# The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 5.]

# TORGTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXIX.

		WEEKLY	CALENDAR	į.
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-	Date.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1st Lesson	
E	Sept. 7,	12TH SUND. AFT. TRIN. & M.	2 Kin. 10,	Matt. 8. Rom. 8.
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W	0,	{ M,	4,	Matt. 10.
	***		2.	Matt. 11.
	419	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.	Matt. 12.
	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6.	Matt. 13.
		\ E, \\ \{ E, \\ 13тн Sun. аft. Trin. \{ M, \\ E, \\ \}	Nah.	Matt. 14.
-		13TH SUN. AFT. TRIN. E,	23,	Rom. 15.

# THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

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 he beauty of holiness here below; and without which none can ever see His face in the tealms 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 for all you and beauty, expressive of the dignity of the Gospel ministry, and that beauty beauty of the Gosper ministry, and the Lord? As the high priest's yestments, under the Law, were emblamatical 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 ainds 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 shadonos, we shall destroy, or essentially change the substance itself? Would not the same sort of ar-Sumentation 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 almost the only thing that remains of those ancient and becoming vestments which God comhanded to be made for glory and beauty."

The most important principle, perhaps in life, is to have a pursuit: a useful one, if possible, and at all even H. Davy. 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 make make you most happy. Happiness is not the offspring and growth of indolent repose in this world; self-denying exertion is necessary to its production.

The: The imagination of a state where every thing will be to be to our taste is pure folly. We must be content to take to take our share in the ills of life, and look for our chief. chief happiness in this world in seeking to do our

#### 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 the Oxford Tract favour of Laud, (long before the Oxford Tract hovement,) and which has brought censure upon he frame. Omitting here to examine into his conduct in our weak nature."

respect to the secuting spirit with which he has been charged am persuaded that most of his aims to restorpiritual practices which had been abandoned, wwise and good, whatever errors he might commin the manner he sometimes attempted to orce them. I firmly believe, that had not he, anthers who shared his opinions and felt as he distood up in opposition to the reformers of thperiod, it is questionable whether the Church wid ever have recovered its lost to those of its mmunion, and those who unfortunately are sepated from it."

"After return one day from the church at Addington, I to the liberty of saying a few words on the sermonwe had heard. It was a very homely performee. 'I am rather surprised, my Lord Archbish, that when your Grace can have the choice of smany preachers in England, you do not provide tter for yourself.' 'Oh!' said he, I think I can beabad preaching better than most people, and I thefore keep it to myself.' This seemed to me a vy pleasing trait in the gentle

and loveable charter of that admirable man. "The ministry f confession is provided to satisfy the natural desireor some relief from the load of grief. Here, as irmany other respects, the Church of Rome adapts erself with consummate skill to our nature, and is strong by our weaknesses. Almost all her erors and corruptions are abuses of what is good."

"In the evenng, being led by some previous conversation to seak of St. Paul, he said, 'Oh, what a character hat is! how well we know him! How human, yethow 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 chieft 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 boy, I never experienced it. I felt very early the 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-craature, 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 by a great distance attain to.'

"He expressed also his entire want of confidence

me from several quarters, is not in the least changed.

her practice is accommodated to the exigencies of her practice.

"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 ground, and home the blessing it now is, and discord, and artifice, and pride, and ambition, will, I trust, beme in a still greater degree, both would be fostered by such an approximation and unnatural alliauce 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

WEDNESDAYS-Greek Testament, Epistles: Ephesians,

Wednesdays—Greek Testament, Epistics: Epinesians, 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—Tertulliun: 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 hould have been stated at 1404, instead of 1304. We as happy to make a correction which adds so much to the credit of the 1 marks and the credit of the 1 marks and the credit of the 1 marks are correction which adds so much to the credit of the 1 marks are credit of the 2 marks are credit of 2 ma

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) recom-mend that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the fol-One quarter's rent due 1st July ......£25 0 0

Gas to the 1st July		8	8
Water " 1st July	0	12	6
H. Rowsell, expenses, station-			
ary, &c£3 1 0			
Depository 60 6 10		~	10
		7	
H. Rowsell, books as per invoice	76	19	9
Superintendent of Depository, two months			
salary	20	16	8
Messenger's wages	5	0	0
Triessenger s was out.	S AND	200	200
		2	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 pro-

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.\*

(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 Curist. '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. Poperty 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 disputted about, her doctrines are exclusively Scriptural, and her practice is accommodated to the exigencies of our weak nature."

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.

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.

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 Bisher assembled.

ing, providing that it should meet with the approbation of the Lord Bishop, recommend that the application be

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 a constant on the cosasion by the Rev. T. Machin.

On Monday the 21st, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of St. Hyacinthe and its vincinity, 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 Seigniory of St Hyacinthe, by errecting 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 Abbottsford, seconded by G. F. Barnes, Esq.:

Resolved.—That every exertion be forthwith used to

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. Thomas Machin, Chairman; Mr. Justice McCord, H. G. Forsyth, S. C. Monk, D. Ramsay, G. F. Barnes, A. Gemmil, J. Woodhouse, P. Sutherland, J. W. Jenkinson, P. W. Farquhar, J. H. Savage, J. McAfill, 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.

ent 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 s fied. 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, Crysie, Duchesnay, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, 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, Papinean, Polette, Price, Robinson, Rossauvageau, Scott of Bytown; Scott of Two Mountains; Sherwood of Toronto; Stevenson, Taché, Viger, and Watts,—58.

NAYS.—Messieurs Hopkins, Mackenzie, and Notsman,—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. visit occasionally other places, encouraging and com-forting 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. 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.

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.

istence 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 trish, who noll very badly together. There are also five 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 istence of it. none of Romanizing tendencies, and none of them carry their distinctive opinions to any extreme length. But ther 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 of rengious 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 Presby-terians. Mr. Johnston's language while on this topic, is so extraordinary, that I shall have to refer to several patts of his work—e. g. vol. 2, p. 187, p. 185, p. 290. parts of his work—e. g, vol. 2, p. 187, 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 ericton, 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 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 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 untainted, yet there are one or two churches into which Tractarian doctrine and practices on this point, Mr. Johnston takes very go have been largely introduced. Where so much free 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 tion, 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 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 alement, which has here if the contraction of 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 ex-

bour 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 self 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 hearthat the Clergyman's organs both of speech and hearthat 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. Johnson, 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.

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." has no funds or peculiar influence."

He does make mention of King's College, Frederic-He does make mention of King's College, Freuericton, 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 discondification to the possession of a seat in the College. ed 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 hodies where intelligence and respectability are considered desirable. At the same time the "rival denominations" are all represented there, the Presbyterian as well as sect, are of the right soit to please Mr. Johnston, I cannot say,

Colors another source of anny feeling and strife. Jeans another source of anny feeling and strife. After having mentioned the Tractarian element, he says, vol. 2, p. 185, "The University has been to the Colony another source of angryfeeling and strife. Jealousies arose soon after its foundation, and complaints on the part of the Presbyterians and other bodies." That they are much smaller than they were for the first year of two, after the formation of the 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 of two, after the formation of the 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 of two, after the formation of the 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 of two, after the formation of the Society, have been gradually growing less in almost every parish in the Diocese. That they are much smaller than they are much smaller than they are much smaller than they were for the first year of two, after the formation of the Society, have been gradually growing less than the Colleges, and complaints about the Church of the Society are much smaller than they are much shall take the trouble to compare Mr. Birchall's acknowledgments of lite very one must acknowledgments of the swith which they were not much exist that they are much shall take the trouble to compare the first year of two, after the formation of the Society are much shall take the trouble to compare the church of England in the collections are made in many congressive when they were not made at an

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 Lightenant Governor. £150 towards the support of of the Madras School, 2, 100. The 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 Trusand 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 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

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

The suppression of the fact, that the sectarian Schools 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 sile with respect to so important a portion of the Colte establishment, would dispose one to infer that was ignorant ment, would dispose one to infer that was ignorant of its existence. And yet, in truth, itmost efficient School, and has been pronounced by ly competent judges, to be on a par with most of thools in England, of similar pretensions; and who more to my present purpose, it is a much larger ern than the wifeld by Mr. Johnston. He says, 2, p. 82, that "that Academy has three Masters best he Principal, and 50 pupils." The Collegiate Graar School has also three Masters, besides the Healaster, and 70 pupils.

It will be well to look a little into details of the It will be well to look a little into details of the "flourishing Academy of the Weans." I have not the printed report of its state for year in which Mr. Johnston visited it, but I haveat of the previous year. The institution will not prejudiced by my making that report the basis of comparison, because it then contained 58 pupiwhereas when Mr. Johnston went through it, it happly 50, some of them having been then lately rened to the Colof them having been then lately rened to the Col-legiate School. The Report says, ti "Sackville is easy of access from all parts of the Ler Provinces;" ccordingly of the 58 pupils then prat, 23 belonged to other Provinces, and only 35 toew Brunswick. This Academy is the only institutiof the kind belonging to the Wesleyans in all the wer Provinces, while, what Mr. Johnston calls an 'piscopalian College," is to be found in each of then As it would be unfair to take money out of the Negrunswick Treaunfair to take money out of the Neuronswick Treasury, to educate boys belonging other Provinces, the grant to the Academy must be uniformed as applicable only to New Brunswicker then the education of these 35 young New Brunsckers costs the country £300 a year, or £8 11s. 5d head. Of these 35, only 20 belong to the Classical dartment, and the remaining 15 to the Literary and Prary departments. In the year in which Mr. Johns states (vol. 2, p. 213) the cost of the Provincial arish Schools to have been £13,882, the number of holars they contained was 17,417, making the covery nearly 16s. a head.

In the same year the Collegte and Grammar In the same year the Collegte and Grammar Schools were in number 11, and e pupils 486; the cost of them was £1475, or a fractn over £3 a head. If there be any force in what w absurdly and extravagantly said to Mr. Johnston, y a headlong member of Council, vol. 2, p. 186, "the the College funds are sufficient to send all the studies home to Oxford, and educate them as a result was a constant." it may and educate them as gentlemen componers;" it may, with equal force, he said, that the Fovincial grant to the Wesleyan Academy is sufficiento educate nearly eleven times the number of boys wich were then attending the Academy, at First Clas Parish Schools, not a few of which—I say it without meaning any disnot a few of which—I say it without meaning any dis-respect to what, I dare say, is a ver good school—are in every respect equal to its Liteary and Primary Departments, or nearly three times as many at 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.)

#### Communitement

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not esponsible 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.

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 And I think, Sir, that I venture nothing in saying, contributions have arisen. To what then are we to atribute it? I would gladly find some good excuse if atribute it? I would gladly find some good excuse it 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. good objects.

I fear that my brethren of the clergy, are not a little 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 ear, they found it difficult to prepare new sermons of 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 incumsuch 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

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 instate 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: Governor General, viz: An Act for the further amendment of the Laws rela-

ting to the Public Works in this Province.

An Act further to amend the Ordinances incorpora-

ting the City of Quebec.

An Act to repeal in part and to amend an Act intituled.

"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 sea-

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.

other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which actions or proceedings effecting provision as to the cases in which absences may be brought, and to make further provision as to the cases in which absences may be

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 intituled, "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 all a savings Banks in the Province of the late Alexander Wood.

An Act to allow a grant of the Hospital Reserve Belle-

ville, to the Town Council.

An Act to authorize the Grand River Navigation Com

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, intituled, "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 Madien Act

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 when illegally detained from them in certain cases. An Act to revise the Act authorising the Inhabitants of the Seigniory of Yamaska to regulate the Common of the said Seigniory.

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 Peticalian Canada and Can

An Act to provide more effectually for taking the Periodical Census of odical 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.

"ize 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 payment of Fees on the control of the period for payment of Fees on Crown Patents and for other payment therein men Crown Patents and for other purposes therein men-

An Act to allow Notaries to call meetings of relations and friends in and friends in certain cases, without being ther purspecially authorized by a Judge, and for other pursons

An Act to extend the provisions of the Currency Act lo 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 city and the control of the contro

ing 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.

n Act to provide for the province of the provide for the provide for the consolidated Revenue Fund.

An Act to provide for the introduction of the Decimal system into the Company of the Decimal and other system into the Currency of this Province, and other wise to amend the Laws relative to the Currency. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital of the Toronto Hospital.

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 Lot-

An Act to incorporate the Toronto School of Medicine 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 An Act to incorporate the Grand Division and Subor-

dinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Canada West.

An Act to enable Caira Robbins Wilkes, the wife of George Samuel Wilkes, of Brantford, Esquire, to convey by herself certain Real Estate devised to her by herself certain real Estate devised to her by her late father. An Act to incoporate the Quebec Music Hall Asso-

ciation.
An Act to incorporate the Toronto and Guelph Rail-

way Company.

Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the United Council of the United

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 a positive of the present Court House Square. 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.

Pany.

An Act to remove doubts as to Municipal Corporate
Bodies acquiring Public Works without the limits
of such Municipalities.

An Act further to amond the Acts for supplying the An Act further to amend the Acts for supplying the

city of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with An Act to repeal a Povision of the Act of the now last

Session, amending the Lower Canada Municipalities A. Act to incorporate the Canada West Farmers'
Muthal and Stock Insurance Company.
Act to amend the Act incorporating the Port Bur-

well Harbour Company.

An Act to repeal the Act of the Seventh Victoria, chanter circles willed. "An Act to restrain party Act to repeal the Act of the Seventh victoria, chapter six, intituled, "An Act to restrain party processions in certain cases."

Act to provide for the erection of Parishes for civil purposes and in the Seigniory of Argenteuil,

civil purposes only, in the Seigniory of Argenteuil, in Lower Canada.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums re-Government for the year one thousand eight hundred with the visit of the year one thousand eight hundred with the visit of the year one thousand eight hundred with the visit of the year one thousand eight hundred with the visit of the year.

and fifty-one, and certain other expunsions 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.

poses 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 Durnoses

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 An Ather purposes therein mentioned.

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

An Act to amend the Act to establish Freedom of BankAn Act to amend the Act to establish Freedom of BankAn Act to authorize the payment of Cornsolidated Revenue

An Act to authorize the payment of the Recorder's Courts
in Upper Canada, out of the Consolidated Revenue
An Act to amend the Act to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province.

Singer Act to authorize the employment of Military PenAn Act to authorize the employment of Military Pen-

An Act to authorize the employment of 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 Pax on their circulation on certain conditions.

Champlein and St. Lawrence Railroad to make a

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to make a Branch Road, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the Act incorporating the Montreal And Act to extend the Act incorporating the Montreal And Act for the Act incorporating the Montreal Act for the Act for th ect for the regulation of Pawnbrokers and Pawn-

An act to incorporate the Temperance Reformation

An Act to incorporate the Temperature An Act to correct a clerical error in the English Version of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada, from taking Pilots in certain cases.

An Act to incorporate the Burlington Ladies Academy det to amend and consolidate the provisions of the Montreal and incorporate the City and Town of atreal and of a certain Ordinance and certain Acts amending the same, and to vest certain other treal, the Corporation of the said City of Mon-

In Act to authorize the confinement of Lunatics in to the Public.

Act to amend the Act to continue and amend the

Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

Culture provide for the better organization of Agrida Act to awend the Post Office Act.

Cultural Societies in Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize the Quebec Turnpike Road Trusfit the Greet a new Loan and to extend the provisions other Roads.

Turnpike Road Ordinance to certain and the Roads.

other Roads.
An Act for raising, by way of Loan, a sum not exceeding Fone Mills.

Doubles, Currency, for working 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 nature of the Province.

Revenue, a certain sum required for the public ser-

Revenue, a certain sum required for the public service.

Act to amend the Law respecting the protesting of Bills of Exale.

Act to amend the Law respecting the parameters 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 real indicatable offences. persons charged with indictable offences.

persons charged with indictable offences.

Act to repeal the provisions limiting the distance between the C unty Town and any additional Gramar School in the same County in Upper Canada.

Act to repeal part of the Act therein mentioned, vincial Statutes.

An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence School of Medicine of Montreal.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Normal School, and further to promote Education in Lower Struments creating debts to the Crown. Canada.

An Act to render executory certain Judgments in Lower Canada, and to provide more effectually to enforce Judgments in case of resistance.

n 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 Trank 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 intituled, "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

An Act to anend 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 ncerns navigable Rivers and Rivulets, and the banks thereof and in the floating and conveyance of Wood

An Act to continue an Act passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the better prevention of Riots and Violent Outrages at "and near fublic Works while in progress of con-"struction" and to extend the operation thereof to certain Works undertaken by Incorporated Companies.

An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Quebec Turn pike Roads to issue Debentures to a limited amount for the purpose of buying and rebuilding the Mont-

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 ma-

nagement of Library Associations and Mechanics An Act to confirm decrees and orders, and other pro-ceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in certain cases.

An Act for the regulation of Private Lunatic Asylums. n 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.

n Act to amend the Act establishing the Court of Qeeen's bench for Lower Canada.

Act to define and restore certain Rights to parties

therein mentioned. n 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, initialled "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 Corpora-tion of the City of Montreal, part of the expense in-curred in guarding the Common Gaol at that place.

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.

tion 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 des-

cription of persons therein named. An Act further to amend the Municipal Law of Lower

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 Designs of Upper Canada

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 of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "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 Tene-

An Act to provide a remedy against absent Defend-

ants. 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 Administra-tion 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 Gaspè, and for the better administration of Justice

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.

n 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 Montreel River Police at Montreal.

An Act to provide for defraying the expense of the

An Act to provide for defraying the expects the River Police at Quebec.

An Act to amend the Montreal Trinity House Act.

An Act to alter the rates of Wharfage payable in cercases 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 Kingsey to the village of Stanfold the Township of Kingsey 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 the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital. An Act to incorporate Trinity College

n 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 Guarrantee Com-

An Act to amend the Act intituled, "An Act to in"corporate 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

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 Ire-land in each Diocese of that Church in Lower Ca-nada, and for other purposes connected with the re-

cent 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 thirtyone, 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 Judi-

cial 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

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 which was then before Parliament, and has since passed into a Law. This reduction of duty on foreign timber white as a chicken, only there was a small red and the law days, out not much above the later, 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 Doninions 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 Ma-jesty'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 conalready 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 programity of the Province will be been the permanent prosperity of the Province will be best promoted by allowing enterprize 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) The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, &c. &c. &c.

VERACITY OF VOLUNTARYISM.

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

VERITAS. Charlotteville, July 24, 1851.

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. 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 In Physic they have unremittingly accompleted of 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 Wandstack American, will cause all reasonable men

he 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 tioner 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 ceased 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 ancle; the leg. Did not incise the wound; the nail did not

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 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 Jalep—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 fectures as 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, & odered 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 beeftea, 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 since the accident; examined the loot 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; effervescing 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.

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 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 Satur-ADDRESS TO THE MAYOR. —On Saturday the Lower Canada members of the Legislative As-Assembly presented an address to His Worship the Mayor expressive of the kinkness &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 re-ward of £30 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.

NOTHERN 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 Gaspe Gazette says :- Our fisherrange 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 aboritablishments, fortunately founded beyond even the tam-pering of socialist or infidel, would incontestably de-monstrate the favourable results of such a combination. a, by ecclesiastical and educational esmonstrate the tavourable 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 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, Onondaga, 1700 1100 " John Garlo, John Johnson, 800 4 Peter Garlo, "Thomas Purning " 400 11

This is a gratifying contrast to a period not many years past, when all these sons of the Forest were liv-ing in a wild enatic 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 Over 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: 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, en We are glad to learn that a wire, en cased 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 Rrunswick and Nova Section. otia .- 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 infimated 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 S 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 celler, 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. FIRES-INCENDIARISM .- About 8 A. M.

Sr. 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.—Carle-

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 dimen-

# NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the first month of the present volume of the As the list mount 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, avail themserves of the relation 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 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 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 (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 amount, which may be remitted with the subscription to the subsequent volume, or sooner, as occasion may

#### 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. Hcoker, 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. Archdeaccn 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 copses, 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. Colleten, Grafton,
vol. 15. LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 3rd 1851 .-

# 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 admissable to that holy rite, till they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years. Sept. 1851.

Saturday.	6	Ingersoll	2 22
Sunday,	7	Woodstock	3 P.M.
66	7	Zonno	11 A.M.
Monday	381	Zorra	3 P.M.
Monday,	8	Princeton	10 A.M.
LIST OF THE PARTY OF	8	Paris	2 P.M.
Tuesday,	9	Galt	10 A.M.
"	9	Guelph	
Wednesday	1.10	Puslinch	4 A.M.
46	10		10 A.M.
Thomas		Eramosa	3 P.M.
Thursday,	11	Elora	10 A.M
The state of the	11	Peel	2 P.M.
Friday.	12	Eramosa	12 Noon
"	12	Balnafad	
Saturday,	13		4 P.M.
		Georgetown	10 A.M.
Toronto,	Aug	gust 13, 1851.	
	744		A COLUMN
			THE REAL PROPERTY.

#### THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

The hurry-skurry of the closing hours of legislation, the griping 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 batting the pilferer. Sects, 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 ssailed; 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.

of this important duty. The writs for Election creature should chuckle over the success of his will shortly be issued, and will be made returnable at an early date, when the Parliament will assemble at Ouches with the sense of the at Ouches and will be made returnable be at Ouches with the sense of the had himself pronounced, with the sense of ble 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 indestructiblefirmly 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 enmity 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

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. 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 Assor ciations 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 teared 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 to summary there."

"Not more than it would have been with me here if

"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

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 seditions and rebellious movements of 1837 may well glory Nor is there any time to spare in the performance in his escape from merited punishment. That the he had himself pronounced, with the sense security which his present position affords, and with the vision of a tenantless 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 soon in the soon of the soo 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 services are said at seven o'clock, and the rabric is complied with which enjoyed daily morning service in Trinity Church. with which enjoins that the Curate "shall cause a bell to be talk." bell to be tolled thereunto a convenient time before he begins, that the people may come to hear God's Word God's Word, and to pray with him. 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 cry against the Church and her endowment they themselves of this privilege is fully greater than

could have been anticipated when the disuse into which it has unhappily fallen is taken into account. In the mother country, we are glad to notice, increased attention is being paid to one of the most explicit requirements to be met with in our robic. We learn by a recent number of Masters' We learn by a recent number of Services that there are in London fifty-four churches in which daily public service is performed, and in thirty-four of these there are two services daily. In four hundred and sixty-four Churches in England and Wales daily service is celebrated, and in seventy-eight of them it is choral.

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#### A GOOD REPROOF.

We clip the following passage from the report in the Colonist, of a speech by Mr. Sanborn, on the question of Commissioner's Courts. We use the passage, not from any admiration of Mr. Sanboth's political views, not because we regard the heasure he was discussing as all important, but because we desire to mark our approbation of highminded and statesmanlike sentiments by whomsoever they may be uttered.

He said,—It is becoming customary, when measures me before us, not to give our opinion upon the measures semselves but upon the motive of those who introduce as the measures. If a lawyer introduces a measure, it must be a measure to benefit the lawyers, and and if we cannot judge of measures by their principles about not be placed here to judge at all upon them. thould not be placed here to judge at all upon them. Is unworthy of us, and totally illogical, for one of us taunt the other with being a lawyer, and another a sechant, and say that for that reason we are induced the particular mode of action we choose to adopt othe particular mode of action we choose to adopt on any measure; and it appears to me, also, that each to take it for granted that we are all honest or granted, that in the views we express of any measure, we express what we believe."

We half

We believe that the repoof contained in these words was well merited by a large proportion of those to whom they were addressed, and we sincerely hope that their influence may always govern Mr. Sanborn, and that every other member of our Parliament may regulate his speech and action by

# DISSENTING MISREPRESENTATIONS.

In our present number will be found a continuation of the telling strictures upon Mr. Johnston's spurious "Notes on North America." These papers we commend to the special attention of our teaders, embracing as they do, a host of topics equally applicable and interesting to the Diocese of Toronto, as to that of Fredericton. Mr. Johntion is a worthy representative of the ill-conditioned and unscrupulous demagogues, whose concentrated aim is to vilify the Anglican Church; and the refutation of the calumnies retailed by the polemical "Reader in Chemistry," may serve to

shut the mouths of adversaries nearer our own door. There is something peculiarly droll in the illustration which "a resident" gives, of the indefinite holion frequently entertained of what constitutes Puseyism. To connect Southey's "Life of Nelson, with the connect Southey's sublimely farwith the matter, is about as sublimely farfelched, as the theory of the honest man, who declared that the erection of Salisbury steeple was the cause of the Godwin Sands!

## THE HON. L. H. LAFONTAINE.

An address was presented to this gentleman, onerously signed by members of the Lower House, soliciting him to abandon his determination of retiring from public life.

Much as we differ from the hon, member's the same differ from the non. Included we have on many questions of colonial policy, we tail to him for thust certainly render our tribute to him for the west of the control of the cont unswerving fidelity in all matters where his Church is concerned. Oh! that others would follow his onsistent example in this respect, and fight man-Justice of the property of the Church, the Justice of her claims, and the purity of her doctrine. If every professing Churchman in Parliament were to fear from the principles, we should have nothing to fear from the assaults of infidelity, or any combinations of political or religious sectarians. We this political or rengious section of political or rengious sections. in this respect, as much as his acknowledged talents, has obtain has obtained for him this mark of respect and confidence of the state confidence from his countrymen and admirers.

# GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH. Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I thank you for the diligence with which you have performed your laborous duties during this protracted Session, and I trust that the Province will derive benefit passed.

The many important enactments which you have

The grants which you have made for the erection of gation of the St. Lawrence, and the relief which you have afforded to skinning by the remission of Light bave afforded to shipping by the remission of Light doub, and the reduction of the Brundler and the Province. It is highly satisfactory that the favourable state of the Revenue should have enabled you to adopt these should have enabled you to adopt these

The measures which you have matured with indeed eare and deliberation for the encouragement of railway results to the Province at large, by attracting trade—indeeding the value of property—promoting the settles. enhancing the Province at large, by attracting trade—
enhancing the value of property—promoting the settlenent of the Country,—and leading to increased interI thank you for the readiness with which you have

Enated the supplies necessary for the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

The satisfactory condition of the Provincial Revenue and credit—the progress of public improvements—the creditable appearance of Canadian Industry at the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, and the harmony with which the three Branches of the Legislature co-operate for the public good, have attracted much attention to the Province, and removed prejudices and misgivings engendered by years of disquiet. At the close of the Parliament, I feel that I am entitled to congatulate you on the share which you have had in bringing about these gratifying results. It is my firm resolution to continue to administer the Government in conformity with the wishes of the people of the Province as expressed through the local Parlia-ment, believing that this course of proceeding on my part is best calculated to secure contentment and peace which are foundations of national prosperity; and trustrespect for law and the rights of property—and to cherish towords each other feelings of mutual kindness and good will.

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Wednesday, the eighth day of October, 1851.

#### Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not esponsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CH.

To the Editor of the Church.

Centre Road, Toronto Township, 28th August, 1851.

Rev. Sir,—Although the season has been more moist than any I have known during twenty years and upwards, the wheat in this quarter has sustained no corresponding injury. The crops have been heavy—the barns filled to overflowing—and those who have thrashed declare that the yield exceeds that of any previous year. We experienced only one draw back in our harvest operations, and that was the scarcity of hands. As a necessary consequence wages was pre-REV. SIR,-Although the season has been more

in our harvest operations, and that was the scarcity of hands. As a necessary consequence wages was preposterously high, running from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per diem. One man informed me he and his son, (the latter a mere stripling,) who were cutting by the acre, realized the sum of £10, within ten working days—he had from 8s. to 8s. 9d. per acre.

Oats and peas are for the most part cut, and the yield is much superior to that of the average of latter years. From ten to fifteen bushels per acre has been the return. Gloomy things are said, touching the prospects of the potato crop, but in my opinion without sufficient cause. The tops, it is true, have disappeared rather early, but so far as I can judge the roots present a healthy appearance. Where I am digging the crop could not be much better, nor the potato in a finer condition.

On the whole we have assuredly great cause to thank our Heavenly Father for having so bountfully preserved to our use the kindly fruits of the earth.

I am, &c., A FREEHOLDER.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

New York, 1st Sept.

The Atlantic arrived at 5½ A.M., to day. She brings 160 passengers, and four days later intelligence from

Europe.

She made the most remarkable trip on record. She left port for Liverpool on the 6th August, arriving out on the 17th, and left again at 3, P.M., on the 20th. The entire trip occupied 25 days, 17 hours. The America from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 10, A.M., on the 17th, 8 hours after the Atlantic. They left Boston and New York respectively, on the same day.

ENGLAND.—The political news is unimportant. The number of visitors to the Exhibition on the 18th, was 57,000. The Commissioners had decided to close the building on Saturday, 11th of Oct.

Kossuth is expected in England on the 1st Oct. The Italian journals announce that an illness has broken out in Tuganay by eating blighted grapes.

in Tuscany by eating blighted grapes.

IRELAND.—Reports of the potato rot communicate no further extension of the blight. The Roman Cathotic Priests in Ireland have indicated their purpose to set at nought the prohibition and penalties of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

DENMARK -The king had a narrow escape on the 14th ult. The horses of his carriage having run away completely destroying the vehicle.

India and China.—The Overland Mail reached London on the 18th. The insurrection in China appears to be gaining ground, though little is known of its object or probabilities. The king of Siam died on the 3rd of April. The claim of the British Government against the Nisam territory is said to be £5,000, 000 and of long standing.

#### Further Extracts from our English Files.

The lighting of the General Post-office with gas cost

The lighting of the General Post-office with gas cost £3,047 in 1847: last year it only cost £1,845, owing to the reduction of price from competition.

The total quantity of wheat imported into the United Kingdom during the second quarter of 1851, was 1,097,569 quarters; of wheat-flour, 1,359,400 quarters; of barley, 314,878 quarters; of oats, 359,853 quarters. Miss Sellon's Siterhood of Mercy appear to have now fully established themselves in Bristol; for, in addition to the house in Harford's-court, they have recently taken the residence in Park-row, adjoining that of J. Howell, Esq., J. P. This makes the fourth place which they have taken in the city and neighbourhood of Bristol, viz., the house in Park-row, the house in Harford's-court, two rooms in Lower-College green, and a house at Brislington. Park-row would house in Harlot e cart, two rooms in Lower-Conege green, and a house at Brislington. Park-row would seem to be head-quarters, as sleeping accommodation for twelve sisters has been prepared there.—Bristol

Journal.

Lord Stanley, the heir apparent of the House of Derby, is advantageously distinguished from the generality of young men of his age and rank, by his studious and observing cast of mind, by his habits of seclusion and observing cast of mind, by his habits of seclusion and self-concentration, and by his honourable eagerness to lay a solid foundation of useful knowledge, whilst the means—in the shape of youth, health, and leisure—are at his disposal. Although he is already a fluent and accomplished speaker, he shows no anxiety for immediate display. He is content to bide his time, and he has wisely resolved to verify, by personal inspection, what he has read and heard touching

the working of institutions, and the combined effects of laws and manners, in each of the principal countries or provinces of which the British empire is composed. Having, in previous years, visited our West Indian and North American colonies, he has recently started by the overland route for the East Indies, with the view of visiting each Presidency in gracession. It is important to the province of the province of the presidency in gracession. of visiting each Presidency in succession. It is impossible to help admiring such energy so applied, or to refrain from forming high hopes of the noble lord's future career as a politician.—Morning Chronicle.

The Rev. W. Hutchinson, of the parish of St. Endillion, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, in the diocese of Exeter, has relinquished the Protestant for the faith of Rome.—Morning Herald.

Cardinal Wiseman has been preaching in the open air. On Monday week, a great crowd was observed in Kell Mell-buildings, near Orchard-street, Portmanwhen on inquiry it was found that Cardinal Wiseman was preaching from a platform in the opeu air. The court (through which there is a thoroughfare into Duke-street) was illuminated and filled with Irish. After waiting see [13] Irish. After waiting some little while, the Cardinal came into the street, to a carriage which was waiting for him, attended by boys and men wearing white surplices, and bearing lighted candles, banners, and also an immense crucifix.

an immense crucifix.

Before another week has passed, the majority of our senators, and aristocracy generally, with their families, will have left the metropolis. Many will go upon foreign tours—some will confine their visits and recreations to the United Kingdom—and some will go to their own homes. Some will plead health—some pleasure, or "pour passer le temps"—others, the necessity of attending to their property and interests; but we hope and trust that not a few will feel, and act upon, their responsibility and duty towards their poorer neighbours and dependents, in the various localities with which they are connected.

which they are connected.

What good might we not expect if for only six months the most influential and powerful persons in our country parishes would, in hearty and faithful reliance upon parishes would, in hearty and faithful reliance upon God's help and blessing, earnestly, patiently, and steadily devote themselves, in co-operation with the Clergy, to finding out and remedying, as far as their power and influence will extend, the physical, moral, and religious evils which exist in their parishes, but especially among the poor? This would indeed be a "Great Exhibition," and a fitting commemoration of that which has occupied so much of their time and attention during their ab-sence from their parishes. With what satisfaction, or consistency, can rich men and women, and landed proprietors, pass—without an attempt to remedy the evil-from an examination and admiration of Prince Albert's Model Cottages, and the models in the Exhibition to miserable hovels, with parents and grown-up children occupying the same sleeping apartments, and no adequate arrangements for preventing indecency, filthiness, and discount of the contract of the contra and discomfort?

and discomfort?

This we believe to be the first point to be attended to in many country parishes, and it is one where considerable improvement, if not a radical remedy, is within the power and influence of the chief landed proprietors of every parish. Upon this subject we gladly avail ourselves of the following extract from the speech of the Rev. W. B. Cosens, at the recent Exeter Synod, respecting the means for retaining a beneficial influence. respecting the means for retaining a beneficial influence over young persons after they have left the Parish

Schools:—

"Now, what is the occasion and the necessity for forming a scheme for keeping these young persons under inspection and influence? What does it arise from? From a lamentable deficiency of home care. Before we can expect to see any very great improvement among the children, we must endeavour to effect preceding improvement among their parents. But while parents are reduced to the wretched state of existence that we find them in, in many agricultural parishes, while whole families are crowded together into one small room, where all regard to morality and decency is stifled in the young, how is it possible to hope that you can keep that influence over them which will lead them to a practical life of godliness? I felt this more than twenty years ago, when I saw the miserable sight in one house of four beds in one room ten feet by twelve. The beds literally touched each other, and there were no less than twelve persons crowded in that little room. feet by twelve. The beds literally touched each other, and there were no less than twelve persons crowded in that little room. There were among them grandfather and grandmother, father and mother, and the rest of the family. The sight was too shocking to contemplate. At that time a gentleman came into the parish who purchased the manor. I went to him at once, and said, Sir, there is an evil in our parish which you only can remedy; the accommodation for our labourers is utterly insufficient, and there are evils from it of which you know nothing; but until you make some arrangeutterly insufficient, and there are evils from it of which you know nothing; but until you make some arrangements to let each cottage have at least two bed-rooms nothing can be done by the Minister of the parish towards a reformation.' He instantly set to work,—and I beg you to notice what he did, because it is in the power of many to lead the squirearchy of their neighbourhoods to adopt the same plan. He instantly gave order that the persons who had families, and who kept lodgers, should get rid of the lodgers, or to be prepared to quit their houses, as they pleased. By this means a little thinning was made. He then went to every cottage, and divided every room, except they were dilapidated, and then he pulled them down, and divided the upper part into two rooms. He also gave notice to every family, that if they took in lodgers he notice to every family, that if they took in lodgers he would turn them out of the house. The consequence would turn them out of the house. The consequence was, that the accommodation which had been so wretchedly bad before was greatly improved; and I believe, from that moment, I was better able to see the advance of my parishioners in the decent practices of life than I ever had been before. Whilst they were living in this inhuman style, for I will not use a barsher word from their heavy sixed teachers. word, from their being mixed together men, women, and children, boys and girls, all my teaching and instructions were perfectly neutralized. Now, though we can have but very little hope of returning to our we can have but very little hope of returning to our parishes and there instituting a Harrow Weald for our people, we may, I think, all go boldly to our sqirearchy, and tell them the need we have of their assistance. If and tell them the need we have of their assistance that is done,—though, perhaps, I have less hope than some, I will not despair of seeing some improvements in the accommodations provided for the people under our care, which I believe would tend to their spiritual

We heartily commend this example to the serious consideration of our aristocracy and landed proprietors, consideration of our aristocracy and landed proprietors, and especially to the ladies of the land, whose province it appears peculiarly to be to inquire into such matters, and to use their influence in obtaining a remedy. If they and the Clergy will set about this task, or, rather, duty, and privilege, in a kind, gentle, and judicious, but firm and persevering manner, much may be speedly accomplished; and we feel confident that none who sacrifice a foreign tour, or a series of fashionable reunions, that they may devote themselves to this Parochial Work, will regret it, either in this world or the next.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

THE following Scholarships connected with this Institution, and transferable to Trinity College, Toronto, will be awarded according to the results of an Examination to be held at Cobourg, (or such other place as the Lord Bishop may appoint,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of August, 1852, commencing each day at 9 o'clock, A.M.: Two at £30 Currency, each; Two at £25 ""

Two at £20 " "

Two at £15 " "
The Scholarships will be tenable for four years only, dating from 1st October, 1852.
Candidates are admissible at the full age of eighteen

years.

Applications, accompanied with testimonials from at least two Clergymen (covering the term of not less than two years previous) of moral qualification and general fitness for the pofession of the sacred Ministry, are to be forwarded to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, at Toronto, on or before the 1st of July next.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:

CICERO—Oratio pro Archia, and De Senectute.
HORACE—Odes, Book II.; and De Arte Poetica.
LATIN PROSE—Composition.
XENOPHON—Anabasis, Book I.
HOMER—Iliad. Book III.

HOMER—Had. BOOK III.

GREEK TESTAMENT—Luke, chapters xi. to-xx. inclusive; and Acts, chapters x. to xvii. inclusive.

ALGEBRA—to the end of Simple Equations.

EUCLID—Books I. H. III.

3rd September, 1851.

#### Midland Clerical Association.

The Members of this Association are respectfully notified that a Meeting will be held (D.V.) at the Parsonage, Belleville, on Wednesday the 17th, and Thursday the 18th inst.

#### New Advertisements.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL, THREE RIVERS.

Course of Studies for the Current Half Year, ending on December 23rd.

#### FIRST CLASS.

Greek.—The Nubes of Aris ophanes, succeeded by the Medea of Euripides; and on alternate days Homer's Odyssey, Books xvi and xvii, followed by xvii, xviii, &c., of the Iliad.

Latin.—Virgil's Æleeid, Book ix; Juvenal, Satire iii; latter half of the Jugurtha of Sallust.

SECOND CLASS

Greek.—Selections from the Cyropædia of Xenophon; on alternate days, Homer's Iliad, Books I, II and III.

Latin.—Selections from Ovid; Virgil, Georgic III; Cicero de Senectute; Horace's Satires, Book I. THIRD CLASS.

Greek.—Grammar and Extracts.

Latin.—Cæsar's Commentaries, Book vn; Virgil's Æneid, Book v, v and vi; Sallust's Cariline.

Of the following Studies, some are pursued in combined Classes, others by individual teaching.

The Holy Scriptures; the Greek Testament; English Grammar, Composition, History and Geography, ancient and modern, &c., &c.; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements and Conic Sections.

The central position of Three Rivers, in Eastern Canada, its quietude and healthfulness, and its possession of the advantages of Ready Communiction with other parts of the Province, by means of Telegraph, Stage and Steamboat, seem to point it out as a place well suited for the establishment of Seminaries for the Education of Youth.

The undersigned, a Graduate of Corpus College, Cambridge who enjoyed the happiness and advantage of being one of the Pupils of that distinguished Scholar, and very admirable Teacher, the late Rev. James Tate, a.m., Master of the Grammar School of Richmond-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, has been engaged for several years in the Tuition of his own Sons, and now purposes to undertake the instruction of a few additional Pupils.

The Charges, which are navable each true in advance are as

The Charges, which are payable each term in advance, are as follows:-

NO EXTRA STANDING CHARGES.

Commencement of Terms: —January 13th, March 30th, July 22nd. October 6th.

Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from June 16th to July 21st.

Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course.

For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full... £12 10 0 Do. 17 10 0 S. S. WOOD, A.M., Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector.

Three Rivers, August 26th, 1851.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL,

# FOR THE GENERAL

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

MISS WHITE.

PERMS, £50 per annum, including a thorough English Education, French, Music. German and Italian red during a several year's residence on the European ent) Drawing, Dancing, Harp and Guitar charged extra. Brock Street, Kingston.

Argumentative Sermons,

THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY,

OUR LORD'S CONSISTENT LIFE,

METHOD OF PREACHING, By the Rev. W. GUISE TUCKER, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain of the Royal Navy, Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King Street, West, Toronto. Toronto, Sep. 4, 1951.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Parsonage House, Weston.

ISS SCOBIE respectfully announces that her School will RE-OPEN after the Midsummer Vaca-on on Monday, the 8th September, 1851.

Parsonage House, Weston. FRENCH AND ENGLISH

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Monsieur and Madame Deslandes,

PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THE CLASSES will re-open at this Establish-ment on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1851. Toronto, August 6, 1851.

#### 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, Gentry weeps in rain)
'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 agone,
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. 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. LEONHARD SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. New York: Harper and Brothers. Toronto: A. H. Ar--mour, 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 Col. Cambridge, and Chaplain of the Royal Navy. London: Rivingtons.

The author of this little volume, who is now a Presbyter of this Diocese, was, as above indicated, a chaplain in the Royal Navy, and most of the discourses which it contains were preached on shipboard. 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."

and peruse for themselves this very acceptable ad-dition to the theological literature of the day, we source that the foreign pieces have been chosen." dition 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 wa-

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, sition, it is highly contradictory and unmeaning. Again, then, let me ask, what is the key to our Lord's conthen, 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 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 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 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." 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 Denand, 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 Woodvilles "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 usetask as a clergyman can set nimself. Scarcely one or two eminent men have executed it with any success. Mr. Edmund's volume of Sermons Preached for the consistent Life and method of teaching.

Ry the Rev. W. Guise Tucker, M.A., St. Pet. 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 harsbness 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 certainly The notes are the best part of the book, and contain much curious and valuable matter.

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 rth His Son, clothed from His own native heaens, 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 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 words written for them by Burns and Moore; German music presented an abundance of part songs and airs of obvious.

The Book of Almanacks, by which the Almanack 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 immoveable Fasts and Festivals are shewn for every year. Fasts 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, will introduce you to a little of the gaiety of our parish-to the "belle assemblee" 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 ful, and stand the test of reading, is about as hard a dress. I will tell you a secret; if you wear no task as a clergyman can set himself. Scarcely one or finery, you have none to spoil; if you deck yourfinery, 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 afaid, 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 ten ale 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 gelting on with our various articles of dress, when the tea came in at balf-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 some thing more than the regard of mere acquaintance to the members of our Dorcas Society; to mer 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 readings and I always observe, the more interesting the book may be, the more rapidly the work goes on. selecting books for reading on such occasions, it is well to remember that the 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. 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 express 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 pic-turesque 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 en viable 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. 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 pintle work; the more nimble have accomplished theirs, and the others are time. and the others are tired, and must take their unfinished portions home; and here comes the neat servant maid mith servant maid, with refreshments. It is not printed in our report. in our reported rules, indeed, but one of our bylaws 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 puncbith 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 joited 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 quatter 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 natural, however, the most agreeable, and me healthy, and certainly the most agreeable, and we are at home in proper time, and, I trust in ho improper temper, for that calm and holy assemhing of ourselves together which, in sorrow and in y, we have found to bring so great a blessing which no business should ever be allowed to preyent, and which that cannot be really pleasure which would interrupt.

#### Advertisements.

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

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET-WEST SIDE,

Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, OURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Exe, in Toronto, May 7, 1851.

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

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

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

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FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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the plainty, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning
Sesidence. Backlet Street

10-tf W. TOWNSEND.

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subsriber, would respectfully give notice, that he contines to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

e room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL OLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES ods 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, MORTAGES, AND SUMMONSES,

and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his busitis offered for sale on reasonable terms.

Toronto; July 9, 1983.

Total Toronto; Those terms are the sale of t

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Canada West.

Notes they wish a collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, and their business attended to with despatch.

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Agent for Moorie Goods received on consignment, and Sold Agent for Moorie Goods received on consignment, and Sold Agent for Moorie Condense of Control of

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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

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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. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A., Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Esq.

Toronto Jannary 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 Yorkrills formerly Dynamodyille as leid. 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

Township of Uxbridge-Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200

Township of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th con-

cession, 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,

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

For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

Front-Street, Toronto. 15-tf November 19, 1850.



RECTORAL For the Cure of

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This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chef 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 ielow the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the would respect their opinions.

FROM PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK. If my opinion as to its you are at liberty to us

(From the London Lancet.)

"AYER'S CHERRY ECTORAL is one of the most valuble preparations that has falen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not iesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for cough and lung complaints."

for cough and lung co DIRECT EVIDENCE.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Lear Sir: —Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of ny 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 cdd, accompanied by a severe cough, and made us of many medienes without obtaining refier. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a buttle 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, Druggis and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls,

Mass:—Dr. J. C. Ayer-Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTGRAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I everseen a medicine which cured so many cases of Coopa and Lung complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects.

Truly yours,

D, M, BRYANT.

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

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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.
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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 respected a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is precisely a care he desired.

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 Cansda 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.

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the use of the Churen 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 form ation 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.

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.

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 portin Great British or Ireland.

Parties as good in or category in the Advisory Maritime.

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 adverse, conveying "James C. Ayer—Sir: have used your 'CRERRY PEC-CORAL' in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and amatisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate at once, to be held by the Assurance where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate at once, to be held by the Assurance will be entertained, only pending the decision of the Dongound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties.—
I my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service ou are at liberty to use it is you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LLD..

President of Amherst College.

SPECIMENS OF RATES.

#### SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

Specimen of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

	One year	Seven yrs.		One year.	Seven yrs.		One year.	Seven yrs		One year.	Seven yrs.	
Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	
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# WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

Specimen of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annua Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Age.	Age. Annual Hlf.yearly Quarterly Premium.				Annual Premium			erly	Age.	A	nnu	al im.	Hlf	yes mit	arly	Qu Pre	arte	rly	Age.	A	nnu	al ım.	Hlf	yea	arly	Qu Pre	arte	erly	
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BIRTH. In this City, on the 30th ult., Mrs. John Evans of a

MARRIED. MARRIED.

At St George's Church, Drummondville, Canada West, on Tuesday the 26th ult., after the due publication of Banns by the Rev. William Leeming Rector of Chippawa, the Rev. Chas. Leycester Ingles, B.A. Assistant Minister Stamford, second Son of the Rev. Charles Ingles, Sidney, Cape Breton, to Jemina, daughter of the late Lieut. General John Murray, formerly Governor of Demorara. The newly married persons with their friends. Demerara. The newly married persons with their friends received the Holy Communion at the time of their

#### LOST VOICE RESTORED!

New Bedford, Auggust 10th, 1851.

Mr. S. W. Fowle:—Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, 1 sake this opportunity of offering a word in its favour, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that sho lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subdued, and her health was soon fully restored.

Yours truly,

Signed HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

P. S.—Such testimony can be relied upon. Be careful of the New Bedford, Auggust 10th, 1851.

P. S.—Such testimony can be relied upon. Be careful of the article you buy.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

#### TRINITY COLLEGE.

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

#### SESSION 1851-52.

THE WINTER COURSE of Lectures will commence on MONDAY, the Third day of November next. Anatomy and Physiology.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D. Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D.

THUNE, M.D.

Chemistry, General and Animal.—John Young Bown,
M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Francis Badgley, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Henry Melville,
M.D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.—James Bovell, M.D.

Materia Medica.—W. Hallowell, M.D.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—
Edward M. Hodder, M.C., M.R.C.S. Eng. The Dissecting Room daily from 9 o'clock, A.M. to 6, P.M.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

On Medicine .- By DRS BOVELL and BADGLEY. On Surgery.—By Drs. Melville and Bethune.
On Midwifery.—By Ed. M. Hodder, M.C. M.R.C.S.,

Five Lectures will be given on each subject during the week. The Practice of the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, will be open to the Pupils attending these Lectures.

The SUMMER COURSE of Lectures, on the following subjects, will commence early in the month of May, 1852:—

Pathological and Microscopical Anatomy. Regional and Surgical Anatomy. Practical Chemistry.

Botany,
Toxicology.
Surgical Pathology and Manipulation.
Infantile Diseases.
Hygeine and Therapeutics.
For terms and further information, apply to the Dean of the Faculty. FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D.

62, Bay Street. Toronto, August 21st, 1851.

The Times, London; British American, Woodstock; Spectator, and Gazette, Hamilton; Chronicle & News, Kingston; Intelligencer, Belleville; The Huron Loyalist, Goderich, to copy four times, and send account to Secretary of Trinity College.

#### ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

#### Mrs. and the Misses DUNN, COBOURG.

THE Classes will be resumed at this Establishment, on the 4th of September.

The situation and grounds are particularly adapted for Boarders—being peculiarly retired and healthy.

Cobourg, August 21st 1851.

LADY of Long Experience in Teaching, wishes a Situation as Finishing Governess in a Gentleman's Family—unexceptionable references given. Address A. B. to The Church Office
Toronto, August 27th, 1851.

RS. COSENS' Establishment, for the

Re-opened on Monday, 2nd September, 1851.

The French Department is under the superintendence of an experienced French Governess. ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE,

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, WILL re-assemble after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday the 10th of September.

F. W. BARRON, M. A. Principal U. C. College. Toronto, August 15th, 1851.

# VOCAL MUSIC CLASS.

#### W. H. WOODCOCK,

ORGANIST from London, England, has the horour to inform his Friends and the Inhabitants of Toronto generally, that he intends opening an

Elementary Class

for the practice of Vocal Music, on the most approved system in use in the Collegiate Churches in England, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at Six o'clock, p.m., in the School Room of Trinity Church, King Street.

TERMS:—78. 6d., (no extras) for a course of Three Months.—One Lesson given in each week.

Reference kindly permitted to—
Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of St. James's,
Rev. B. Lett, LL. D., Incumbent of St. George's,
Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, B. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's,
Rev. Mr. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church.
Tickets may be obtained at The Church Office, Mr. Heakes's,
King Street, Mr. Newton, Youge Street, and Nordheimer's Music Toronto, August 27th, 1851.

4-2in Toronto, April 31851.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's Family, as
TUTOR, a Gentleman competent to undertake the
Education of Boys under Twelve years of age. A Graduate,
intending to take, or in Holy Orders, would be preferred.

Address Mr. Thos. Champion, Church Office, Toronto. Toronto, August 13th, 1851.

Montreal Courier to copy three times.

A N ENGLISH LADY, who has for some years been accustomed to tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess. French, Music, and Drawing taught, if required. Address M. G., Post-Office, Toronto.

A Few Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at 107, York Street, the fourth Door South of Queen Street.

Also-Stabling for Three Horses. Toronto, August 20th, 1851.

#### SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

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Loss of Appetite,
Night Sweats, Chronic Sore Eyes, Lumbago, Dyspepsia,

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August 20th, 1851.

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Montreal, June 30, 1851.

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\*\*38-tf.\*\*

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Royal Mail Office.

Toronto, March 31, 1851.

36-tf.

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JOHN SALT, G.tf. September 24th, 1850.

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Toronto, September 7th, 1850



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Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

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

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