

The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 5.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXIX.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
S	Sept. 7.	2 Kin. 10.	Matt. 8.
M	" 8.	" 18.	Rom. 8.
T	" 9.	M. Jonah 1.	Matt. 9.
W	" 10.	" 2, 3.	Rom. 9.
T	" 11.	" 4.	Matt. 10.
F	" 12.	E. Micah 1.	Rom. 10.
S	" 13.	" 2.	Matt. 11.
S	" 14.	" 3.	Rom. 11.
S	" 15.	" 4.	Matt. 12.
S	" 16.	" 5.	Rom. 12.
S	" 17.	" 6.	Matt. 13.
S	" 18.	" 7.	Rom. 13.
S	" 19.	" 8.	Matt. 14.
S	" 20.	" 9.	Rom. 14.
S	" 21.	" 10.	Matt. 15.
S	" 22.	" 11.	Rom. 15.
S	" 23.	" 12.	Matt. 16.
S	" 24.	" 13.	Rom. 16.
S	" 25.	" 14.	Matt. 17.
S	" 26.	" 15.	Rom. 17.
S	" 27.	" 16.	Matt. 18.
S	" 28.	" 17.	Rom. 18.
S	" 29.	" 18.	Matt. 19.
S	" 30.	" 19.	Rom. 19.
S	" 1.	" 20.	Matt. 20.
S	" 2.	" 21.	Rom. 20.
S	" 3.	" 22.	Matt. 21.
S	" 4.	" 23.	Rom. 21.
S	" 5.	" 24.	Matt. 22.
S	" 6.	" 25.	Rom. 22.
S	" 7.	" 26.	Matt. 23.
S	" 8.	" 27.	Rom. 23.
S	" 9.	" 28.	Matt. 24.
S	" 10.	" 29.	Rom. 24.
S	" 11.	" 30.	Matt. 25.
S	" 12.	" 31.	Rom. 25.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

THE SURPLICE.

In his commentary upon the xxviii of Exodus Dr. Adam Clarke makes the following observations: "The garments, says the sacred historian, were for honor and for beauty. They were emblematical of the office in which they ministered. First. It was honorable.—They were the ministers of the Most High; and employed by Him in transacting the most important concerns between God and His people: concerns in which all the attributes of the Divine Being were interested, as well as those which referred to the present and eternal happiness of his creatures. Second. They were for beauty. They were emblematical of that holiness and purity which ever characterise the Divine Nature, and the worship which is worthy of Him; and which are essentially necessary to all those who wish to serve Him in the beauty of holiness here below; and without which none can ever see His face in the realms of glory. Should not the garments of all those who minister in holy things still be emblematical of the things in which they minister?—Should they not be the glory and beauty, expressive of the dignity of the Gospel ministry, and that beauty of holiness without which none can see the Lord? As the high priest's vestments, under the Law, were emblematical of what was to come, should not the vestments of the ministers of the Gospel bear some resemblance to what is come? Is then the dismal black now worn by almost all kinds of priests and ministers, for glory and beauty? Is it emblematical of any thing that is good, glorious, or excellent? How unbecoming of the glad tidings announced by Christian ministers, is a color emblematical of nothing but mourning and woe, sin, desolation, and death? How inconsistent the habit and office of these men? Should it be said 'these are only shadows, and are useless because the substance is come?' I ask, why then is black almost universally worn? Why is a particular colour worn if there is no signification in any?—Is there not a danger that in our zeal against shadows, we shall destroy, or essentially change the substance itself? Would not the same sort of argumentation exclude water in baptism, and bread and wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper? The white surplice, in the service of the Church is almost the only thing that remains of those ancient and becoming vestments which God commanded to be made for glory and beauty."

A PURSUIT.

The most important principle, perhaps in life, is to have a pursuit: a useful one, if possible, and at all events, an innocent one.—*Sir H. Davy.*

HAPPINESS.

Wherever lies the path of duty, wherever you may be the most useful, there the Almighty will spring and growth of indolent repose in this world; self-denying exertion is necessary to its production. The imagination of a state where every thing will be to our taste is pure folly. We must be content to take our share in the ills of life, and look for our chief happiness in this world in seeking to do our duty.

WORDSWORTHIANA.

(From the Banner of the Cross.)

"Next to your principles, and affections, and health, value your time."

"Before I conclude my notice of these sonnets, let me observe that the opinion I pronounced in favour of Laud, (long before the Oxford Tract movement,) and which has brought censure upon me from several quarters, is not in the least changed. Omitting here to examine into his conduct in

respect to the secular spirit with which he has been charged am persuaded that most of his aims to restore spiritual practices which had been abandoned, were wise and good, whatever errors he might commit in the manner he sometimes attempted to force them. I firmly believe, that had not he, and others who shared his opinions and felt as he did stood up in opposition to the reformers of the period, it is questionable whether the Church would ever have recovered its lost ground, and borne the blessing it now is, and will, I trust, bear in a still greater degree, both to those of its communion, and those who unfortunately are separated from it."

"After returning one day from the church at Addington, I to the liberty of saying a few words on the sermon we had heard. It was a very homely performance. 'I am rather surprised, my Lord Archbishop, that when your Grace can have the choice of many preachers in England, you do not provide better for yourself.' 'Oh!' said he, 'I think I can be heard preaching better than most people, and I therefore keep it to myself.' This seemed to me a very pleasing trait in the gentle and lovable character of that admirable man."

"The ministry of confession is provided to satisfy the natural desire for some relief from the load of grief. Here, as in many other respects, the Church of Rome adapts herself with consummate skill to our nature, and is strong by our weaknesses. Almost all her errors and corruptions are abuses of what is good."

"In the evening, being led by some previous conversation to speak of St. Paul, he said, 'Oh, what a character that is! how well we know him! How human, yet how noble! How little outward sufferings moved him! It is not in speaking of these that he calls himself wretched; it is when he speaks of the inner conflict. Paul and David may be called the two Shaksperian characters in the Bible: both types, as it were, of human nature; then it is chiefly from position, from the office he had entrusted to him. We do not know Moses as a man, as a brother-man.'"

"I never felt emulation with another man but once, and that was accompanied by envy. It is a horrid feeling. I entered on at College along with —, I never engaged in the proper studies of the University, so that in these, I had no temptation to envy any one; but I remember with pain that I had envious feelings when my fellow-student in Italian got before me. I was his superior in many departments of mind, but he was the better Italian scholar, and I envied him. The annoyance this gave me, made me feel that emulation was dangerous for me, and it made me very thankful that, as a force of the words, 'Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect;' and as a teacher, or friend, or counsellor of youth, I would hold forth no other motive to exertion than this. There is, I think, none other held forth in the Gospel. No permission is given to emulation there. There must always be a danger of incurring the passion of vanity by emulation. If we try to out-strip a fellow-creature, and succeed, we may, naturally enough, be proud. The true lesson of humility, is to strive after conformity to that excellence which we can never surpass, never even by a great distance attain to."

"He expressed also his entire want of confidence (from experience, he said) of highly wrought religious expression in youth. The safest training for the mind in religion, he considered to be a contemplating of the character and personal history of CHRIST. 'Work it,' he said, 'into your thoughts, into your imaginations; make it a real presence in the mind.'"

"Whatever enemies the Church of England may have to struggle with now and hereafter, it is clear, that at this juncture, she is especially called to take the measure of her strength as opposed to the Church of Rome; that is her most pressing enemy. The Church of England, as to the point of private judgment, standing between the two extremes of Popery and Dissent, is entitled to heartfelt reverence; and among thinking men, whose affections are not utterly vitiated, never fails to receive it. Popery will tolerate no private judgment, and Dissent is impatient of anything else. The blessing of Providence has thus far preserved the Church of England between the shocks to which she has been exposed from these opposite errors; and, however some of her Articles may be disputed about, her doctrines are exclusively Scriptural, and her practice is accommodated to the exigencies of our weak nature."

"As to the Bible Society, my view of the subject is as follows:—First. Distributing Bibles is a good thing. Secondly. More Bibles will be distributed in consequence of the existence of the Bible Society; therefore, so far as that goes, the existence of the Bible Society is good. But thirdly, as to the indirect benefits expected from it, as producing a golden age of unanimity among Christians, all that I think fume and emptiness; nay, far worse, so deeply am I persuaded that discord, and artifice, and pride, and ambition, would be fostered by such an approximation and unnatural alliance of sects, that I am induced to think the evil thus produced, would more than outweigh the good done by dispersing the Bibles."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG. Will be re-opened on Tuesday, the 7th October next. Subjects for the Term will be as follows:

TUESDAYS—Greek Testament, Gospels: from Matt. xxi.; Mark xi.; Luke xix.; John xii.—Old Testament History: from the death of Moses to the death of Samuel.

WEDNESDAYS—Greek Testament, Epistles: Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon.—Thirty-nine Articles: Article xxix. to the end.

THURSDAYS—Patres Apostolici: Epistles of Ignatius, &c., continued.—Liturgy: Introductory Remarks, Forms of Prayer, &c.

FRIDAYS—Tertullian: Liber Apologet., continued.—Ecclesiastical History: from the rise of the Reformation to the present times.

SATURDAYS—Composition of Sermons, and Pastoral Theology.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the account sent to us of the result of the examinations for Theological Scholarships, and published in this journal on the 22nd of August, we are informed that Mr. Thompson, who stood first on the list, was erroneously credited only 152, instead of 252 marks for *Homer*; and that his whole number of marks should have been stated at 1404, instead of 1304. We are happy to make a correction which adds so much to the credit of the young gentleman.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Monthly Meeting, August 6, 1851.—The Hon. and Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Toronto in the chair:

The Standing Committee (July 30th, 1851) recommended that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following accounts:—

One quarter's rent due 1st July	£25 0 0
Gas to the 1st July	0 8 8
Water " 1st July	0 12 6
H. Rowsell, expenses, stationary, &c.	£3 1 0
Depository	60 6 10
H. Rowsell, books as per invoice	76 19 9
Superintendent of Depository, two months salary	20 16 8
Messenger's wages	5 0 0
Agreed.	£192 5 5

Grants of books to the value of £2 10s. were made to the Rev. Dr. Lett, the Rev. A. Townley, the Rev. William Greig, for the use of their several parishes or missions; also service books to the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, for four Churches in the Simcoe district.

Whereas it has been stated to the Standing Committee, proceedings are likely to be instituted to test the validity of certain patents under the great seal of Upper Canada, establishing certain Rectories therein, and that the funds are to be provided by the government to promote such.

Resolved.—That it be recommended that council be retained by the Church Society out of the funds, to defend any suit that may be brought against any incumbent of any Rectory now established. Agreed.

* Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly, Monday, 28th July, 1851:—

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the entries in the Journals of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, on the 5th February, 1838, relating to the endowment of certain Rectories, were read:

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to acquaint His Excellency that doubts have for many years existed in the public mind as to the legality of the proceedings by which certain Rectories or Parsonages were from time to time created and endowed, within the late Province of Upper Canada: That in consequence of representations made to Her Majesty's Imperial Government on the subject, the opinion of the Law Advisers of the Crown was taken by Lord Glenelg, the Principal Sec. Gen. for the Colonies, in the year 1837, which opinion was given on the 8th June of the same year to the effect that the erection and endowment of the said Rectories were not "valid and lawful acts;" That on the 6th July, 1837, a despatch was addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Lieutenant Governor Sir F. B. Head, in which His Lordship states it as his opinion, that some method should be found of bringing the question to an adjudication with the least possible delay, inconvenience and expense, and in which he instructs the Lieutenant Governor to consult with the Bishop and Arch-Deacon of the Church of England, as to the best means of testing the legality of the endowments in an amicable manner: That owing to subsequent representations from the present Bishop of Toronto, the Law Advisers of the Crown were induced to change their opinion, and to declare that the said Rectories were legally constituted and erected: That this opinion has not had the effect of quieting the public mind in Upper Canada, and that in order to set the question finally at rest, this House humbly prays that His Excellency will take immediate steps to bring the question of law fully to adjudication, in such a manner as will enable either party to bring the cause by appeal under as well as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and this House pledges itself to make good all necessary expenses attendant on such proceedings.

YEAS.—Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Baldwin, Bell, Boulton, of Norfolk; Boulton of Toronto; Cameron of Cornwall; Car-

Dr. Bovell was elected a member of the Standing Committee, vice the Hon. J. G. Spragge, elected Vice-President.

The Standing Committee recommend that, subject to the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the following Sundays be fixed upon for collections in Churches in connexion with objects embraced in the Constitution of the Church Society:—

On the second Sunday in January in each year, for general purposes of the Society, or for such special purposes within its objects as the Society may from time to time direct.

On Palm Sunday, or the Sunday before Easter, in each year, in aid of the missionary objects within the diocese.

On Trinity Sunday in each year, also in aid of missionary objects within this diocese.

On the last Sunday of September in each year, in aid of the widows and orphans' fund. Agreed.

The Rev. W. M. Herchmer, having represented to the Society that the engagement made by the Midland District Branch, to contribute £60 per annum towards the maintenance of the Travelling Missionary in the said district, would terminate on the 1st day of July, 1851, and that the said District Branch would in future contribute a moiety of the said £60, should the Parent Society make up the other moiety.

The Standing Committee, at the meeting held June 25th, 1851, beg to report that they have considered the application of the Rev. W. M. Herchmer for assistance towards paying the stipend of the Travelling Missionary in the Midland District, and will, at the next meeting, providing that it should meet with the approbation of the Lord Bishop, recommend that the application be granted.

The Lord Bishop having signified his approval, it was agreed that £30 currency per annum should be paid to the Travelling Missionary in the Midland District from the 1st July last.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Lett, seconded by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, That it be referred to the Solicitors, whether the Lord Bishop has not power to issue licences to his own clergy to celebrate marriages without publication of banns. Carried.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The Lord Bishop left Montreal on Saturday, the 19th of July, by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad for St. Hyacinthe. On Sunday his Lordship preached two very instructive and eloquent sermons in the Court House to deeply attentive congregations. Prayers were read on the occasion by the Rev. T. Machin.

On Monday the 21st, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of St. Hyacinthe and its vicinity, members of the Protestant Church, was held at the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of availing themselves of the generous donation of land made by the proprietors of the Seignior of St. Hyacinthe, by erecting thereon a Church for public worship—the Lord Bishop of Montreal in the Chair. A list of contributions from various sources, towards the erection of a Church, amounting in all to the sum of £340, having been submitted to the meeting, it was, therefore, On motion of the Rev. Thos. Johnson of Abbotsford, seconded by G. F. Barnes, Esq.:

Resolved.—That every exertion be forthwith used to increase the amount subscribed, to the sum of £500, and upwards if possible, and for that purpose that the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee of Ways and Means, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, either payable in ready money or by instalments:—Rev. Thos. Machin, Chairman; Mr. Justice McCord, H. G. Forsyth, S. C. Monk, D. Ramsay, G. F. Barnes, A. Gemmill, J. Woodhouse, P. Sutherland, J. W. Jenkinson, P. W. Farquhar, J. H. Savage, J. McAffill, and W. R. Scott, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Cliff, seconded by Mr. Jenkinson: Resolved.—That the sums received by the collectors, be placed in the hands of the Chairman, to be by him deposited, from time to time, in one of the chartered Banks in the District of Montreal, to the credit of the "Building Fund of the Episcopal Church of St. Hyacinthe."

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Scott: Resolved.—That so soon as £500 currency shall be subscribed, it will be the duty of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to call a meeting of the subscribers, to appoint, subject to the sanction of the Lord Bishop, a Building Committee, to carry out the object in view.

On motion of Rev. Thos. Machin of St. Hyacinthe, seconded by D. S. Ramsay, Esq., and supported by Mr. Woodhouse:

Resolved unanimously.—That the thanks of the present meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for the honour conferred by his present visit, and for the great interest his Lordship has manifested for the spiritual welfare of this section of his diocese.

His Lordship, in reply to the last resolution, made reference to the exertions of the members of the Church in various parts of the Diocese of Montreal, with which his Lordship was pleased to express himself well satisfied. His Lordship pointed out the necessity for, and the privilege of, combined effort for the spread of Christian truth in the enlargement of the Church in this Diocese, and congratulated the friends of the Church in St. Hyacinthe and its vicinity, on the vigorous commencement of their labours in so holy an enterprise.

His Lordship having pronounced the Benediction the meeting was brought to a close.

tier, Cauchou, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crisler, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Hall, Hicks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney-General LaFontaine, La Terrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Letellier, Sol. General Macdonald, Macdonald of Kingston; Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Papineau, Polette, Price, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of Bytown; Scott of Two Mountains; Sherwood of Toronto; Stevenson, Taché, Viger, and Watts.—58.

NAYS.—Messieurs Hopkins, Mackenzie, and Notman.—3.

DIocese of Nova Scotia.

His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the Ven. the Archdeacon, left town on Monday last for Lunenburg, where we understand he will meet with some of his Clergy, and communicate with them upon matters interesting to the diocese. The Bishop has thus early entered upon the supervision of those affairs that are within his ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and will no doubt visit occasionally other places, encouraging and comforting the Church in every portion of the Diocese. It will be the earnest prayer of every Churchman, that his labours may be blessed in an increase of harmony and unanimity; that so the energy of the Church may be engaged, as a body with one mind, in the promotion of her prosperity; and in advancing in this Province the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, by communicating to its destitute parts, of those spiritual benefits which she has herself so freely received from others.

We shall esteem it a favour if some of our western friends will send us as many particulars of this visit as it may be proper or useful publicly to record.

We observe by the P. E. Island papers, that the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rector of Charlotte Town, advertised a meeting of the members and friends of the Church, for Thursday, 14th inst., to take into further consideration the raising of an endowment fund for the Bishopric of Nova Scotia.

DIocese of Newfoundland.

Bermuda papers by the last mail are to the 12th inst. The Presbyterian ministers' salary bill had been rejected in the Legislative Council. The passing of the bill in its present form would place the minister of the Presbyterian church of Warwick parish upon a better footing than the clergyman of the Church of England, or the Wesleyan minister.—Church Times.

DIocese of Fredericton.

(Continued from No. 2, page 10.)

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

When Mr. Johnston asserts, as he does, that the Church of England has no Provincial endowments, and no funds, he speaks inaccurately. To a certain extent she has both; and she has within herself a most valuable institution in the Diocesan Church Society, the income of which has for several years averaged a thousand a year, which is expended chiefly in contributing to the support of Clergymen for the service of the rural districts. It is strange that so exact an observer and reporter as Mr. Johnston, should have passed over this most important institution without a word of remark to indicate even a consciousness of the existence of it.

From discussing their means of support, Mr. Johnston goes on to the opinions held by the Clergy. And here I cannot help saying, that, in my opinion, your Reader in Chemistry, in entering upon such a topic, suffered himself to be betrayed into a very gross indelicacy and great impropriety, and, as might have been expected, he has gone not only out of his way, but out of his depth too. It would be vain to deny, that differences of opinion exist among Clergymen here, as they do elsewhere, and as they do also among all denominations. There are two sorts of Romanists in the Province, the French and the Irish, who pull very badly together. There are also sorts of Presbyterians; three sorts of Baptists, and, until lately, two sorts of Methodists. No wonder, then, that there should be two sorts of Churchmen, the High and the Low; call them by what names you will. There are, however, none of Romanizing tendencies, and none of them carry their distinctive opinions to any extreme length. But all this was no part of the business of your Reader, who collected the matter for his 'Notes,' at a time when he was hired by the Province to ascertain, not the state of religious opinion, but the Agricultural capabilities of the country—the wages of that hiring being paid out of the Provincial revenue, and Churchmen being taxed to raise the revenue, as well as Free Church Presbyterians. Mr. Johnston's language while on this topic, is so extraordinary, that I shall have to refer to several parts of his work—e. g. vol. 2, p. 137, p. 185, p. 398, p. 408, p. 401, p. 403. He says of the Bishop of Fredericton, that he has a "known Tractarian bias," and that "since his arrival the Tractarian element has been introduced as an element of division among the Church of England party." Very vague ideas have been formed here as well as elsewhere, on what Tractarianism is. A few years ago the Church Society applied to the Legislature for a return of duties paid at the Provincial Treasury on some books imported by them for distribution, composed chiefly of the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The application was opposed by some of the members, among them by Mr. —, your Reader's friend and correspondent, chiefly on the ground of their being Tractarian. On being called upon to name the books he so stigmatized, Mr. — named Southy's "Life of Nelson." And when asked to mention any particular sentiment in it to which he objected as Tractarian, he replied that he referred particularly to Nelson's letter of advice to a young midshipman, in which he tells him, that it is an Englishman's duty to hate a Frenchman as he hates the Devil! But whatever ideas Mr. — may have formed on this point, Mr. Johnston takes very good care to let his readers know what he means by the term. He says, "Bishop Eastburn of Massachusetts, and most of his clergy are tainted, yet there are one or two churches into which Tractarian doctrine and practices have been largely introduced. Where so much free thought and speech prevails upon religious subjects, as in New England generally, one should not anticipate a large infusion of that Popish spirit which yields up all private judgment and gives implicit faith to the dogmas of a priesthood. There is here, nevertheless, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a sprinkling of those worshippers of the Fathers, and lovers of tradition, who are troubling the Anglican Church, and in the more Southern States, both the number of this class is greater, and their tendency to Rome more direct." He was told by "a young Universalist Clergyman, that nearly all the old Congregational churches of the early settlers have become Unitarian"—"the tendency is here, as direct towards Popery, and at least as frequent in the English Episcopal Church as it is towards Unitarianism in the American Congregational one." And with a more direct reference to New-Brunswick, he says, "the Tractarian element which has been chiefly introduced as an element of division into the Province since the arrival of the Bishop has tended to repel from its communion the more pure Protestant portion of its members." A word of comment upon these passages would be thrown away. It would not perhaps be considered fair to call upon a person at a distance, and that person a stranger, although a professor of the "exact

sciences," a man of facts and figures, returns and tables, to give the names of those pure Protestants who have been repelled, as he alleges, from the communion of the Church of England; I will therefore take a shorter course. I will take the liberty of telling Mr. Johnston that, if by these words he means to affirm that any portion of the members of the Church of England, purely Protestant or other, have been repelled from her communion, by any doctrines or practices introduced into the Province by the Bishop, or which existed in the Church prior to his arrival,—such an assertion would be just as false as his statement, that the Harbour of St. John was frozen on Dec. 24th, 1849.

Mr. Johnston admits that a very spiteful feeling exists in certain quarters against the Church, which he attributes to the fact, that certain privileges and distinctions are given to her, which are denied to the rival denominations. His 'Notes' afford evidence that he himself brought over with him from England, a very large measure of that feeling, which began to show itself as soon as his foot had touched American ground. Witness the following cruel passage, which occurs in vol. 1, chap. 1:—"On Sunday I attended service in the Episcopal Church, and heard a sermon preached with a nasal twang so perfect, that I guessed the preacher must be a Yankee. I was afterwards mortified to learn that he was a native of St. John, New Brunswick; but I can honestly say for New England, that neither in the pulpit nor out of it, did I meet during my subsequent stay in the States, with any one so handy at speaking through his nose, as this unhappy preacher of Annapolis." Can Mr. Johnston honestly say, that when he made enquiry respecting this unhappy preacher, he did not learn, that he was unhappy indeed?—that he was not informed when told of the place of his birth, that the Clergyman's organs both of speech and hearing are extremely defective—that his mind had been so much affected as to render a temporary residence in a Lunatic Asylum necessary,—and that he was then on the point of withdrawing from the duties of his profession? Mr. Johnston, I guess, can hardly say that he was not apprized of this, but he could not forego the opportunity of saying something spiteful and depreciating of the great object of his aversion and abuse,—the Church of England.

In giving an account of the institutions of the Church of England, Mr. Johnston betrays a great want of candour and accuracy. The Diocesan Church Society he passes over in entire silence; and yet that Society assists in maintaining for the rural districts and remote settlements of the country, more than twice the number of Clergymen which the whole body of Presbyterians can supply for that service; and has contributed to the building, in such places, of a greater number of Churches, than can be found belonging to their entire denomination. It is somewhat remarkable, little as all this in truth is, that so much should have been done by a Church which, according to Mr. Johnston's statement, "has no funds or peculiar influence."

He does make mention of King's College, Fredericton, but quite incorrectly, when he calls it an Episcopalian Institution and of sectarian character. Whatever it might have been chartered as, as it now is, all that can be said of it, is, that the Church is not excluded from it, and that membership in that Church is not a disqualification to the possession of a seat in the College Council. It is true that a majority of the members of that body belong to the Church of England, but then that always will be the case in mixed bodies where intelligence and respectability are considered desirable. At the same time the "rival denominations" are all represented there, the Presbyterian as well as others; but whether the gentlemen belonging to that sect, are of the right sort to please Mr. Johnston, I cannot say.

With Mr. Johnston's opinions on College education, I shall not interfere, but I must say a few words on his statement of facts in connection with the College. After having mentioned the Tractarian element, he says, vol. 2, p. 185, "The University has been to the Colony another source of angry feeling and strife. Jealousies arose soon after its foundation, and complaints on the part of the Presbyterians and other bodies." This is all true,—the Presbyterians have always evinced great jealousy and have always made great complaints about the College; but one half of the agitation which they set on foot to wring the Church of England, would have been sufficient to procure for the sectarian bodies a College of their own, with endowments quite as valuable as those bestowed by the Crown, in former days, upon the Church of England College, and unencumbered with the disgrace which now attaches to the grievous wrong, committed on the Church. However, as Mr. Johnston treats it as a Church of England institution, when he has anything to say in disparagement of it, I will consider it too in the same light. "The University of King's College was built at the public expense, and chartered as an Episcopalian institution, and endowed with six thousand acres of land, and £2000 a year in money. The Methodists possess their own flourishing Academy at Sackville, and the Baptists their Seminary at Fredericton, erected and supported by the FUNDS of their RESPECTIVE COMMUNITIES." It is true, as Mr. Johnston here says, that the Wesleyan Academy and Baptist Seminary are supported by the funds of their respective communities, how is it that at p. 27 in cap. 21 of the "Acts of the General Assembly of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, passed in the year 1850," the two following items are to be found?—"To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, the sum of Three Hundred Pounds, towards the support of the institution." "To His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be paid to the Managing Committee of the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton." It is evident that either the Act of Assembly or Mr. Johnston must be in error.

It may not be amiss to make a few more extracts from the same Act: "To the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School, £400." "To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, £150 towards the support of the Roman Catholic School in St. John." Grants were also made to similar Schools at St. Andrews, Portland, and Bathurst. "To the Rev. Robert Irvine and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in St. John, the sum of £200 towards the support of the School in connexion with that Church in the said City, for the last two years." There is something strange about this grant, because the Rector of the Public Grammar School, which enjoys a similar grant of £150 a year, is a Presbyterian; the solution of the difficulty may be, that the Rector and Mr. Irvine are Presbyterians, not of the same sort.

The suppression of the fact, that the sectarian Schools receive large grants out of the Provincial Treasury, is not the only omission of which Mr. Johnston is guilty. He states distinctly enough, that the "College is endowed with £2000 a year in money, but he omits to state that that endowment is charged with the expense of maintaining a Grammar School in the City of Fredericton, which costs the College from four to five

hundred a year. Mr. Johnston's silence with respect to so important a portion of the Colke establishment, would dispose one to infer that was ignorant of its existence. And yet, in truth, it most efficient judges, to be on a par with most of the schools in England, of similar pretensions; and what more to my present purpose, it is a much larger term than the "flourishing Wesleyan Academy" highly commended by Mr. Johnston. He says, 2, p. 82, that "that Academy has three Masters besides the Principal, and 50 pupils." The Collegiate Grammar School has also three Masters, besides the Headmaster, and 70 pupils.

It will be well to look a little into details of the "flourishing Academy of the Wesans." I have not the printed report of its state for year in which Mr. Johnston visited it, but I have of the previous year. The institution was not prejudiced by my making that report the basis of my comparison, because it then contained 58 pupils whereas when Mr. Johnston went through it, it hardly 50, some of them having been then lately retd to the Collegiate School. The Report says, "Sackville is easy of access from all parts of the Province;" accordingly of the 58 pupils then present, 23 belonged to other Provinces, and only 35 to New Brunswick. This Academy is the only institution of the kind belonging to the Wesleyans in all the other Provinces, while, what Mr. Johnston calls an "episcopalian College," is to be found in each of them. As it would be unfair to take money out of the New Brunswick Treasury, to educate boys belonging to other Provinces, the grant to the Academy must be considered as applicable only to New Brunswick; then the education of these 35 young New Brunswickers costs the country £300 a year, or £8 11s. 5d head. Of these 35, only 20 belong to the Classical department, and the remaining 15 to the Literary and Primary departments.

In the year in which Mr. Johnston states (vol. 2, p. 213) the cost of the Provincial Irish Schools to have been £13,882, the number of scholars they contained was 17,417, making the cost very nearly 16s. a head.

In the same year the Collegiate and Grammar Schools were in number 11, and 6 pupils 486; the cost of them was £1475, or a fraction over £3 a head.

If there be any force in what he absurdly and extravagantly said to Mr. Johnston, a headlong member of Council, vol. 2, p. 186, "the College funds are sufficient to send all the students home to Oxford, and educate them as gentlemen comovers;" it may, with equal force, be said, that the provincial grant to the Wesleyan Academy is sufficient to educate nearly eleven times the number of boys which were then attending the Academy, at First Class Parish Schools, not a few of which—I say it without meaning any disrespect to what, I dare say, is a very good school—are in every respect equal to its Literary and Primary Departments, or nearly three times as many as the Collegiate and Grammar Schools. And the fact, that of the 29 pupils in the Classical Department, 8 are sent to it from places where those Grammar Schools are situated, their parents being members of the connexion, gives a force to the observation, which otherwise, might not attach to it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Comments.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,—I have for two or three years past noticed with much regret, that the quarterly collections, after sermons preached in behalf of different objects of the Church Society, have been gradually growing less in almost every parish in the Diocese.

That they are much smaller than they were for the first year or two, after the formation of the Society, every one must acknowledge, who will take the trouble to compare Mr. Birchall's acknowledgments at that time, with his acknowledgments of late years. I am glad to have it in my power to acknowledge, that the collections for most of the objects of the Society are more general; that collections are made in many congregations where they were not made at an earlier day—in many that at that time had no existence. But even with these additions to the number of collections made the aggregate amount collected is considerably less than it used to be. Surely this ought not to be. The objects for which the collections are made are not less worthy of our support; nor do they need that support less than they did in years gone by.

Every new year increased applications are made to our indefatigable Bishop for more Missionaries to supply the spiritual destitution of newly settled tracts of country. Therefore the missionary fund has increased claims upon our Christian liberality, and the increased demand for missionaries, begets a greater demand for students in Divinity, whose claim upon us is thus strengthened. And as, in the Providence of God, several of our Clergy have of late years been called to their great reward, leaving destitute widows and orphans—"the widows and orphans's fund" has increased power of appealing to the Christian sympathies of those, who have shown the warmest interest in this most charitable object.

And I think, Sir, that I venture nothing in saying, that, whether in town or country, our people are more able to contribute than they were eight or nine years ago. Of course there may be exceptions to this, as to every general rule; but those exceptions will be few. If we look at the improvements made by our people on their properties (which I am always glad to see)—if we notice the more stylish way in which they dress, and the greater pretension to luxury in their carriages, &c., we will be convinced that it has not been from any decrease in their means, that the decrease in their contributions have arisen. To what then are we to attribute it? I would gladly find some good excuse if I could, for this decrease. In some missions, I am aware, the people have to contribute a much larger share than they formerly had to the support of their clergyman—but this will not account for the very general decrease. It is no good excuse to say, that the people have "grown weary in well doing"—nor, that the novelty of the occasion having passed away, they have lost their relish for the luxury of giving to such good objects.

I fear that my brethren of the clergy, are not a little in fault. When first these collections were made, they took a good deal of pains to bring the subject before the people; they prepared special sermons for the occasions—sometimes called in the aid of their neighbouring brethren, by exchanging with them, and brought various means to bear upon their people, in order to stir them up in well-doing.

But, as these sermons have come, at least thrice a year, they found it difficult to prepare new sermons on the same subject; and, having gone the round of most of their brethren, they have fallen into the plan of preaching an ordinary sermon, and leaving it to the good feeling of the people to contribute, as they feel it to be their duty to do. I am no advocate for getting up excitement on those or any other occasions; but those who would condemn preaching sermons suitable for such occasions, to be consistent, should oppose preaching on any occasion; for surely it is as much incumbent on us to preach to our people on the duty of giving for the spread and sustenance of the Gospel, as to preach to them on any other duty. Instead of these collections decreasing, they ought, as the people became acquainted with their duty, if properly instructed in it, to increase in amount year by year.

I have taken the liberty of touching upon this important subject, and expressing my opinion. I may be wrong, but if I shall have done nothing more than call my brethren of the clergy and laity to what is a speck, if not a stain, upon the fair name of churchmen, I shall have not written in vain. If I am wrong, I would gladly be set right. A discussion of this question, if carried on in a good spirit, must be productive of good.

I am, &c.,

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

August, 1851.

Colonial.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Toronto, 30th August, 1851.

This day at Twelve o'clock noon, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's Name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:

- An Act for the further amendment of the Laws relating to the Public Works in this Province.
- An Act further to amend the Ordinances incorporating the City of Quebec.
- An Act to repeal in part and to amend an Act intitled, "An Act for the better protection of the Lands and Property of the Indians in Lower Canada."
- An Act for the relief of Mortgagees.
- An Act to appropriate all moneys accruing out of Tavern Licences in the Counties which form the District of Kamouraska, and in the County of Ottawa, towards defraying the cost of the Court House and Gaol erected in Kamouraska and the Court House and Gaol now being erected in Aylmer.
- An Act to reduce the number of Directors of the Quebec Bank.
- An Act to prevent the hunting of Deer at improper seasons of the year, and further to amend the Laws for the preservation of Game.
- An Act to reverse the attainder of Aaron Stevens and avoid the forfeiture of certain of his Estates and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- An Act to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which actions or proceedings effecting the sale of immovables may be brought, and to make further provision as to the cases in which absentees may be parties.
- An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws affording protection to Magistrates and others in the performance of public duties.
- An Act to continue for a limited time an Act intitled, "An Act to encourage the establishment of, and regulate "Savings Banks in this Province."
- An Act to afford relief to the estate of the late Alexander Wood.
- An Act to allow a grant of the Hospital Reserve Belleville, to the Town Council.
- An Act to authorize the Grand River Navigation Company to raise, by way of a loan, a certain sum of money and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- An Act to amend an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to improve "the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada."
- An Act to amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act of 1850, and to make some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof.
- An Act to vest a certain Road allowance in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in James Madison Andrews and others.
- An Act to provide a more summary and less expensive process for proprietors of Real Property in Lower Canada, to acquire the possession thereof when illegally detained from them in certain cases.
- An Act to revise the Act authorising the Inhabitants of the Seigniorie of Yamaska to regulate the Common of the said Seigniorie.
- An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.
- An Act to amend and extend the Law relating to the remedy by Replevin in Upper Canada.
- An Act to amend the Law in Lower Canada, respecting Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes.
- An Act to incorporate the "Kingston and Toronto Railway Company."
- An Act to provide more effectually for taking the Periodical Census of the Province.
- An Act to incorporate the Directors of the Berthier Academy.
- An Act for incorporating and granting certain powers to a Company for the encouragement of Manufactures on the Welland Canal.
- An Act to amend the Act intitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada, and to extend the provisions thereof."
- An Act to extend the period for payment of Fees on Crown Patents and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- An Act to allow Notaries to call meetings of relations and friends in certain cases, without being thereto specially authorized by a Judge, and for other purposes.
- An Act to extend the provisions of the Currency Act to certain Gold and Silver Coins coined after the periods in the said Act limited.
- An Act to repeal the Tonnage Dues imposed for defraying the expenses of maintaining Light Houses, and for other purposes connected with the Navigation of the Waters of this Province, and to provide for the payment of such expenses out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
- An Act to provide for the introduction of the Decimal system into the Currency of this Province, and otherwise to amend the Laws relative to the Currency.
- An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital.

An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence School of Medicine of Montreal.
 An Act to remedy as far as possible the inconvenience which might otherwise arise from the destruction of the Registers of the Parish of Saint Louis de Lotbinière.
 An Act to incorporate the Toronto School of Medicine.
 An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Ground to acquire an additional Lot of Land.
 An Act to amend the Sydenham Mountain Road Act and to vest in George Rolph, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, certain privileges therewith connected.
 An Act to incorporate the Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Canada West.
 An Act to enable Cairn Robbins Wilkes, the wife of George Samuel Wilkes, of Brantford, Esquire, to convey by herself certain Real Estate devised to her by her late father.
 An Act to incorporate the Quebec Music Hall Association.
 An Act to incorporate the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.
 An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton to dispose of a part of the present Court House Square.
 An Act to consolidate and regulate the general clauses relating to Railways.
 An Act to revive and amend the Act relating to the Common of Maskinongé.
 An Act to incorporate the Benevolent Societies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.
 An Act to incorporate the Western Assurance Company.
 An Act to remove doubts as to Municipal Corporate Bodies acquiring Public Works without the limits of such Municipalities.
 An Act further to amend the Acts for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with water.
 An Act to repeal a Provision of the Act of the now last Session, amending the Lower Canada Municipalities Act.
 An Act to incorporate the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company.
 An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Port Burwell Harbour Company.
 An Act to repeal the Act of the Seventh Victoria, chapter six, intitled, "An Act to restrain party 'proceedings in certain cases.'"
 An Act to provide for the erection of Parishes for civil purposes only, in the Seigniory of Argenteuil, in Lower Canada.
 An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and certain other expenses connected with the public service.
 An Act for vesting in the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Estates and Property therein described, and for granting certain powers to the said Commissioners and for other purposes therein mentioned.
 An Act to authorize the County of Welland Municipal Council to purchase certain Lands in the said County, known as the Great Cranberry Marsh, and for other purposes.
 An Act to enable parties holding Patents for Inventions confined to one Section of this Province, to obtain the extension of the same to the other Section thereof and for other purposes therein mentioned.
 An Act to fix the place for holding the Polls for the election of Members of Parliament in Townships divided into Wards in Upper Canada, and for other purposes relative to elections.
 An Act to authorize the payment of certain expenses of the administration of Justice in the Recorder's Courts in Upper Canada, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province.
 An Act to amend the Act to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province.
 An Act to authorize the employment of Military Pensioners and others as a Local Police Force.
 An Act to amend the Emigrant Act by reducing the Tax on Emigrants coming into this Province, and for other purposes.
 An Act to exempt the several Chartered Banks from the Tax on their circulation on certain conditions.
 An Act to empower the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to make a Branch Road, and for other purposes.
 An Act to extend the Act incorporating the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway Company.
 An Act for the regulation of Pawnbrokers and Pawn-broking.
 An Act to incorporate the Temperance Reformation Society of the City of Toronto.
 An Act to correct a clerical error in the English Version of the Act of last Session, exempting Masters of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada, from taking Pilots in certain cases.
 An Act to incorporate the Burlington Ladies Academy.
 An Act to amend and consolidate the provisions of the Ordinance to incorporate the City and Town of Montreal and of a certain Ordinance and certain Acts amending the same, and to vest certain other powers in the Corporation of the said City of Montreal.
 An Act to authorize the confinement of Lunatics in cases where their being at large may be dangerous to the Public.
 An Act to amend the Act to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, Churches and Churchyards in Lower Canada.
 An Act to amend the Post Office Act.
 An Act to provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada.
 An Act to authorize the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to effect a new Loan and to extend the provisions of the Quebec Turnpike Road Ordinance to certain other Roads.
 An Act for raising, by way of Loan, a sum not exceeding Four Millions of Pounds, Currency, for working a Main Trunk Line of Railway throughout the length of the Province.
 An Act for raising on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue, a certain sum required for the public service.
 An Act to amend the Law respecting the protesting of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
 An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions with respect to persons charged with indictable offences.
 An Act to repeal the provisions limiting the distance between the County Town and any additional Grammar School in the same County in Upper Canada.
 An Act to repeal part of the Act therein mentioned, relative to the printing and distribution of the Provincial Statutes.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Normal School, and further to promote Education in Lower Canada.
 An Act to render executory certain Judgments in Lower Canada, and to provide more effectually to enforce Judgments in case of resistance.
 An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, with respect to summary convictions and orders.
 An Act to make provision for the construction of a Main Trunk Line Railway throughout the length of this Province.
 An Act to enable married women resident in Foreign Countries to reconvey Real Estate of which they are seized in Upper Canada.
 An Act to amend an Act intitled, "An Act to compel Vessels to carry a Light during the night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the Navigation of the waters of this Province."
 An Act to explain and amend the Acts for preventing obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada.
 An Act to amend the Laws regulating the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly in certain Counties, in so far as relates to the Return of Writs.
 An Act to amend an Act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to Agriculture in Lower Canada, in so far as the said Act concerns navigable Rivers and Rivulets, and the banks thereof and in the floating and conveyance of Wood and Timber.
 An Act to continue an Act passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the better prevention of Riots and Violent Outrages at 'and near Public Works while in progress of construction' and to extend the operation thereof to certain Works undertaken by Incorporated Companies.
 An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to issue Debentures to a limited amount for the purpose of buying and rebuilding the Montmorency Bridge.
 An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company.
 An Act to increase the number of sittings of the Circuit Courts at Richmond and Stanstead.
 An Act to alter and settle the mode of proceeding in the action of Ejectment.
 An Act to establish a uniform rate of Fees to be received by Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, and to repeal the Act of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of King William the fourth, Chapter Seventeen.
 An Act to authorize the setting apart of Lands for the use of certain Indian Tribes in Lower Canada.
 An Act to provide for the incorporation and better management of Library Associations and Mechanics' Institutes.
 An Act to confirm decrees and orders, and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in certain cases.
 An Act for the regulation of Private Lunatic Asylums.
 An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to contract debts to the Crown in the purchase of Public Works without imposing a special rate or tax for the payment of the same.
 An Act to make better provision for granting Licences to Keepers of Taverns and Dealers in Spirituous Liquors in Lower Canada and for the more effectual repression of intemperance.
 An Act to amend the Act establishing the Court of Queen's bench for Lower Canada.
 An Act to extend the time for making the Selection of Jurors, and preparing the Jurors' Books in Upper Canada in the present year.
 An Act to define and restore certain Rights to parties therein mentioned.
 An Act to declare that Bonds and other formal Securities to the Crown, shall constitute no incumbrance upon the real Estates of parties.
 An Act to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the present Session, intitled "An Act to make provision for the construction of a Main Trunk Line of Railway throughout the length of this Province.
 An Act to explain the Laws relating to the Registration of Deeds in Lower Canada.
 An Act to provide means to recover from the Corporation of the City of Montreal, part of the expense incurred in guarding the Common Gaol at that place.
 An Act to authorize and require the several Deputy Clerks of the Crown to perform the Duties of Clerks of Assize in their respective Counties in Upper Canada except as therein mentioned.
 An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada and to regulate the Study and Practice of Physic and Surgery therein to afford relief to certain persons who were in practice as Physicians and Surgeons in the Province at the time when the said Act became Law.
 An Act for the regulation of Hunting and the preservation of Game.
 An Act to amend the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture in Lower Canada.
 An Act to provide against Chartered Road Companies allowing their Roads to remain in disrepair, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
 An Act to exempt Firemen in Cities from the Payment of Statute Labour Tax.
 An Act to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors Act, and to afford relief to a certain description of persons therein named.
 An Act further to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada.
 The following bills were assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General, on the 2nd August, 1851:
 An Act to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Lower and Upper Canada, now in force, for the trial of controverted Parliamentary Elections, in the two Sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions.
 An Act for the better management of the Provincial Penitentiary.
 An Act to provide for the commutation of certain Bonds required under the Emigrant Act.
 An Act to amend the Act concerning Land Surveyors.
 An Act to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada.
 An Act to abolish the right of Primogeniture in the Succession to Real Estate held in fee simple, or for the life of another, in Upper Canada, and to provide for the division thereof amongst such of the relatives of the last proprietor, as may best accord with the relative claims of such parties in the division thereof.
 An Act to amend an Act passed in the 12th year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act to 'simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein, liable under execution."
 An Act to facilitate the leasing of Lands and Tenements.

An Act to compel the Registration of Deeds and Instruments creating debts to the Crown.
 An Act to provide a remedy against absent Defendants.
 An Act to amend the law relative to Apprentices and Minors.
 An Act to amend the Heir and Devisee Act.
 An Act for the further amendment of the Administration of the Criminal Law.
 An Act to provide for the payment of Petit Jurors in Upper Canada.
 An Act to alter the periods for holding certain Courts in the County of York.
 An Act relating to Land Patents, whereby any waste or other Lands of the Crown in Lower Canada, are granted, and to dispense with certain formalities therewith connected, occasioning unnecessary delay and expense, and to amend a certain Act therein mentioned, concerning such Land Patents.
 An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Kingston Railway Company.
 An Act to amend the Act substituting Salaries for Fees in certain cases in Lower Canada.
 An Act to enable Creditors to attach the effects of Debtors about to leave the Province in cases under ten pounds.
 An Act to authorize the holding of a second Term of the Superior Court, annually, in the District of Gaspé, and for the better administration of Justice therein.
 An Act to amend a certain Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to Notaries.
 An Act to amend and make permanent the Acts in force in Lower Canada, for the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies therein.
 An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned enabling Her Majesty to direct the issue of Debentures to a limited amount, and for granting relief to the City of Quebec.
 An Act to amend an Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada.
 An Act to provide for defraying the expense of the River Police at Montreal.
 An Act to provide for defraying the expense of the River Police at Quebec.
 An Act to amend the Montreal Trinity House Act.
 An Act to alter the rates of Wharfage payable in certain cases in the Harbour of Montreal.
 An Act to transfer the place of holding the Meetings of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Drummond, number two, from "French Village," in the Township of Kingsley to the village of Stanfold in the said Municipality.
 An Act to explain and remove doubts under certain Acts passed for the improvement of the River du Chêne.
 An Act to close up part of Ottawa-street in the Village of Cayuga.
 An Act to indemnify the Municipal Councillors of the County of Peterborough and others, for passing a certain Bye Law of the Municipal Council of the said County, which was afterwards quashed.
 An Act to incorporate Trinity College.
 An Act to incorporate the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital.
 An Act to incorporate the Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto.
 An Act to incorporate the House of Industry of Toronto.
 An Act to incorporate the Canada Guarantee Company.
 An Act to amend the Act intitled, "An Act to incorporate the City of Kingston Water Works 'Company.'"
 An Act to vest a certain allowance for Road in the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, in Andrew Thompson.
 An Act to vest a certain allowance for Road in the Township of York in certain persons.
 An Act to extend the powers of the "British America Fire and Life Assurance Company," in Marine Assurance and to reduce the number of the Directors of the said Company.
 An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association.
 An Act to confer upon Charles Horatio Waterous the Civil and Political Rights of a natural born British Subject.
 An Act to naturalize Ira Gould and others, and for other purposes.
 An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and of Chancery in Upper Canada, to admit Wm. Edwin Twynam to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.
 The Governor General was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz:
 An Act to provide for the establishment of a Church Society of the United Church of England and Ireland in each Diocese of that Church in Lower Canada, and for other purposes connected with the recent division of the Diocese of Quebec.
 An Act to make provision for the management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
 An Act to repeal so much of the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of King George the Third and chaptered thirty-one, as relates to Rectories and the presentation of Incumbents to the same, and for other purposes connected with such Rectories.
 An Act to reduce the salaries attached to certain Judicial Offices in the cases therein mentioned, and to fix the salaries of the Speakers of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly.
 An Act to amend the Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty.
 An Act to incorporate the Fort Erie and Buffalo Suspension Bridge Company.
 TIMBER DUTIES.
 The following despatch from Earl Grey, in reply to the memorial of the Legislature, on the subject of the timber duties, was recently sent down to the two Houses by His Excellency the Governor-General:—
 Downing Street, 5th August, 1851.
 MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 74, of the 6th June, enclosing an Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Canada, on the subject of the proposed repeal of the duty on foreign timber imported into this country.
 I have laid this Address before the Queen; but after having fully considered the reasons assigned in it against reducing the Duties levied in this County on Foreign Timber, Her Majesty's Servants did not feel themselves justified in abandoning the Bill for this purpose which was then before Parliament, and has since passed into a Law. This reduction of duty on foreign timber

was proposed with a view to the advantage of the British Dominions at large, but while it is obviously calculated to promote this object by reducing the cost in the United Kingdom of the most important materials for the employment of industry, there appears to Her Majesty's Government no grounds for apprehending that they will inflict the injury upon Canada which is anticipated by the Provincial Legislature. The successive reductions of the duty on foreign timber which have already been made since the year 1843, and the consequent great increase of its consumption, have not been found to occasion any diminution in the consumption of Colonial Timber which on the contrary has continued rather larger than before, the fact being as it appears that whatever may be the rate of duty and consequently the market price of foreign timber, the particular kinds and qualities of timber grown in the British Colonies will continue to be used for the purposes to which they are peculiarly adapted, and are now applied. It is also a consideration which ought not to be lost sight of by the Provincial Parliament that in a country possessing such great natural resources as Canada, and of which the population and capital are still so inadequate to the full development of the resources, there can be no occasion for endeavouring by artificial regulations to extend the field of employment, and that the permanent prosperity of the Province will be best promoted by allowing enterprise and labour to flow in their natural channels, instead of seeking to divert them to branches of trade dependent for their success upon the uncertain and factitious encouragement afforded by protecting Duties.
 You will assure the Provincial Parliament that while Her Majesty's Government take the most lively interest in the welfare and commercial prosperity of Canada, they for these reasons feel convinced that a steady adherence to the commercial policy on which the measure now complained of is founded, will be found to be the course best calculated to promote the interests of the Colonies in common with those of the British Empire at large.
 I have, &c.,
 (Signed) GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
 &c. &c. &c.
 VERACITY OF VOLUNTARIYISM.

To the Editor of the Standard.
 SIR,—During the discussion on the Clergy Reserves question, in your good town on the 17th inst., it was openly—in a tone of defiance—proclaimed by a Rev. Voluntary, that the Wesleyan Methodists have not taken or received any sum from the Clergy Reserves Fund under the act of distribution of 1840. Why is it that those voluntary freebooters resort to declarations so notoriously untrue, unless to gain a point to adorn a tale. I transcribe for your information, from the official statement of the Inspector General, dated 26th March, 1849, laid before Parliament, whereby it will be seen that our Methodist Brethren have received up to the end of 1848, the sum of Seventeen thousand and twenty dollars proceeds from the Clergy Reserve fund! It should also be borne in mind in addition, that their College at Cobourg was endowed with a public grant of two thousand dollars a year, of which I do not in the least complain believing on the general principle, that they as a body of christians, are a noble people richly deserving all they get and ten times more. But alas! the want of good faith and good gratitude of some occupying high position in our Religious institutions and our affections. Making such display of voluntary virtue and purity in the face of such positive facts, I say is derogatory in the highest degree to the great cause of our Christian religion.
 Payments made to the Wesleyan Methodists, Canada West:—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
In 1841,	£777 13 2	In 1845,	£607 12 6.
1842,	719 8 2	1846,	607 15 6.
1843,	672 2 2	1847,	607 15 6.
1844,	662 2 2	1848,	607 16 5.

Charlotteville, July 24, 1851. VERITAS.

FREE TRADE IN LAW, PHYSIC, AND DIVINITY.
 The efforts of a stirring, if not a very strong party, in the Parliament which is about to expire, have unceasingly been directed to reduce all things to one common level, and to elevate presumption and ignorance into the places of education and experience. In carrying out their plans, they exhibited some ambition, if but little gratitude. Not contented with the great boon of the past Sessions, in extending the powers of the Division Courts to all moderate sums, they came forward to demand that all the Law Courts should be thrown open to every one having ambition sufficient to deem himself qualified to conduct a case therein, and thereby to substitute impudence for learning, and ignorance for knowledge. In Divinity, they made a bold effort to destroy the probability of any man of education penetrating the bush, where his services are most wanted, by withholding from him any means of sustenance.

In Physic they have unremittingly attempted to destroy the regular educated practitioner, and elevate into his place any pretender who chose to conceive that he had the ability, without a knowledge of the human frame, to cure human infirmities.

The consequences of these doctrines will every day become more apparent. The following, abridged from the *Woodstock American*, will cause all reasonable men to hesitate, however, before they submit to a system which is the first step to generate Socialist Doctrines in Canada, and to introduce that levelling spirit which never will be contented till experience is overborne by pretension—education by ignorance—and the truths of the gospel by the doctrines of the atheist. Listen to the following details:—

Asa Davis, a fine healthy man, 33 years of age, had been for some time employed as foreman in the East-wood steam Saw-mills, in East Oxford, and about a fortnight ago had the misfortune slightly to puncture his foot by a rusty nail. The wound was not alarming, but a person named Scott, an unlicensed practitioner in Burford, was called in to attend to it, and under his management poor Davis died. Before the fatal result, however, Davis continued to get worse under Scott, being almost totally deprived of sleep, and he continued to sink. In this state, Scott bled him once or twice in the arm; and applied poultices with opium to the wound. The last time he saw deceased, the foot seemed much worse, but there was no erysipelas in it; pulse was very strong; pain was not worse; sometimes for 12 hours it was easy; generally during the day, and was worse during the night; gave deceased antimonial preparations from the first to cool his skin, and reduce the fever. Gave him a little hyascyamus; can't tell how often; sometimes gave him a little Dover's powder in Calomel; a few grains; cannot tell the number of times. The leg swelled some after a few days, but not much above the ankle; there was no appearance of gangrene; the foot was as white as a chicken, only there was a small red spot

the leg. Did not incise the wound; the nail did not go through the foot. Witness had no objection to have other medical gentlemen called; was willing to give the patient up at any time. The only application he used to the foot was the cold lotions and the poultices.

Dr. Turquand, a licensed Physician, was called before the Coroner's Inquest, and said, that he was called in to attend Davis, who had been suffering from the injury for eight or nine days. Witness was informed that the deceased had been bled twice—and had two severe doses of aperient medicine—said to be Calomel and Jalap—he had also been kept on very low diet—that he had had a mixture which witness supposed, from the symptoms present, had been antimony; deceased was purged incessantly; perspired freely and had constant sickness at the stomach. Had then a small, quick, thready pulse, and his features expressed much suffering—in fact he was groaning all the time of witness's visit. On examining the foot of the deceased witness found it much swollen and distended with serum; the wound made by the nail at the bottom of the foot was closed, or very nearly so—the adjacent parts were more protuberant than the rest of the sole. Witness thought it very probable that matter had formed under the foot and opened it freely in consequence to the bone. Nothing followed the incision but dark gumous blood, of the consistency of Anchovy sauce—made 3 incisions over the porsum of the foot, with a view of allowing the infiltrated serum to escape—placed the foot in hot water, & ordered it to be fomented frequently—to be kept elevated above the hip, and warm poultices to be applied. Administered fifty drops of Laudanum, to be followed by ten drops more every two hours, until sleep would be produced: requested attendants to give wine freely to deceased, also beef-tea, and occasionally brandy in lieu of the wine, for the purpose of supporting the patient. Called next day and found deceased in a very low state; the foot was much less swollen; had had a little sleep; the first since the accident; examined the foot again; ordered and sent Calomel and opium pills in the morning which arrested the violent purging which until then had been going on; witness then dilated the wound with a piece of linen, which he ordered to be removed if the patient complained of pain; same treatment continued. Next day found deceased sinking fast; cold clammy sweat, gangrene, or what is commonly termed mortification, evidently commenced in the foot; cut into the mortified parts, which deceased hardly felt: ordered brandy and Quinine in addition to former treatment; effervescent poultice, with tea grounds to the foot; left in hopes that nature would form a line of demarcation between the dead and living parts; intended as soon as this occurred to amputate. The patient, however, gradually sunk, and on Sunday found the mortification extending, and he in a dying state; went immediately for Dr. Watt who saw him with me in the evening, and examined wound. Mr. Davis died on the following morning.

Doctors T. J. Cottle, T. H. Watt, and P. G. Mackenzie, swore that Mr. Scott's treatment was very improper; and that the course pursued by Dr. Turquand was alone what would have saved deceased, had he been called in time. The Jury thereupon consulted and returned the following verdict:—"We do agree that the deceased Asa Davis, came to his death for want of proper medical aid."—*British American.*

ADDRESS TO THE MAYOR.—On Saturday the Lower Canada members of the Legislative Assembly presented an address to His Worship the Mayor expressive of the kindness &c. which had been shown to them by the citizens of Toronto, during their residence here. His worship made a suitable reply.

The Roman Catholic Church at Port Hope has been destroyed by fire. It was the work of an incendiary. The town Council have offered a reward of £50 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. The Roman Catholic Chapel at London has also been destroyed by fire.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.—His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Elgin have consented to be present on the occasion of breaking the ground, which is to take place about the 20th instant. A silver spade and an ornamental wheel-barrow are to be obtained for the occasion.

GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY.—On Friday night last, five persons made their escape from the gaol in this Town, by cutting the grating of the cell windows, and made tracks it is supposed for the "land of liberty." Search has been made for them, but so far as we can learn, no trace of their course has been discovered.—*Belleville Intelligencer Aug. 27.*

We learn from Montreal that the steamer *Fashion* was burned to the water mark on the 29th ult., opposite St. Sulpice. No lives were lost.

The *Gaspé Gazette* says:—Our fishermen complain much for want of bait, Mackerel being scarce along shore, owing to the numerous Yankee fishermen dragging off the shoals of fish into deep water. Some time ago we counted seventy-one American schooners inside the bay Chaleur, all busily engaged fishing—whilst permitted to act thus, our shore fishery must suffer."

If any arguments were requisite to prove the advantage of blending religious with secular education, the benefits which have accrued to the aborigines of Canada, by ecclesiastical and educational establishments, fortunately founded beyond even the tampering of socialist or infidel, would incontestably demonstrate the favourable results of such a combination. The school for trades, at the Mohawk establishment, has been most successful, in turning out men who are now following their various handicrafts, and having been instructed in what churchmen consider the one thing needful, and modern politicians the one thing needless, they are transformed from the untutored savage to the civilized moral and industrious Indian. The hunting ground no longer affording a supply of the former accustomed game, the Indian has diverted his attention to agriculture, and from a correspondent we learn the names of several of the Mohawk agriculturists, and the result of their years' labor:—

Peter Smith,	Onondaga,	1600 bush.	wheat.
Aaron Smith,	Tuscarora,	1300 "	"
James Powless,	"	1100 "	"
John Garlo,	Onondaga,	1700 "	"
John Johnson,	"	800 "	"
Peter Garlo,	"	500 "	"
Thomas Purning	"	400 "	"

This is a gratifying contrast to a period not many years past, when all these sons of the Forest were living in a wild erratic life depending more for a livelihood upon their instinct than their intellect, and fully illustrating the lines of Pope,

"Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind."
—*Hamilton Gazette.*

FALL ASSIZES.—The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province of Canada, formerly Upper Canada, after the present Term, will be held as follows:—

Home Circuit.
The Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE:
Niagara, Thursday, 23rd September.
Cobourg, Thursday, 2nd October.
Peterborough, Monday, 13th October.
Barrie, Wednesday, 22nd October.

Midland Circuit.
The Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE, Common Pleas:
Picton, Wednesday, 24th September.
Belleville, Monday, 29th September.
Brockville, Wednesday, 8th October.
Kingston, Wednesday, 15th October.

Oxford Circuit.
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE McLEAN:
Guelph, Wednesday, 8th October.
Cayuga, Wednesday, 15th October.
Simcoe, Monday, 20th October.
Woodstock, Monday, 27th October.
Hamilton, Wednesday, 6th November.

Western District.
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE DRAPER:
Goderich, Tuesday, 23rd September.
London, Monday, 29th September.
Chatham, Thursday, 9th October.
Sandwich, Tuesday, 14th October.

Toronto.
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE SULLIVAN:
Toronto, Monday, 20th October.

Eastern Circuit.
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BURNS:
Perth, Monday, 29th September.
Bytown, Monday, 6th October.
L'Orignal, Monday, 13th October.
Cornwall, Monday, 20th October.

We are glad to learn that a wire, encased in two tubes, the inside one of gutta pecha and the outer one of lead, has been successfully carried across the river at Carouge for the British North American Electric Telegraph Company. The laying of the wire was accomplished after much difficulty by Captain Boxer. We may now expect to be soon in direct telegraphic communication with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

ELORA.—A market for the sale and exchange of Seed, Grains, &c., is to be established at Elora, in order to obviate, as far as possible, the difficulty which the procuring of suitable seed, entails upon Farmers. The market is to be held on the first Thursday of September and of April, in each year.

We hear that Mr. George Brown has given up his pretensions to the representation of Oxford. Notwithstanding Mr. Hincks has intimated that he will be present at the Reform Conventions, the Oxford Clear Grits will reject him altogether, and select a resident to run on the liberal ticket. Mr. Hincks went up on Sunday to attend a meeting at Woodstock.—*Patriot.*

FIRES—INCENDIARISM.—About 8 A. M. yesterday, the fifth attempt was made to fire the "Mammoth House" opposite the St. Lawrence Hall. Materials of an inflammable nature had been deposited near the upper plate of the building on which the rafters rest, and the attempt was so nearly successful, that one of the rafters was calcined to the depth of several inches, and almost blazing when discovered. On a previous occasion, fire was placed on the stairs leading down to the cellar, and subsequently against a partition immediately under the flooring of the ground story. Fortunately each attempt was discovered before any serious damage could be done, as were also two attempts to destroy the out-buildings. It is evident that the several attempts at arson have been made by some persons residing within the building. As might be expected, the public mind is considerably agitated, and it has been observed that about the time when the alarm of fire was given at the "Mammoth House," an alarm was also given in some different quarter of the city; but after making enquiries, it appeared that all these alarms have been caused by dirty chimney flues taking fire accidentally, and cannot be supposed to arise from any collusion with the incendiary of the "Mammoth House." It has also been observed with some alarm that on Monday night two watch dogs in Francis Street, were poisoned, and three more in Adelaide Street; it appears, however, that a large number of watch dogs have been secretly poisoned in the city of late, for the apparent purpose of getting rid of the annoyance they occasion to foot passengers day and night.

St. John, August 22nd.—The Hon. Joseph Howe was yesterday elected by show of hands, along with Mr. Fulton the former member, to represent the County of Cumberland in the Assembly of Nova Scotia. It is understood that Mr. Fulton is pledged to support Mr. Howe's administration and policy.—*Carlton Sentinel.*

Jenny Lind will visit Toronto in the Fall if a room can be obtained capable of holding 1,200 persons in which to hold her concerts. Unfortunately the city contains no public room of the requisite dimensions.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the first month of the present volume of the *Church* paper has nearly expired, we would again call the attention of our Subscribers to the terms of the *Church*, as below; hoping that all those who wish to avail themselves of the reduction for advance payment, will send in their subscriptions, *post-paid*, before the 7th of September, after which date no abatement from the original price will be made.

TERMS:
Fifteen shillings per annum, payable at the expiration of the first six months;
Ten shillings per annum, if paid within the first month of the volume;
To our city list, 1s. 3d. extra will be charged for delivery.

Our Subscribers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the adjoining Provinces, will please to take notice, that owing to new arrangements in the Post Office Department, we are compelled to pre-pay their postage, (amounting to 2s. 2d. per annum,) which amount we must charge in addition to the subscription. Those Subscribers who have paid us in advance for the present volume will be furnished with an account of the amount, which may be remitted with the subscription to the subsequent volume, or sooner, as occasion may offer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 3rd 1851.—
Rev. John McMaster, Hull, C. E. rem. vol. 15; Rev. J. Flood, for Thomas Allen March, rem. to balance; J. S. Merwin, Esq., rem. for self and A. Hooker, Esq., vol. 15; Mr. John Holden, rem. vol. 15; S. Price, Esq., rem. for part of vol. 14 & 15; D. Dewson, rem. vol. 15; Rev. S. S. Wood, rem. for self and Miss Ogden, vol. 15; Rev. E. G. Sutton, rem. vol. 15; Rev. A. Mortimer, rem. vol. 15; Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, rem. for self and four others vol. 15; Rev. H. Patton, with rem. for Cornwall subscribers for vol. 15; Rev. M. Harris, rem. for self and Mr. George Patterson, for vol. 14; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, rem. 2 copys, vol. 15; Rev. T. W. Allan, rem. vol. 15; Rev. R. N. Merritt, rem. for twelve new Subscribers; Rev. S. Givins, rem. for ten new subscribers; Hon. James Kerby, Fort Erie, rem. of 10s; B. Bailey, Esq., London, rem. of 10s; Rev. J. Wilson, rem. for Capt. Colleton, Grafton, vol. 15.

THE CHURCH.
TORONTO, THURSDAY SEPT. 4, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION.

The Bishop of Toronto in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood, that candidates are not admissible to that holy rite, till they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years.

Saturday,	6	Ingersoll	3 P.M.
Sunday,	7	Woodstock	11 A.M.
"	7	Zorra	3 P.M.
Monday,	8	Princeton	10 A.M.
"	8	Paris	2 P.M.
Tuesday,	9	Galt	10 A.M.
"	9	Guelph	4 A.M.
Wednesday,	10	Pushinch	10 A.M.
"	10	Eramosa	3 P.M.
Thursday,	11	Elora	10 A.M.
"	11	Peel	2 P.M.
Friday,	12	Eramosa	12 Noon
"	12	Balnafad	4 P.M.
Saturday,	13	Georgetown	10 A.M.

Toronto, August 13, 1851.

THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

The hurry-scurry of the closing hours of legislation, the gripping struggles of official death, the "pomp and circumstance" of prorogation are past and over. The last cannon from the batteries of Toronto hath boomed aloud the requiem of the third Parliament of United Canada. The Royal assent has been proclaimed to a catalogue of bills embracing a variety of interests, and conferring numerous privileges. From the Great Trunk Railway with its guarantee of sixteen millions of dollars, to be levied on the industry property and produce of Upper Canada, to the founding of Pawnbroking establishments for entrapping the improvident and bathing the pilferer. Societies, Schools, Sons of Temperance, Fire, and other Companies have been endowed and incorporated. All have participated in the generous liberality of the purseholders, all have been countenanced and upheld by the law-givers of the land—all save the Church in Upper Canada have had doled out to them a portion of Legislative munificence and protection. She alas! has been made the butt of vituperative oratory; her vested rights have been assailed; and after fourteen weeks of discordant debate, she has been thrust forward into an unjust and unenviable position. She is to be compelled to have recourse to the judicial tribunals, as a common suitor, to substantiate and maintain her just privileges—her name is to be made the watchword of political cabals. She must now enter the turmoil of electoral warfare in defence of her prerogative and stability, for her temporal welfare and existence are threatened; she must fight the battle against her wayward and insatiable enemies, on the field of their choice.

On the hustings, at the polls, and in the Legislative halls of Quebec, her voice must be heard in stern and determined tones. Justice she demands—justice she shall obtain.

Nor is there any time to spare in the performance of this important duty. The writs for Election will shortly be issued, and will be made returnable at an early date, when the Parliament will assemble at Quebec—not we presume for any lengthened meeting but principally for organising the Government, and sending the Ministers elect back to their constituencies for approval and confirmation. On the issue of the forthcoming election will depend the vital question of the Church's safety. Not—we rejoice in gratitude to think, her spiritual well-being—that is indestructible—firmly based on her Redeemer's love. But her utility as an instrument of good to his people will be weakened, if not destroyed. Take from her the means she now possesses of extending His Word, of teaching the purity of her doctrine, and of sustaining the faith of the wavering in ignorance and weakness, and you prostrate her energies. You deprive her of the power of meeting the encroachments of scepticism and unbelief; you place her in a worse position than those whose enemy she has now to encounter, for they receive from your hands a portion for their support, your means, in fact, are now used to strengthen them. Let the voluntary sects repudiate State endowment as they please, they do not hesitate to accept aid from the public revenue; and while they raise the cry against the Church and her endowment they

quietly pocket every grant of money they can secure. Nor do we object to their participating in the resources of the country, if it is thought desirable to extend to sectarian bodies the benefit of pecuniary assistance. All we contend for is, that the property of the Church shall be respected and preserved to her, free and undisturbed, as it has already been settled by the collective wisdom of the Mother Country and the Colony. We seek for nothing more—we desire not to put in a claim for further or even proportional allowance, we shall be content to enjoy our own in peace. But we steadfastly oppose the contemplated and unholy depredation. It is to prevent this spoliation, that we now call upon every churchman to lay aside all minor differences in political matters, and to unite as one man in selecting the representatives who shall be sent to speak the common opinion, to guard and fight for the interests of our Holy Catholic Church. The settlement of 1840; the preservation of the Rectories; and chartered rights for our University and Schools—these are the tests by which we must try those who claim our suffrages. Let there be no compromise, no misunderstanding. The intelligence, the wealth, the talent of our communion must be brought to repel the multitude arrayed against us. In every country, city and town let "The Church" be the rallying word of all who love her in sincerity, and we shall not fear the result.

CLERICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

We are pleased to perceive a move has been made by the Midland Clerical Association to resume their meetings, and we hope the example will be followed by the other Associations throughout the Diocese.

In times like the present, these meetings may be made exceedingly useful. The opportunities they afford the clergy for discussing the leading topics of the day, and of consulting upon the difficulties that are continually presenting themselves in their varied fields of labour, to say nothing of the unanimity of feeling and refreshment of spirit they are calculated to impart, render them very desirable.

Nor are they less profitable to the parishes and missions in which they are held. We are aware the laity take a lively interest in them. Whilst the hospitality they are called on to exercise has the happy effect of uniting them and the clergy, and exciting an increased interest in behalf of the Church,—the special services are productive of much benefit. We repeat our hope, that, under the auspices of the senior clergy, these useful Associations may be generally resumed.

"PARLIAMENTARY BADINAGE.—SPEAKING ACROSS THE HOUSE."

The proceedings of the House were enlivened yesterday, on occasion of some complaints from Mr. McKenzie, as to the summary mode of bringing the session to a close, by a remark from Mr. Smith of Frontenac, addressed to the member for Haldimand, that "when the honourable member complained of this summary termination of the session, he feared that 'Othello's occupation would be gone.' Mr. Smith begged to remind him of the opening in Cuba, and the opportunity that would be afforded him of joining his friend Lopez there."

"No, no," interposed Mr. Sherwood, "justice is too summary there."

"Not more than it would have been with me here if you had caught me," retorted Mr. Mackenzie.

The retort was received with loud laughter from both sides of the House, in which the honourable member for Haldimand joined heartily.

The idea would not have been so jocular in 1837. Such is the *Patriot's* account of a scene in the House of Assembly, a body of men supposed to represent a Christian community, and entrusted with the prerogative of controlling the destinies of a growing nation. Murder, robbery, piracy, and the horrors of intestine war are, certainly, fit subjects of jocular mirth in a dignified assemblage of deliberating senators. The agent of the seditious and rebellious movements of 1837 may well glory in his escape from merited punishment. That the creature should chuckle over the success of his cunning, in such a scene, among men whose doom he had himself pronounced, with the sense of security which his present position affords, and with the vision of a tenanted gibbet floating before him, is perhaps only what was to be expected from its nature; but we blush with shame and sigh with grief to find that the insensible and heartless jest was received by "both sides of the House" with "loud laughter." Such a fact betokens a state of moral degradation we were little prepared for. Well may every civilized community point with scorn to such a record of national disgrace and immorality.

DAILY PUBLIC PRAYERS.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Rev. Richard Mitchele, M. A., has commenced daily morning service in Trinity Church. Prayers are said at seven o'clock, and the rubric is complied with which enjoins that the Curate "shall cause a bell to be tolled thereunto a convenient time before he begins, that the people may come to hear God's Word, and to pray with him." It is now three weeks since our reverend brother entered upon the good work, and it is a source of gratulation and thankfulness that the number who avail themselves of this privilege is fully greater than

Poetry.

RAIN ON THE ROOF.

[If the following verses be not the production of the Poet-Laureate, they contain no small infusion of his quiet power.—ED. CHURCH.]

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres,
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart,
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start;
And a thousand recollections
Weave their bright hues into woof,
As I listen to the patter
Of the soft rain on the roof.

There in fancy comes my mother,
As she used to, years ago,
To survey her darling sleepers
Ere she left them till the dawn.
I can see her bending o'er me,
As I list to the refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,
With her wings and waving hair,
And her bright-eyed cherub brother,
A serene angelic pair,
Glide around my wakeful pillow,
With their praise or mild reproof,
As I listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me
With her eyes' delicious blue,
And forget I, gazing on her,
That her heart was all untrue;
I remember but to love her
With a rapture kin to pain,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

There is nought in Art's bravuras
That can work with such a spell
In the spirit's pure, deep fountains,
Whence the holy passions well,
As that melody of Nature,
That subdued, subduing strain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Reviews.

A HISTORY OF GREECE, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE DESTRUCTION OF CORINTH. By DR. LEONARD SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. New York: Harper and Brothers. Toronto: A. H. Armour, and Co. 1851.

As a text book for colleges and the higher grades of schools, this volume possesses claims of a very high order. Utility, rather than intellectual display, being the aim of Dr. Schmitz, he has avowedly drawn largely upon the labours of Bishop Thirlwall and Mr. Grote, those distinguished labourers in the mine of Grecian history, and the result has been a compilation which is destined, in our opinion, to supersede all its predecessors. The Doctor was well fitted for the task which he has so well executed. A ripe scholar, and an experienced teacher he brought to the undertaking the enthusiasm of one who had imbibed freely of the classic spirit of his theme, and a desire to render his knowledge available to the student. Though, well adapted for the class-room, the volume before us presents sufficient attractions to recommend it to the favour of the general reader. Its style, though concise, is far from being dry, and to the library of the man who cannot afford time to study the larger works before-mentioned, or the elegant pages of Milford, it will prove a desirable and satisfactory addition. It would give us pleasure to learn that this neatly got up, and moderately priced re-print, has been extensively adopted as an educational manual in British America.

ARGUMENTATIVE SERMONS, EXHIBITING THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY, IN A VIEW OF OUR LORD'S CONSISTENT LIFE AND METHOD OF TEACHING. By the Rev. W. GUISE TUCKER, M.A., St. Pet. Col. Cambridge, and Chaplain of the Royal Navy. London: Rivingtons.

The author of this little volume, who is now a Presbyterian of this Diocese, was, as above indicated, a chaplain in the Royal Navy, and most of the discourses which it contains were preached on ship-board. We have perused the series with much pleasure, and can cordially recommend the work as being thoughtful without intricacy, and argumentative without controversy.

The leading idea which Mr. Tucker seeks to enforce and illustrate, is thus expressed in his preface: "In sending His Son into the world, God felt that he was dealing with rational beings, gifted by Himself with a reason and a judgment—capable with the help of His Spirit, of understanding and appreciating the character of His Son, and of turning it to spiritual advantage. He therefore sent forth His Son, clothed from His own native heavens, with those graces which mankind most wanted and made them, at once the proof of His Divinity, and the means of human improvement."

Hoping that many of our readers will procure

and peruse for themselves this very acceptable addition to the theological literature of the day, we shall not enter into an analysis of its contents.— Though an argumentative, Mr. Tucker is eminently a practical writer, and these sermons delivered to mariners, will be read with pleasure and profit by many who have never gone down to the sea in ships, nor occupied their business in the great waters.

We must find space for the following extract, not only as illustrative of the author's style, simple at once and correct, but as furnishing matter for serious reflection to all who may be tainted with the unscriptural dogma of *Universalism*. After an eloquent recapitulation of our Redeemer's works and labour of love, the writer proceeds to ask:—

"When after one of those numerous occasions of charity and mercy He suddenly assumed, as if in anticipation of what is one day coming, the stern aspect of the Judge of all men, and spoke of fire eternal, of unextinguishable, immitigable sufferings, was it to check and efface the happiness which a few minutes before he had been the means of giving? These are questions which the narrative of our Saviour's life is capable of answering. But if, as we believe they are answered by the narrative, they are answered in proof of our Lord's sincerity; on this ground alone is our Lord's character complete and uniform; on any other supposition, it is highly contradictory and unmeaning. Again, then, let me ask, what is the key to our Lord's conduct? What fact was that which brought him down from heaven? What explains even his benevolent actions? What explains his own upright conduct before the world? What explains his eager wish to fulfil the laws of God in the sight of men? And above all his final sacrifice? Need, I say, brethren, can any candid reader of His Testament fail to gather that it was one conviction, one truth—the certainty of ETERNAL PUNISHMENT. Take all our Lord's actions and discourses, and analyse them by this test, and you will see in them parts of the same whole—not unmeaning actions, the production at one time of an exalted charity, and at another of bitter hatred—but actions all of which tended to the same good and charitable end—the end for which he came into this world, namely, to save mankind from eternal fire. When in the place of high birth, and a station which the world deems honourable, he chose rather to appear amongst men from the family of a carpenter, and to be born in want and destitution, he taught us the first principle of that method by which God's favour and our own happiness were to be procured, the principle of self-sacrifice and an humble spirit. When he sat down with publicans and sinners, (wonderful condescension, from which in our own refinement we ourselves should shrink) one feeling alone prompted him, one conviction brought forth from his benevolent bosom the significant remark: *They that are whole need not the physician, but they that are sick.*"

Our Reverend brother, we hope often to meet in the walk of religious authorship which he is so well qualified to adorn.

GALLERY OF AMERICAN ART. No. 1: New York.

This is a series of engravings "for members of the American Art-union of 1850," and embraces five highly finished engravings. The pictures are all most creditable to the artists by whom they are painted, and the association which selected them for publication. In particular we would specify the "Dream of Arcadia," by Cole—and "Dover Plains" by Denard, two landscapes of great beauty, and indicating a thorough acquaintance with the higher principles of art. "The Image Breaker" from the pencil of Leutze, is a composition happily conceived, and successfully carried out. There is an energy in the attitude of the grim and ruthless Puritan Brigand which contrasts vividly with the shrinking maiden, whose sanctuary he has invaded. We regret that we cannot speak in terms equally high of Woodville's "Cardplayers" and "The New Scholar," by Edmonds. Both of these pictures, it is true, present many features deserving of commendation, but exhibit that ignorance of the essence of humour, which, as we have frequently observed, characterises the artists of the neighbouring Republic.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Original and Selected.

To write simple sermons which shall be really useful, and stand the test of reading, is about as hard a task as a clergyman can set himself. Scarcely one or two eminent men have executed it with any success. Mr. Edmund's volume of *Sermons Preached for the most part in a Village Church of the Diocese of Durham*, are at least plain and unpretending, and were very likely very useful in the parish where they were preached.

Of Mr. Montague's *New Version of the Psalms* the less said the better. It has the harshness without the spirit of the old version, and the commonplace character without the occasional felicity of the new. A metrical version has been pronounced, by high authority, an impossibility. Mr. Montague has certainly produced nothing to shake our belief in the truth of the dictum. The notes are the best part of the book, and contain much curious and valuable matter.

The *Collection of Secular Music for the Use of Schools*, edited by Mr. Tilleard, is a very cheap and useful volume. Almost all the airs are good and melodious, and the words have been well selected to suit them; those especially supplied from original sources are often very happily written. The distinguishing feature of the compilation is the introduction of a great many German airs with English words. This arises, says Mr. Tilleard, "from the deficiency of English music in short and simple airs and part songs, probably attributable to the neglect of the cultivation of vocal music among the poorer classes of this country. Our madrigals and glees are, for the most part, too long and difficult for any but trained singers. The best of the Scotch and Irish melodies, which might otherwise have been adopted, are inseparably wedded to the words written for them by Burns and Moore; German music presented an abundance of part songs and airs of

the requisite description; and it is chiefly from this source that the foreign pieces have been chosen."

The *Book of Almanacs*, by which the Almanack may be found for every year, whether in Old Style or New, from any Epoch, up to A. D. 2000, compiled by Augustus DeMorgan (Taylor, Walton, and Co.), is an exceedingly convenient, well-arranged, and very clearly printed volume of tables, by which not only the days of the week, but also the moveable and immovable Feasts and Festivals are shewn for every year.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. VI.

THE DORCAS MEETING.*

"Give wings to fancy, and among us come,
Tis near the hour, and we must soon attend;
I'll introduce you: 'Gentlemen! my friend!'"

By this time I fear you are beginning to think me a very dull companion, and indeed when I review the scenes which I have exhibited to you, I am almost disposed to plead guilty. Come, then, I will introduce you to a little of the gaiety of our parish—to the "belle assemblée" of our Dorcas Association. It is just the right time too, for the moon is at the full, and we, like the faries, choose that pleasant hour for our nightly meetings: not so much, however, for the romance, as for the safety and comfort of the thing. It is quite time to go, for it is long past four: show no city airs, if you please, at our early hours, and Thomas has been waiting and grumbling between the back door and the stable this quarter of an hour; and the little horse is harnessed, and the carriage is ready. You are astonished I see, but we do keep a carriage; only an open cart: but there is no time now for rude remarks, and we must make haste to clamber in: the easiest plan is to mount the leaping stock against which the vehicle is drawn as closely as the horse will permit, and so step over the side into it. There are no seats, but you will find yourself wonderfully comfortable on the bundles of straw which to do him justice, Thomas takes great pains in arranging on these occasions. He covers the bottom of the cart with hay, so that our feet are in no danger of becoming cold, especially as by the time we are all in, we shall be pretty closely packed.

Having so convenient an equipage, we always consider it a point of politeness to offer a seat to our near neighbours, and now we are stopping for the purpose. "You are very full to night," says our friend; "Susan shall go another time." "O no, no," say half a dozen voices at once; "dear little Susan must not be disappointed." "I can put her in the pocket of my plaid," said one: "We can pack Susan in the hay at the bottom," said another. So the little girl, who was beginning to look rather grave, was lifted in amongst us, I cannot exactly tell where. We were crowded to be sure, but on these occasions "the more the merrier." Thomas banged the tail-board into its place, and in answer to one, who, I shrewdly suspect, had no intention of exercising such self-denial, offered to walk, as the horse had so heavy a burden, replied in that deep sepulchral tone, seldom heard indeed, but which those who have heard can scarcely forget and which others can hardly fancy, "the horse can go well enough;" and then, with a sort of sneer at our want of taste, "you may ride if you please; I'd rather walk by half myself." Then he got up in front, and away we drove over the new stones and through the old ruts, at a rate that shook us closely packed as we were. Some kept their seats on the sloping sides of the cart, from which the bundles of straw soon slip down, pretty well.—Others slid down after them, making vain and repeated efforts to settle it and themselves as they were before; and the wiser part remembering that those who are on the ground can go no lower, fairly seated themselves on the hay at the bottom. All called to Thomas to go more slowly, but he made a slight mistake in our entreaty, and went faster and faster: and we were every moment more and more shaken, and jolted, and tumbled.

But we are going to an evening party, and you are wondering how we manage with regard to our dress. I will tell you a secret; if you wear no finery, you have none to spoil; if you deck yourself in no jewelry, you can lose none; and if you carefully pin up your clean gown, and put a responsible cloak over it, you may ride in the rain a long way, in a jolting cart, and yet get it neither soiled nor torn. We were very merry, and rather noisy, I am afraid, when we first set out, don't you observe, we are getting grave, and really, strange to say, almost silent. It is beginning to rain a little, so we wrap up more closely and sit more steadily, for I have observed ladies can, on most occasions, be more or less shaken as they please; and now we beg Thomas, whose horse has slackened his pace, to go faster, as just now we desired him to go more slowly, and we long to be set down.—I can forgive our driver his apparent sullenness, for really he has very contradictory orders to obey, and a numerous and somewhat unreasonable set of requests to comply with; and the road is very heavy here, so the horse and his very dissatisfied burden flounder on, from one rut to another, in singular style.

* It may perhaps be necessary to explain, that the "Dorcas Meeting" here referred to, is the meeting of a Society established for the purpose of working for the poor, and supported by the subscriptions and assistance of a small circle of female friends, who meet by turns at each other's houses, on one evening in every month. After this explanation, the reason of the name will be obvious. Vid. Acts of the Apostles, ix. 39.

It rains faster, and begins to be dark and uncomfortable. I am glad we are at our journey's end; we shall find nothing dark or uncomfortable here. There is a hearty welcome, and our damp things are soon taken off, and we are settled in a room with a blazing fire, round a table on which are plenty of candles and the great basket of work. Some are already employed there, but kind eyes look up as we enter, and kind hands are extended, and we feel that we are amongst friends. Then we apply diligently to business, and I must say, for the credit of our little party, it is not only nominally a working society. It is a point of courtesy to leave the flannel articles to be made by the elder ladies; I beg pardon, the ladies who wear spectacles: not that we doubt their ability to do the more delicate work as neatly as the most bright-eyed amongst us, but they profess to like this best; and of one thing I am sure, that if the younger members of our Association can in any way consult their comfort, it must be their pleasure to do so, for they know how highly they are honoured by the company of such elders, and they do indeed feel grateful for it. We are all settled quietly at work at a little after five, and though sometimes debates run rather high, and one could not help allowing that if we ladies talked only three at a time, we might be better understood, yet we were getting on with our various articles of dress, when the tea came in at half-six.

We lose no time, because we do not remove our work, but go on with it between the acts, and there are very often pleasant private conversations carried on between those who happen to sit next each other; many kind feelings expressed, and sometimes words of consolation or advice exchanged.—I hope we do, and I am sure we ought to feel something more than the regard of mere acquaintance to the members of our Dorcas Society; to me, certainly, that evening is one of the most agreeable week-day evenings in the whole month, and that party the pleasantest I ever attend. After tea there is generally a proposal made for reading, and I always observe, the more interesting the book may be, the more rapidly the work goes on. In selecting books for reading on such occasions, it is well to remember that "the time is short," and that whilst the ostensible purpose of our meeting is to provide for the temporal wants of our poor neighbours, any opportunity for our own improvement is to be thankfully embraced. But the reading never lasts all the evening, and sometimes little Susan varies our amusement by repeating the beautiful hymns which she has learnt so perfectly, and repeats with such wonderful propriety. Little dear! may she always have as deep a feeling of what is right as she now appears to possess, and may she always be as little ashamed of expressing it.

But you are glancing round at our circle and you think that amongst so many young ladies there must be frequent changes. Not very frequent; though indeed the flower of our party left us soon after we first assembled. Now there are rumours of speedy changes, but we must not listen lightly to reports. To be sure we cannot help observing how, for a long time, one who is, as she well deserves to be, a general favorite, has been fetched home in the evening by some kind invisible. "The person"—how lucky that the word is common gender—always preferring to wait outside. It would be better, we thought, to come in, but Kate never seemed to think at all about it, and, of course, it was no business of ours. She was never one moment putting on her things, and whilst others were folding up their work, or taking leave, she was dressed and gone. But the very last time, by some mischance or other—either because the dogs in the yard would not bear a stranger there, or that the servant was particularly stupid, or particularly determined—"the person" was prevailed upon to go into the little parlor, where we had left our bonnets. Our pretty friend rushed out of the room where we were sitting, perhaps to send him back again; but it was too late; we were all on the point of going. I thought it would have been kinder to have given her two minutes the start of us; and really it was not so much curiosity, as love of adventure, that made me run down with the rest. And there, in the farthest corner of the room, stood "the person"—a handsome looking youth, wrapped in a picturesque furred cloak—the very person we might have expected to see, yet to whose name, when any one has been rude enough to question her about him, she has invariably answered with the most enviable self-possession. O poor Kate! how pretty and how ashamed she looked; what a very great hurry she was in, and how she trembled when one of the more staid of the party kindly detained her, to give her a pin for her shawl, and to advise her to tie her bonnet. She need not have been in such a fright; she was with friends: I am sure if they all felt as I did, they were glad to see her in such good company, and sincerely wished the young couple joy. But it is almost time to leave off work; the more nimble have accomplished theirs, and the others are tired, and must take their unfinished portions home; and here comes the neat servant maid, with refreshments. It is not printed in our reported rules, indeed, but one of our by-laws provides that in order to prevent any thing like emulation or extravagance in our entertain-

ments, the wine and cake, &c. shall be home made and the fruit such as in its season can be readily procured. There are but few who think it a duty to keep to the letter of this rule, though it is an useful one in its intention certainly. But the most part appear to feel that, on this occasion, they cannot possibly be too liberal: there is no emulation, I hope, but a great deal of hospitality amongst us, so that when we part, it is always with even kinder feelings than when we met, and I always go home believing the committee of our Dorcas Society the most agreeable in the known world. We need not be anxious about our charioteer, though it must be nearly nine o'clock. He will be punctual, as I dare say he is impatient to have done with us. Hark! there he comes lumbering down the lane. No rain; the clouds are flying away before the fresh wind, and the moon, the beautiful silver moon, is at her highest. But when seven or eight people pack into a cart, to be jolted along a very rough road, there is neither time nor silence for romantic admiration of the moon, though I should observe for the credit of the party, we do generally endeavour to be quiet and orderly on the king's highway. We drop one after another of our party on our way home, and by the time the horse gives himself and his master a shake of congratulation at our own door, it is nearly a quarter past nine. There is, you see, even in this age of civilization, one out-of-the-way place in the world, where such hours are still kept. They are the most natural, however, the most reasonable, the most healthy, and certainly the most agreeable, and we are at home in proper time, and I trust in no improper temper, for that calm and holy assembling of ourselves together which, in sorrow and in joy, we have found to bring so great a blessing— which no business should ever be allowed to prevent, and which that cannot be really pleasure which would interrupt.

Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by EXPRESS as usual. N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms. THOS. MACLEAR. Toronto; July 9, 1851. 50-tf

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

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes which wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, have their business attended to with despatch. Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE. Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church Street, and Toronto Patriotic Repository. L. M. Platt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Hillwell, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. Toronto, January 1st, 1851. 25-tf

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

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

FOR SALE. THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK.

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

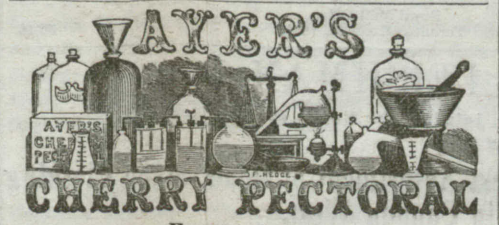
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-tf



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

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

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

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Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine. E. S. STONE, A. M., Principal Mt. Hope Seminary. From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass. Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects. Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas. July 23rd, 1851. 52-3m

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

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

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Patrons: The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Ven. the Archdeacon of York.

Directors: The Hon. William Allan. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. J. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. Thomas Champion, Esq. AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured. Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration. Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death. Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon. The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require. Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

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

Table with columns for Age, One year, Seven yrs, Premium, Annual Premium. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40.

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

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25.

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

