with which he had not been

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 antograph 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.

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 bad been cruelly murdered.—Suspicion was fixed upon two persons Stump and Griffith, as the villians 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 admissable, and he was called to the stand in behalf of Griffith,—Being sworn he was

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

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 ours afterwards!

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

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.

23						d.	
	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	8	a	4	0	
e	Spring do. do	3	6	a	3	3	
	Oats, per 34lbs	1	1	a	1	3	
9	Barley, per 48lbs	3	0	a	3	2	
	Barley, per 48lbs	52	6	-	0	0	
2	Rye	2	9	a	3	0	
1	Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	3	a	0	0	
200	Do. fine (in Bags)	20	. 0	a	0	0	
0	Market Flour, (in Barrels)	20	1	a	0	0	
a	Do. (in Bags)	17	6	a	0	0	
8	Oatmeal, per barrel	18	0	a	18	9	
h	Beet, per lb	0	2	a	0	4	
1	Do. per 100 lbs	15	0	a	20	0	
	Pork per lb	0	2	a	0	4	
104	Do. per 100 lbs	17	8	a	23	9	
8	Mutton per lb	2	3		0	3	
-	Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	a	2	6	
	Butter, fresh, per lb	0	08	a	0	9	
	Do. salt, do	0	54	a	0	61	
1	Cheese, per lb	0	4	4	0	5	
1	Ducks	2	6	a	0	0	
1	Turkeys, each	2	6	a	3	9	
5	Geese, do	1	101	a	1	7	
0	Lamb per quarter	2	6	a	2	9	
	Hams, per cwt	35	0	a	40		
P	Bacon	40	0	a	45	0	
	Lard	0	3	a	0	4	
e	Apples per barrell	10	6	a	15	0	
e	Straw	25	0	a	37	9	
2	Hay	45	0		70	0	
5	Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	15	0	
- 34	Bread	0	4	a	0	5	
f	Coals per ton	30	0	a	32	6	
0.00							

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	121	@	0	per cent.
" New York	11	(0)	0	5 40
" "Montreal	1	@	0	4
New York on London			1104	4
		-	-	

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Midland District Branch The annual meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society will be holden 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.

Jan. 11, 1851. Secretary, J. D. B. C. S.

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

Parochial meetings of the above Association will be held as follows :-Galt,..... Monday, February 10th Paris Tuesday, Brantford...... Tuesday, Ancaster Wednesday, 11th Ancaster Dundas...... Wednesday, "Stoney Creeek Thursday, " 12th 7, P.M. 13th 11, A.M. Wellington Square, Thursday, " 13th 7, P.M. Oakville Friday, Elora Tuesday, 14th 11, A.M. 18th 11, A.M.

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.—

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 imitare 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 volumn 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 nceive 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

and that we have but few Saxon fonts now 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

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 Westerleigh, 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 receivewhich is not so monstrous after all, when we take into account that they, unlike our clergy, are expected to head every charitable subscription. It s 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 in-Anglo Saxon days there were no fonts of stone, come, 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 necessaries 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 preferment 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

As for the pride and self-indulgence of the Bihops, 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 Carlysle, 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 pretentions 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 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.)

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 all this money left to me for-was it not to give

Gospel, she felt it to be her duty to prefer those which professed and taught the religious doctrine 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, of that any preference except for greater want of higher claims should be given to applicants who might chance to be living in its vicinity. Few indeed of those irmates whom she herself selected had dwelt near the college or even in the adjacen 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 parlia ment, and a dean.

One whose position gave him ample opportunit ties of forming a correct estimate of her charactel, 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 judi ciously. 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 entrench ed 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 momonts, 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 pos sible 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

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

"Her illness was of brief duration, and her passing away almost without pain. 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 churchwomam. The last time 1 saw her-some time before her death-she remark ed 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 peace' makers." 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 - will wish it unleaves behind it is bad. Mr .written 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 In her casual bounties, when bodily or mental 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

perp would sitor the

anaypi, "Do you know," was the answer, "how "Do you know, was the and ? To y knowledge you've disposed of twelve thouthree hundred; how much more you may have got through I don't know; but that amount have ascertained." "Well!" was the old lady's ascertained. Well: was to whom I gave wanted That I clearly ascertained. They all needed There's not a penny mis-spent. All required adall, 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 hanager of any charitable institution, who would tay 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 inquititor, a seeing he died long before you were born. "Old Thomas Corau—Captain Coran—founded

the Foundling hospital, and gave, gave, and gave, gave, and gave, ga 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 hot left to perish. Friends were raised up for him, and all his urgent wants supplied. His Master did hot 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 tough gentleman, who used afterwards to tell the tory, "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 and had the best of it. And six months afterwards d have given fifty pounds to have seen her again, and have unsaid my hard speeches. But so it was to be. That was our last interview. She had the look, air, and manner of a lady; but she owed and the decision of the decisi teat 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 Moman! How rare a character in this age of tell-indulgence, pretension, and grasping accumu-

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 amoothed how many widows' tears she driedhow 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 Socie-Church Building Associations — Annuity Societies for the Aged, Helpless, and Infirm wherever want and woe existed, there did her bounty promptly flow.

daily and perpetual banquet was hers. Charity is the truest epicurism; for it makes the giver eat with many mouths."

Advertisements.

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

DR. NORMAN BETHUNE, WIDMER'S BUILDINGS, Palace Street.

Palace Street.

1850.

DR. HALLOWELL,

HOUSE AND SURGERY No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, Cohourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 93, (Chewett Buildings,) King-street West.

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

JOHN S. BLOGG. BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Luboratory.)

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

As constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies
with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.

Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made
order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.

Toronto, August 24th 1842. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

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, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. Terms.

N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects.

Toronto, March 27th, 1850.

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 W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respect-fully 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.

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 gentle-

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., Licientiate Roy. Coll. Phys. London.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wm. Hallowell, M.D. Mem. Roy. Coll. Surc., Edinburgh.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, R. Melville, M.D. Mem. Roy. Coll. Surc., Edinburgh.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, R. Melville, M.D. Mem. Roy. Medical Jurisprudence, Francis Badgley, M. D., late Lect. on Med. Jurisp. in the University McGill Gollege.
Practical Anatomy, under the superintendance of the Lecturer on Anatomy.
Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered to, and obstetrical 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.

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; shewhistory, present condition and future prospects; shewing 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 unblication, by W. H. SMUH. cality, up to the date of publication, by W. H. SMIIH, Author of the Cauadian Gazetteer.

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

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 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 WITH-OUT 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.

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

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.

WANTED.

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. female or junion of this paper. Toronto, June 26th, 1850.

FOR SALE,

A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Apply to W. Townsend, Berkley-street, Toronto.

November 6th, 1850.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services.

LARGE and beautiful assortment of Bibles. A Prayer Books, and Church Services in Morocco, Ve and Velvet, just received at the Depository of the Church So of the Diocese of Toronto.

No. 5. King Street West,
October 16th, 1850.

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

A LADY residing in the Township of Scarboro 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 Educa-

References may be made to the Rev. W. S. Darling, Incumbent of Christ's Church, Scarboro, and to Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Society's House, To-

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. MENCELY, 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, 50The 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.

BAZAAR,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

T is purposed 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

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. W. H. PATERSON,

MRS. MACGEORGE, " DR. BARNHART,

" B. SWITZER, RUTLEDGE,

" BIDBALL, " McMaster, " STUDDART,

" MITCHELL. J. STREET, Contributions may be left at the Church Society House, To-onto; addressed to the care of the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge. Streetsville, Nov. 23, 1850.



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. Norwich, April 26, 1846

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, Onio, Prof. Braithwaite, Leeds (Eng.) Medical School, Sir Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ireland, Prof. Rosenbaum, Leipsic.

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing suc-

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 ye obtained.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWEL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Knee-naw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Mentreal, Agents for the

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.

LOST.

A LARGE BLUE CHEST, with the initials W. L., roughly cut on the Lid, badly made fron 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. warded if required. October 14th, 1850.

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 rea lizing about

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 haif 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

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.
waship 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

COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague-Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200

For particulars, &c., apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto November 19, 1850.

BRITISH AMERICA

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

Capital - £100,000.

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

OPPICE, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

Toronto, September 7th, 1850. CHI CORRECTION OF THE PARTY OF TUNIAL PROPERTY

HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merehandize, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN McMurrich, Esq., President.

James Shaw, Alex'r McGlasban, Jesoph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith,

J. RAINS, Secretary. must be post-paid.

21-if

BIRTH

In this city, on the 6th inst. the wife of J. M. Chafee, Esq., of Tullamore, of a daughter.
On the 11th instant, at Norwichville, the residence
of her brother-in-law, M. Scott, Esq., Mrs. A. Denison,

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 Marys-

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.

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. lector of Customs at Port Rowan.

New Advertisements.

Dr. Wistar's Ralsam of Wild Cherry.

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

This celebrated and infallible remedy was discovered some ten yoars ago Since that time it has, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeiters, until by its true value and intrinsic of ellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity and and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public, from one end of the continent to the other.—
The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivalled—at the head of all other remedies for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities and important towns throughout the United States, Canadas, and the British Provinces.

CAUTION:

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. For ten years, it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages than any other medicine.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.
For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street
only Agents for Toronto.

F. B. BEDDOME,

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

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.

Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold either by Auction or Patware Sale.

Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot.

N. B.—The most respectable references given if required.

London, January 1st, 1851.

AUCTION SALE.

Tens, Sugars. Coffee, Tobacco, Oil, Fish,
Corduge, Wine, &c., &c.

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

GROCERIES:

instant, a large assortment of

GROCERIES:

28 hhds. very Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

25 harrels do.

6. hhds London Loaf Sugar,

16 barrels London Crushed Sugar;

273 boxes Fresh Young Hyson Tea, ex-ships Montauk, Juno,

Elora, Etirabeth, Ellen, Candace, Balley, Lantoe, Helen,

3urinam, Sc., &c.

28 boxes Souchong Tea,

40 bags Green Coffee,

300 packages assorted Tebacco, in 5's, 8's, 16's, 32's, Nail

Rod, and Ladies Twist, comprising some of the most
favorite brands of the different sizes.

250 doz. Hemp Bed Cords, and Hambro Line.

160 do. Manilla, do.

30 cases Plough Lines,

15 cases Halter Rope,

16 cases Tarred Rope,

20 barrels Tanner's Oil,

69 baskets Fine Olive Oil,

14 Octaves, Fine Port Wine,

3 qr. casks Sherry Wine,

100 barrels Whiskey,

6 hhds. Molasses,

180 barrels No. 1, North Shore Herrings, last Falls Catch,

very superior Fish,

60 quintals Table Cod Fish,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, comprising most

articles required by the trade,—Terms as usual.

Sale at ONE o'clock, precisely.

Sale at ONE o'clock, precisely

WM. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer. Toronto, January 8th, 1851.

NAPANEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED on the 1st of February, for the United Grammar and Common School of Napance, a Master fully competent to undertake the management of Such.—Salary £100 per annum, with the assistance of a Second Master. Testimonials as to character and ophilications to be forwarded to the Board of Trustees, Napance, on or before the 25th January. N. B.—Applications if by mail, to be post-paid.

Napance, January 1st, 1851.

24-3in

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, B. A. AS Vacancies for One Resident Pupil, and Six or Seven day Pupils. Coronto, January 8th, 1851.

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

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

24 2in

The Churchman's Almanae, Fer 1851,

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

Price, Fourpeuce.

"Church" Office, Toronto, December 21, 1850

A LADY will be happy to engage in a Family as Resident Governess, where the usual branches of solid English Education would be required. Address, X. Y. Z. Office of The Church. December 31st, 1859.

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.

36, Wellington Street West.
Toronto, December 30th, 1850.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

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:

Men's Etoffe over Coats, from 25s 0d | Men's Cassimere Trousers from 13s 9d | Men's Vests, " " 30s 0d do Molesk " " 15s 0d do Etoffe do Moleskin do Shooting " 15s 0d do Shooting " 30s 0d do Oil'd Water Proof 12s 6d do Gutta Percha Coats, " 7s 7d Boy's do
" 10s 0d do Trousers, 3s 0d 5s 0d 66 do Canada Plaid "10s 0d do WhiteShirts,Linen fronts 4s 4½ do Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4½ " 10s 0d do Coats, 7s 6d Glengarry Bonnets do 6d 4s 4½ Cloth Caps, Under Shirts and Drawers, Fur Caps, 3s 9d

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: 500 Saxony Wool Scarfs Shawls, from 13s 9d 30,000 yards good Bonnet Ribbons. " 5d 3,000 " Gala Plaids " 9d 5d 9d Prints fast Colours, Prints fast Colours,
Ladies' Cloaks, Newest Styles,
Velvet Bonnets,
Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock Bodies.
Crapes and Materials for Mourning. 5½ 8s 9d 3s 9d Heavy Ginghams.

Toronto, November 20th, 1850.

Linen and Cotton Table Cloths. Quits and Counterpanes.
Bed Tick and Towels.
Factory Cotton,
White Cotton, 2½d yard. 3½d " Striped Shirting, Flannels, Red and White, 5d " Blankets, "Ladies' Silk Neck h'dk'fs, " " 12s 6d pair.

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

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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



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 Christ olidays. Guelph, December 23rd, 1850.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

WILL re-assemble after the Christmas Vacation on MONDAY, the 6th of January, 1851. The Resident School House,

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. The RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE has been pronounced by every person who has visited it, as worthy of the entire confidence of the community.

F. W. BARRON, M. A.,

Principal, U. C. C.
22 dip. 1828.

Upper Canada College, Toronto, December 30th, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD. AGENT TORONTO.

Office : New Market Buildings. Office Hours, From 10, A. M., to 5, P. M. Toronto, December 18th, 1850.

NEW ACADEMY

DRAWING AND PAINTING. R. G. F. PRICE, Artist and Resident

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 crests after the Antique. Drawing from the human figure after the best Litographic Works as taught in the Academies of France. Landscape Drawing, after the best English Masters. Ornamental Drawing, from the Works of the School of Design. Somerset House, a course of study on Aériel and Geometrical Perspective, illustrated by diagrams on the board, which will be explained to the Pupils. 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. A Class will also be formed for Ladies, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 77th and 9th of January.) Hours from half-past to 3, P.M. In which will be taught Landscape Drawing, Painting in Water Colours, and a course of Aeriel and Lineal Perspective.

TERMS.—\$4 for the Season, ending 10th of May, (half paid in advance). \$1 for the Season, (half the amount to be paid in advance.)

Theorems.—§4 for the season, ending roth of May, (half paid in advance).

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. Grasett, A. M., and will be regularly continued every successive Winter.

Pupils desiring to enter the Classes are requested to apply to Mr. Price's Studio, No. 5, King-street East.

Mr. Price continues to give Lessons in Drawing, Water Colour Painting and Oils. Terms—\$14 per quarter, (22 Lessons).

Painting a...

"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

" The University, Dec. 13th, 1850." 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.

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The Hon. W. CAYLEY.
The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq.
Jas. M. STRACHAN, Esq.
G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer.
Solicitors—Messis. Heath and Irving.
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A LTHOUGH 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 recomical 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, pevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operacomexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumprances or liabilities are property. moval of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

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

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

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. House of Industry.
23-

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street

JOHN J. EVANS,

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

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

Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe.

September 24th, 1850.

JOHN SALT, Hatter.

9-4f September 24th, 1850.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

TEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold Street
New York, continues to publish the four leading
British Quarterly Reviews and Black wood's Magazine;
in addition to which they have recently commenced the
publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,"

By Henry Stephens, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by Jons P. Norton, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, in Yale College, &c., &c.

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

agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Num.

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

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).
The North British Review, (Free-Church).
The Westminister Review, (Liberal), and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

The Westminister Review, (Liberal), and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory). Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other Journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Peniusular 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 thas Leen issued by M. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the carliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMIS: Perannan

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews \$3.00 For any two do. do. For any three For all four of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's Magazine,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Parious (Payments to be made in all cases in Advance.)
Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par.

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

LEONARD SCOTT & Co. 97, Fulton Street, New York,

Entrance 54, Gold Street. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850.

" The Church" Newspaper

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and Ide for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. cula

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ters.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS
M. Ogle & Son, ... Glasgow.
Josias Bray. Hamilton.
Henry Charles Niagara.
Francis Evatt Port Hope.
W. P. Vidal Sandwich.
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Geo. McLean Brockville.
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AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO-