

# The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 5.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 29, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCLXXXVI.]

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

DAY	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Sept. 1.	14TH SUND. APT. TRIN. M. Jerom. 5.	Matt. 9.
M	" 2.	" " 22. Rom. 3.	" 2.
T	" 3.	" " 3. Rom. 3.	" 3.
W	" 4.	" " 4. Matt. 4.	" 4.
T	" 5.	" " 5. Rom. 5.	" 5.
F	" 6.	" " 6. Matt. 6.	" 6.
S	" 7.	" " 7. Rom. 7.	" 7.
F	" 8.	" " 8. Matt. 8.	" 8.
F	" 9.	15TH SUND. APT. TRIN. M. Jerom. 35.	Matt. 9.

### SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A. Rector.	11 o'clock	24 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assit.	" "	" "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenry, B.A. Incum.	" "	" "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent.	" "	" "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. Incumb.	" "	" "
	Rev. H. Seadding, M.A. Incum.	" "	" "
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assit.	" "	" "

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

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

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

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### Colonial.

**DARING ROBBERY**—On Sunday morning, 25th inst., a most audacious robbery was committed on the premises of Jas. M. Strange, Esquire, Church street, between the hours of one and three o'clock. The party who committed the robbery must have been secreted in the house during the evening, as both Mr. and Mrs. Strange are positive as to the fact of the doors having been secured before they went to bed; and, upon Mr. Strange examining the house, he found the back door open, which had been locked on the inside, and could only be opened from without. There was no sign of any forcible entry having been made at any door or window of the house. The thieves succeeded in getting about £10 in cash, Mr. S.'s valuable gold watch, chain and seal; a miniature of a lady set in a gold oval frame—larger than what is commonly called a locket, some old silver coins and a plain gold ring. Some burglars the following night entered the house of Col. Antrobus and carried off from his sleeping room, where a light was burning at the time, his gold watch and trousers, with a large sum of money. After obtaining possession of some plate, in addition to other valuables, they absconded with a booty amounting in all to nearly £100. Encouraged by this success, they next attempted to effect an entrance into Mr. Mowat's house, but failed.

**MORE BURGLARIES**—On Monday night, the house of James Stanton, Esquire, John Street, was broken into and robbed of a quantity of plate, value about £40. The house of John Crickmore, Esq., in the same street, was also entered, and property stolen there to about an equal value. The thief or thieves had the audacity to open the bed-room door, and enter the room where Mr. and Mrs. Crickmore and an infant child were sleeping; they took from a table, on which a light was burning, a handsome gold watch, rifled Mr. C.'s pockets, and carried off some valuable plate. The house of Mr. Thos. Mars, adjoining, was entered, his watch taken from the head of his bed, and other articles examined. Finding the watch to be silver, and of no great value, the rogues twisted the chain round the outer handle of the street door, and there left it. The house of R. Stanton, Esq., was attempted, but unsuccessfully. On Tuesday evening the house of Dr. McCaul was entered and the whole of the plate stolen, the same evening Mrs. Powell's house was also robbed.

Yesterday, several of the gang were taken, including Saxos, a watchmaker, in Church-street. All who have been taken—except one, who appears to be the leader—are, we are informed, residents in the city. What led to their detection was a quarrel, which was going on in Saxos's cellar, which drew the attention of Mr. Ed-woods, hair-dresser, who occupies part of the same premises, who, on going to see what was the cause of the dispute, had his suspicions aroused, and immediately sent for a constable, who lost no time in repairing to the place, in which he found Saxos and another man in the act of melting down the silver, some of which, though broken up, has been identified as part of that stolen from Dr. McCaul.

The Inhabitants of Hamilton have sanctioned the issue of debentures for £100,000 in aid of the Great Western Railway.

**CANADIAN FLOUR.**—Messrs. Gooderham & Worts have addressed a note to the *Colonist*, to counteract the injurious paragraphs now going the round of the United States papers, to the effect that Canadian flour will not keep, in which they give the following extract from their correspondent in New York:—"On turning out your 750 barrels of flour, the Inspector found only six barrels unspoiled, probably damaged in transportation; the remaining 744 barrels were in prime order and unexceptionable." This flour was shipped from Toronto on the 29th October last, having laid in bonded warehouse in New York, within a few days of ten months. Our impression is, that a greater portion of United States flour is found sour at Liverpool than Canadian; and this is attributable to the fact that the bulk of the flour manufactured in the United States, for the British market, is made in great haste, so as to have the fall market in Britain.

An infant not more than two or three days old has been found in the River Don. At the coroner's Inquest Dr. Hollowell gave it as his opinion that the child had been murdered from a want of proper care, judging from the quantity of blood on the body when found, the child had bled to death. A strange woman had been seen near the river the day previous.

**THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—The Commissioners appointed to carry out this great national object, as far as relates to Canada, met on Saturday last, and were enabled to make arrangements for the purpose, which were expected to prove satisfactory. An executive committee, to superintend the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, was nominated, and a list of prizes adopted, extending to upwards of £1,400. We understand that the Montreal Committee have offered to bear the expenses of the Exhibition, and to contribute £250 towards the general fund.

**TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAIL ROAD.**—At a meeting of the township of Gwillimbury resolutions were passed in favour of this road, provided that such Railroad should start from Toronto, keeping as near the line of Yonge Street as possible, touching at Newmarket, Holland Landing, and Bradford, thus securing the immense traffic bordering on, and adjacent to, the shores of Lake Simcoe, thence to Barrie, and from Barrie to the nearest point on Lake Huron. At the regular meeting of the City Council, on Monday last, a special meeting of the Council, was ordered for to-day, for the purpose of taking up the bill to authorize the issue of debentures to the extent of £100,000, in aid of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad. They have the example of Hamilton and other places before them.

On Monday the first day of term in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Charles Darnand's name was ordered to be struck off the roll of Attorneys.

**The Toronto Nos. 1 Engine and Hook Ladder Companies** had a very pleasant Pic Nic Excursion to Hamilton on Wednesday the 30th inst. On their return they were received by the other Companies with a beautiful torch light procession to the Horse Company's Hall.

**BAD MONEY.**—A number of Notes five and ten shillings, professing to be of the *Citizen's Bank Montreal* are in circulation. A man attached to the *Manager*, now travelling through the province was committed last week for attempting to pass one of them.

The first number of the *Montreal True Witness and Catholic Chronicle* is published to-day. We believe that Mrs. Sadler, the author of "Tales of the Olden Times," and other works of merit, is to be the principal Editor.—*Toronto Mirror*, Aug., 16.

The *True Witness* published in Montreal as the organ of the Roman Catholics, has commenced the publication of *Newman's Discourses to Mixed Congregations*.

It is a remarkable fact, that in this District during the present year, the wheat crop has, in most instances, yielded nearly a third more than the farmers anticipated, even after it was cut down.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

**QUICK WORK.**—Mr. Brainerd, whose Broom Factory was destroyed by fire a short time ago, called into our office yesterday, and left one of the finest Brooms that we have yet seen. There is nothing very novel in this, as newspaper editors do sometimes receive compliments from their friends; but the novelty is, that the material of which this broom is manufactured was growing in the State of New York on Thursday last, and eight hours afterwards was worked into a genuine household's assistant. Mr. B. has about sixty acres of this broom-corn growing in one field near Lewiston, and a much larger quantity in Ohio, all of which is brought into this Province, and manufactured. The consequence of this is, that Yankee-made brooms are hardly known in this section of the country.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**A GRACE DARLING.**—We have received the following narrative from the scene of the noble action.—On Friday night last, at about nine o'clock, three boys, aged 14, 8, and 6 years respectively, went out on a fishing in a leaky punt on the Lake of the Two Mountains, near Carillon Bay. The punt filled, and upset. The cries of the three boys were heard by Miss McDonald, sixteen years of age, daughter of Mr. McDonald, late of the Hudson Bay Company's Service, who lost no time in dispatching one of her little brothers in a punt of their own to the relief of the sufferers, but previously had got herself, another young girl that lived in the family, and a younger brother conveyed to a boat that lay outside; she speedily got up the anchor, laid on the oars, and was at the rescue as soon as her boatmen. Two of the boys were on the punt, holding the third by the hand, till rescued by this modern Grace Darling.

**THE ROADS IN THE HOME DISTRICT.**—The Inspector General finding that his private sale of the Macadamized Roads in the Home District was so very much disliked, has offered them to the County Council at £75,000 and £2,000 for the Whitby Harbour and road leading thereto.

**SHAMEFUL STATE OF THE PLANK ROAD.**—The state of the Scugog Plank Road is most disgraceful. Every day we hear complaints, loud and deep, of its dangerous and dilapidated condition.—Really, the authorities ought either to abolish the tolls or repair the road.—*Galt Reporter*.

**STEAMBOAT LAUNCH.**—We are happy to announce that the steamboat built on Lake Scugog, and intended to ply between Port Perry and Lindsay, will be launched at Port Perry on the 29th inst. She is 100 feet in length, and twenty feet wide, and, we understand, will commence her regular trips about the 1st of October next. We heartily wish success to the spirited and enterprising proprietors, and hope their project will be rewarded with the support and patronage it deserves.—*Ibid*.

The Mayor of London, (C. W.) has issued a proclamation offering £250 reward for such information as may lead to the apprehension of the person who set fire to the buildings in the town recently burnt down. It is proposed to erect a public market on the spot cleared by the late fire in London; C. W.

The *Hamilton Spectator* is quite sore because the Normal School is to be built at Toronto and not at Kingston, Cobourg, Niagara or Hamilton.

A company is being formed at Guelph for the purpose of buying and flooring wheat—capital £5000, in shares of £5 each.

**AWFUL CALAMITY IN MONTREAL.**—It is our painful duty to record that a disastrous fire broke out about half-past ten o'clock on Friday night, in some stables at the back of Craig Street, completely surrounded with wooden buildings, which in an incredibly short time were in a blaze.—The fire communicated first to the broom factory of Mr. Kellogg, and the furniture manufactory of Mr. Armstrong; thence it spread to the adjoining buildings, and it soon became evident that a terrible conflagration would take place. The East side of St. Urbain Street, from the part were the fire originated, to Craig Street, is entirely destroyed. The wind being South-west, drove the flames across to St. Charles Berrois Street, St. Dominique Street, and St. Constant Street. Houses after house caught with marvellous rapidity. The fire is still raging. It is impossible to say how many buildings have been consumed—probably a hundred or even more—and many of them were substantial out store houses. The destruction of property is very great—greater, we learn, than at the Griffintown fire. Vast quantities of furniture have been destroyed in the act of removal, or being deposited in places which were thought secure, but which the fire afterwards reached. Want of water was complained of on all sides. The waterworks could afford but a very inefficient supply. If we have not some better arrangement, our firemen had better be disbanded, and engines sold. Of what use are they if there is no water? The military are out, to protect property, which is lying in heaps in the Champ de Mars and other places. The progress of devastation at about three o'clock A.M., stopped. A block of houses belonging to A. Perrault, Esq. was the last destroyed. An attempt was made to blow them up with gunpowder, but it failed. We are sorry to hear that one of the firemen, named Goodyear, was seriously injured, by falling from one of the houses.—*Montreal Pilot*.

**CROPS IN LOWER CANADA.**—The Judges on Crops (Messrs John Bos, of St. Laurent Gabriel Valois, of Point Claire, and Antoine Gougeon, of St. Lee), for the County of Montreal Agricultural Society, returned yesterday, and make a most favourable report of the healthy and advanced state of the Crops. The crop of potatoes has a very healthy appearance, and promises to yield abundantly, as no sign of the old disease yet appears. The wheat is most excellent, has no sign of rust or fly. Potatoes excellent. Barley very good, root crops look very well, and have failed nowhere. The hay crop has troubled that of last year. Oats generally are not far advanced. On the whole, the crops promise to yield most abundantly, and the industrious farmer will be well rewarded for his toil and trouble this year, if no misfortune happen before harvesting. It is expected upon the best authorities that the County of Montreal will produce as good, if not better, specimens of grain and produce as any in North America, for the Grain Industrial Exhibition next fall.—*Montreal Transcript*.

**DESTITUTE BOY.**—A little boy about 13 years of age was brought to the Police Court yesterday and sent to jail for protection, under the following circumstances:—It appears from his statements that his name was Robert Connor, and that, he together with an older brother and sister had been shipped by the authorities of his parish, from Cork, on board the *Sophie*, Captain McKensie. On his way out, his brother obliged him to remain very much below deck, to look after the clothes, and either from constant confinement in the darkness and the unwholesome atmosphere of the two decks, or from some other cause his eyes gradually became inflamed. His brother then, according to the representation of the boy, attempted to cure him, by the application of some nostrums, and the doctor ordered him to wash his eyes with salt water. The upshot of it was that the poor little fellow became totally blind. At Quebec he was sent to the Hospital, whence he was removed by his sister, who brought her with him, to Montreal. When they arrived here his sister placed him at the corner of a street, telling him that she would endeavour to get him admitted to a convent; but that if she did not succeed she would leave him in the street. In the afternoon

time he was to remain where he was and await her return. The girl either did not try to obtain any assistance, or did not succeed. At any rate she did not come back, and the poor blind boy remained three days in the streets before he was found by the Police. We understand that the Magistrates made every effort, but in vain, to get him into some of the charitable institutions in Town, and were at last compelled to send him to jail for shelter and food. A more deplorable case, it would be difficult to conceive.—*Montreal Herald*.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, as the cars arrived at St. Hubert, a young woman was run over by the locomotive and tender, and so severely injured that little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Our informant states that it was purely accidental, and that no blame can be attributed to those in charge.—*Montreal Herald*.

We are informed that a dreadful murder was committed yesterday, by a labouring man on the person of his wife, and that he seriously injured his daughter who had attempted to assist her mother.—They were living in a small dwelling at the foot of Hope hill. We are told that he has been committed to jail for trial.—*Quebec Gazette*.

Late advices from Newfoundland mention the unprecedented success this season of the seal fishery. Over 70 sealers had come in, having taken an aggregate of 300,000 Seals.

We are sorry to say that our shore Fishery still continues very unproductive. During the last week very few fish were taken. The appearance of the crops throughout the district is satisfactory and promises well.—*Quebec Gazette*.

**EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.**—A great meeting has been held at St. John's, New Brunswick, to promote this important undertaking. It is proposed that the Railway should commence at the Eastern coast of Nova Scotia, say at Halifax, and proceed thence by land, around the head of the Bay of Fundy, to St. John; from St. John to the frontier of the United States, at Calais; and thence to the Valley of the Penobscot, at Bangor; by Waterville in the Valley of the Kennebec, an uninterrupted line of railway was completed, and in actual operation from New York, a distance of 410 miles; from Waterville to Bangor (45 miles), the line was surveyed, located, and about to be constructed, in a course of actual construction under a charter. The distance from Halifax to Bangor very thus stated by Mr. Farley:—

From Halifax to the boundary of Nova Scotia, near this Year (Surveyed) .....	124
From thence to the harbour of St. John, (under survey) .....	96
From St. John to St. John, (Williamson's survey) .....	108
From Halifax to St. John .....	328
St. John to Calais, under survey, estimated .....	75
From Halifax to the frontier of the United States, (Of this distance 124 miles is in Nova Scotia, and 210 in New Brunswick) .....	304
From Calais to Bangor, in a direct line is 90 miles, but the railway route is estimated at .....	113
Whole length of the European and North American Railway .....	446

One of the speakers at the meeting read the following statement to show the time which it would take to reach New York from London by the proposed route:—

From London to Holyhead, 245 miles at 35 miles per hour, average speed of express trains, including stoppage .....	7 30
Holyhead to Dublin, 65 miles, at 15 miles per hour, the present speed of the Channel boats .....	4 30
Dublin to Galway, 120 miles, at 20 miles per hour .....	6 00
Galway to Halifax, 315 miles, at 16 1/2 miles per hour—the Cunard boats having attained 15 1/2 miles, and with less weight of coals must increase their speed .....	5 11 15
Halifax to the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 120 miles, at 30 miles per hour .....	4 00
From the boundary of Nova Scotia across New Brunswick, via St. John to Calais, in Maine, 290 miles, at 30 miles per hour .....	9 30
From Calais to Waterville, 135 miles, at 24 miles per hour .....	5 30
Waterville to New York, (line in actual operation) 410 miles, at 30 miles per hour .....	13 40
Total running time .....	7 0 5
Add four hours for delays, transshipment, &c. .....	4 0
Whole time between London and New York .....	11 45

The same speaker went on to show that an emigrant from Europe, could reach Boston or Montreal in the manner he proposed, in a most safe, expeditious and economical manner, for the small sum of 40 sterling. We regret to announce that the potato disease has made its appearance in the field near St. Hubert, and is now progressing with the same violence as in former years. We understand that the disease has not made so much headway up the country as in the vicinity of the city, although it has been noticed in several places. It is believed that the disease is not yet in the city, and that it will not be long before it will be entirely eradicated.

THE PRESS ANTAGONISM.—The Montreal Courier shows his good taste and correct idea of professional courtesy...

Prima facie the weight of evidence in favor of the honesty of those who take up a position adverse to their own privileges or interests is immensely greater than that of those who are at least asserting them very warmly if not exceedingly them.

We are gratified to find that there are a few of the Editors of newspapers in this Province, who have the common sense to see that the majority of their brethren are asking for a privilege in the House of Assembly, which they themselves would be the first to condemn, if asked for by any other party.

THE WORK OF THE PAST SESSION.—The Patriot of the 21st instant, has an able article reviewing the acts of last Session, after briefly comparing the work really done with the programme contained in the Government Speech at the opening of the Session; the author proceeds:

To develop the resources of these vast Provinces, and ensure good order and economy in their internal administration, should have been our rulers' care, but though on these points His Excellency was silent, there were found in both Houses of the Legislature, many independent members to force their consideration upon the Executive.

It is not necessary that we should lay bare the pernicious tendency of the measures carried by our present rulers, in successive sessions, against the wishes of the vast majority of the people of this Province.

This was going too far, and was so gross an outrage upon the religious feelings of the people, that amidst the acts of the last session one brought in by Mr. Baldwin, intended to soften down the angry feelings of the province, and blind the people to its evil tendency, which declared that the past legislative interference with the University did not, as was generally believed, arise from any indifference to the importance of religious duties, or of imparting religious knowledge in the education of youth.

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Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.—EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

GREEK TESTAMENT. Tuesday, August 13, 9 A. M., to 1 P. M.

- 1. Translate. ἰαυήσπερ πολλοί ἐπιχειροῦσαν ἀνασταθεῖαι διὰ τῶν πρῶτων περιόδων ἡμῶν διὰ τὸ ἀρχεῖν ἀνοπταῖν καὶ ὑπερβαίνειν τὸν λόγον. 1. Derive ἀνασταθεῖν καὶ ἀνοπταῖν. 2. Did St. Luke come under the latter class. 3. Explain εἰς τὰ ἴδια, καὶ ἡ ἀπαρτίων (John i. 13) οὐκ ἐγένετο, against what heresy was this directed? 4. "Course of Abia" (Luke i. 5) how many courses were there, and by whom appointed?

Explain ἡραδαῖος καὶ ἰσραηλῖταις (v. 6.) ὁμοιοῦν καὶ ἰσραηλῖταις (v. 75.)

- 4. Who were the μαγοὶ (Matt. ii. 1)? What was the "East" here mentioned? "Star," what was the application of this term by the ancients? 5. ἐν μεσῶν (Luke ii. 46), explain our Saviour's position here! What was actually the nature of the conference! How many and what courts had their place of meeting in the temple? 6. Trace the course of the Jordan.—ὑποδήματα βασιλεῶν, explain the custom to which this has reference (Matt. iii. 11). 7. Explain the origin of the term σκωφαντήσην.—(Luke iii. 14). 8. Explain ἀρχιερεῖων, (John ii. 8), κερματιστάς, (v. 14), & σκοπιῶν (v. 15). 9. Give an account of Herodias (Matt. xiv. 3). Explain ὡς προφήτης (v. 5). 10. Translate: καὶ ἰσραὴλ, κατὰ τὸ ἰδιώθι ἀντιφ, ἐν τῷ ἡμερῶν σαββατῶν ἐκ τῆν συναγωγῆν, καὶ ἀνέστη ἀναγνώνας. 1. Derive ἰδιώθις & ἀναγνώνας. 2. ἀνίστη—what was the custom in reading and expounding? 11. ὁφθαλμοί—how many periods were so named (Matt. viii. 16).—ὁφθαλμοὶ γενομένων (Mark ii. 32). Why did they wait till the evening? Why was Mark more explicit than the other Evangelists on the sickness of Peter's mother-in-law? 12. "See thou tell no man,"—explain the reasons for this prohibition. (Matt. viii. 4). 13. "Abiathar," (Mark ii. 26). Explain a discrepancy here. Who were the "Herodians," and of what religious opinions? (Mark iii. 6). 14. Explain ῥάκα, μωρὲ, γένναν, (Matt. v. 22).—τέλειον, (v. 48). 15. ἰσχυροσυσσίτην.—(Matt. vi. 20). What custom in building does this refer to? How does σῆς καὶ βρωσις apply to "treasures"? (v. 19). 17. Distinguish between αἰνεῖν καὶ αἰνεῖσθαι. εἰς κόλπον, (Luke vi. 38); Explain this. 18. Distinguish between μαθητεῖν καὶ νοσοῦν. (Luke vii. 21). "To the poor the Gospel is preached"—what opinion of the times did this controvert? (v. 22). 19. Translate. μετὰ φόβον καὶ τρομὴν τῶν λατῶν σωτηρίαν κατεργασάμενοι ὁ ὁσος γὰρ ἰσραὴλ ἐν τῷ ἡμερῶν ἐν ἡμῶν καὶ το ἄλλων ἐν τῷ ἡμερῶν ἐν τῷ ἡμερῶν—Explain the reasons for this exhortation. 20. Why did St. Paul attach importance to being "Circumcised on the eighth day,"—to being "of the tribe of Benjamin,"—and "a Hebrew of the Hebrews"? (Philip. iii. 5). 21. Explain πλανῆς, ακαθαρσίας, εὐδοκῆν in 1 Thess. ii. 3. 22. Translate. ναυπηγεῖτε τοὺς ἄτακτους, παραμυθισθε τοὺς ἀλογόφωνους, ἀντιχρῖστοι τῶν ἀσπίων, μακροθυμεῖτε πρὸς πάντας. 1. Derive ἄτακτους καὶ ἀλογόφωνους. 2. Explain the force of ἀντιχρῖστοι. 23. Translate ἐκκλησίαν περιπέτοιμον ἰσραηλῶν Πόντου, Γαλατίας, Καππαδοκίας, Ἀσίας, καὶ Βιθυνίας, and explain the relative positions of these countries. 24. In what sense are we to take πτωχεύει ἀμαρτίας (1 Pet. iv. 1)? Πῶς πτωχεύει; give the literal meaning of ἀμαρτία. 25. Explain ὁμοιοφρονοῦντες ἑαυτοῖς (2 Pet. i. 16).—What does ἁπλοῦς mean in the same verse refer to? 26. What is meant by σπῆναι καὶ φῶναι in 1 John i. 7? Explain μετ' ἄλλων in the same verse. "If we say that we have no sin," (v. 8.) whose sentiment was this? 27. Translate θανάτος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐτι κερταῖν. ὁ γὰρ ἀθάνατος, τῷ ἀμαρτίαν ἀσθάναν ἰσχυρῶς ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἡμερῶν. 1. What governs ὅτι here? 2. What governs ἀμαρτίαν καὶ θῆν; 3. Why is ἰσχυρῶς used. 28. Explain ἰσχυρῶς, δοξα, διαθήκη, λατρεία, and πατριὰς.—Why is ἐσθίειν in the plural number?—(Rom. ix. 4). 29. Derive and explain ἐψήφισαν καὶ κληροῖαν in James iv. 8. 30. ἕτερον πρόμιον καὶ ὄμιον, (James v. 7.) state when these respectively commenced, and with what benefit to the crops at their respective seasons.

LITURGY.

Tuesday, August 13, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 P. M.

- 1. What are the different reasons assigned for the use of the term Collects? and what is the Scriptural sanction for, and benefit of, short Prayers? 2. What sanction is contained in Scripture for special Prayers and Thanksgivings? and what in this respect was the practice of the early Church? 3. When do the Ember-days occur, and what ancient custom of the Church is followed herein? 4. What Scriptural authority have we for Litanies? at what period and under what circumstances were they adopted in the Church? how came Processional Litanies to be introduced at Constantinople? 5. In what particular does the Roman Litany differ from the Eastern? at what period was the Invocation of Saints introduced into the Western Litanies? 6. Of what divisions or heads does the Litany consist? Why do we invoke the Three Persons of the Trinity separately in the Litany? 7. What is the distinction between evil and mischief, crafts and assaults, and unity, peace and concord in the Litany? 8. State the distinction between heresy and schism, and shew the inconsistency from this petition of calling every section of the Christian community a Church? 9. Why is the exhortation "Let us pray" so frequently introduced into the Litany, and what was the ancient custom of the Church in this respect? 10. Into what three parts is the Communion Service divided? What connection is there between the two Sacraments of the Church? 11. What shews that altar was the name commonly given to the Communion Table in ancient times? What proves that Altar-cloth, Paten and Chalice, were then used? 12. What is the Collect following the Lord's Prayer in the Ante-Communion Service usually termed? What is its antiquity? What is the meaning of the word perfectly in this Collect? 13. Why is the rehearsal of the Ten Commandments appropriate in this Service? What authority for the use of Responses between them have we from antiquity? 14. By what general rules are we to be guided in the interpretation of the Commandments? 15. Why does the reading of the Epistle precede that of the Gospel? and what marks of honour were paid to the latter in the Primitive Church? 16. What rule formerly existed in regard to the time for publishing Banns of Marriage, and when was it changed?

- 17. What remark of Sozomen demonstrates the antiquity of the use of Sermons? What was the Canon of the 6th Council of Constantinople upon this subject? 18. What gave occasion to the name of the Offertory? What Apostolic sanction have we for this? What shews that such Collections were made in the Primitive Church? 19. What ancient custom existed in connection with the use of the Wine in the Eucharist, and in regard to the Sacramental bread? 20. What shews that Prayers for the dead were not intended in the Prayer for the Church Militant? Explain the terms truly and indifferently, and rightly and duly in that Prayer? 21. In the address to Communicants how are we to understand the term damnation, and the word unworthily? 22. Why are sentences from SS., appropriately introduced after the Absolution, in the Communion Service? and in what ancient Liturgies do we find similar sentences? 23. What names are given to the Hymn following those sentences, and how far back in the Church may its use be traced? 24. What led to the introduction of Special Prefaces? and why are the Feasts of the Church lengthened out to several days? 25. Explain "full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice," &c., and the words "shed for many." 26. Why is kneeling at the Communion appropriate? and by whom was sitting on that occasion introduced? 27. What name is given to the "Gloria in Excelsis," and in what ancient Liturgies is it found in the same position as in our own? 28. How may the office of Baptism according to our ritual be divided? and what was anciently the customary place for its performance? 29. From whence was the custom of Sponsors derived? By whom was the use of them first opposed? How far back in the English ritual can we trace their use? 30. By what custom of Heathens and Jews is the promising by proxy proved to have been usual? How can it be shewn that the custom of question and answer in Baptism was common in the Apostles' days? 31. Why is the baptized person appropriately signed with the sign of the Cross? What allusions to a similar custom are contained in Scripture? What do we discover resembling it in ancient times? 32. Upon what are the common objections to the application of the terms regenerate to the baptized founded? and when did the misapplication of the term take place? 33. When was the office of Baptism for those of riper years introduced, and why not earlier? To whom is its composition ascribed?

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.

Wednesday, August 14, 2 1/2 to 5 P. M.

- 1. What can be advanced from SS., to shew that standards of faith were used in the Apostles' times, and how was this rule acted upon by the Church afterwards? 2. What shews that mere assent to the Canonical Books of the SS., will not ensure unity of belief in the Church? and shew that articles of faith are not to be rejected as derogating from the dignity and authority of SS.? 3. Point out the absurdity of ascribing infinity and omnipotence to more than One; and of assigning parts and passions to the Deity. 4. What notions of a Trinity prevailed amongst heathen nations, and whence were they probably derived? 5. Produce from the Old Testament a few proofs of the assertion of a Trinity. 6. Shew from the New Testament that the same attributes and agency are ascribed to all Three Persons of the Trinity. 7. Against what principal heresies is the Second Article directed? 8. Prove briefly from SS., Christ's divinity and humanity, and show how each is necessary to the doctrine of the Atonement. 9. What different conditions of Christ are stated in Philipp. ii, 5—11, and what objections do these serve to remove? 10. Show from SS., that Christ's descent into hell is rightly introduced as an article of faith. 11. What is the meaning of the term ἄδης, and whence is the word hell derived? Show that ἄδης is applied to the state both of the departed good and bad. 12. How is it argued that Christ descended into the place of torment? 13. What opinions of ancient and modern heretics on the resurrection of Christ, were meant to be controverted in the 4th Article? 14. Refute the assertion that the disciples stole the body of Jesus out of the sepulchre. 15. Explain the apparent inconsistency in the alleged time of our Lord's continuance in the grave. 16. Explain the expression "Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father"—and what objection has been raised upon it to the reality of Christ's resurrection? 17. Upon what point relative to the Holy Ghost were the Eastern and Western Churches divided? By what circumstances was the dispute aggravated? And why is it not likely that the doctrine involved was not objected to in the east? 18. Prove, briefly, from SS., the personality and divinity of the Holy Ghost, and his procession from the Father and the Son? 19. What is the difference between the Anglican and Romish Churches, upon the subject of Tradition? 20. How do you explain the term traditions—(παράδοσις) occasionally used by St. Paul? 21. Why is it reasonable to believe that the whole revelation of God should be contained in the SS., or that the SS., are a complete rule of faith? 22. What are the different meanings ascribed to the term Apocrypha? And on what grounds does the Church use the Books so called? 23. What reason is there for believing that the Fathers of the Mosaic dispensation looked for a pardon of sin beyond what the Law offered? 24. Shew that neither the Ceremonial nor Civil Law of the Jews was to be of perpetual duration. 25. What was the probable antiquity of the Athanasian Creed? And what does the Church affirm concerning it? 26. Against what heresies was it principally directed? and shew the absurdity of the accusation that it is a remnant of Popery. 27. What are the alleged uncharitable expressions of this Creed, and shew the groundlessness of so regarding them. 28. How may the hereditary taint of sin be illustrated from analogous instances? 29. Who was Pelagius? What were his doctrines? And what were the opinions of the Semi-pelagians? 30. What do the terms fault and original iniquity mean, introduced into the ninth Article, signify? 31. Shew that the judgment upon Adam's sin was not a temporal death only.

- 32. Reconcile the seeming contradiction between Ezek. xvii. 20, and Exod. xx 5. 33. State the five points discussed at the Synod of Dort—and of this convention, what was the result? 34. State the distinction between free agency and free will.

EVIDENCES—NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Thursday, August 15, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

- 1. What analogy is discoverable between the eye and a telescope? And how is the formation of the eye in different animals shewn to be adapted to their peculiar wants? 2. What two motions are required for the head, and how are they supplied? 3. What two properties are possessed by the spine? and what variations does it exhibit in different animals? 4. What is remarkable in looking at the external and internal configuration of the human frame, as respects correspondence? 5. What is meant by prospective contrivances? And in what instances are they perceptible? 6. What by compensation? And point out instances. 7. What remarkable instinct is observable in moths and butterflies? And in the wood-pecker in different regions? 8. What is remarkable in the sprouts from a grain of corn, when cast into the earth, as indicating contrivance? 9. How is the Unity of the Deity shewn from the Works of Nature? And especially in the structure of Animals? 10. How is the Divine Goodness particularly manifested in the Works of Nature?

EVIDENCES OF DIVINE REVELATION.

- 1. What is the difference between a direct and indirect Revelation? And upon what grounds is a Divine Revelation antecedently probable? 2. If philosophers, who are not Christians, inculcate sound views of morality, what bearing has this upon Divine Revelation? 3. Distinguish between the genuineness and authenticity of a book. 4. How many Books did the Old Testament formerly contain, and how were they classified? 5. What is there in the requirements of the Mosaic Law, which would prove the Divine authority of the Pentateuch? 6. What customs have been discovered in other and distant countries, confirmatory of Jewish customs and institutions? 7. What remarkable coincidence are we presented with in the alliance of Abraham's son, to a grand-daughter of his brother? And what is the allusion to Bethuel, Rebecca's father? 8. What does the freight borne by the Ishmaelitic merchants into Egypt, coincide with? And the allusion to a chief baker, and straw used for brick? 9. What coincidence do we discover in reference to the carrying of the vessels of the Ark? And in the case of Obed Edom? 10. With what coincidence are we presented in Rahab's method of concealing the spies? 11. What coincidence do we discover in regard to Chimham, the son of Barzillai?

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

- 1. In what way may the general necessity of miracles be contended for? 2. What is Hume's objection to miracles, and show its fallacy and effect? 3. What are Paley's two propositions in reference to the direct historical evidence of Christianity? 4. Why would Christianity be obnoxious to Jews, Romans, and the heathen generally? 5. What Roman writers bear testimony to the sufferings of Christians? 6. Why is it incredible that the rites and ceremonies of Christians were framed so as to suit the accounts given of them in the New Testament? 7. What argument in favour of their genuineness arises from the style and language of the gospel writings? 8. What are the leading propositions to be adduced in support of the authenticity of the Scriptures? 9. In what particulars do false miracles differ from those mentioned in the Gospels? 10. In what way is prophecy an auxiliary evidence of Christianity? 11. In what particulars is the candour of the writers of the New Testament shewn? 12. State a few instances of the conforming of facts mentioned in the New Testament, with foreign and independent accounts.

JEWISH HISTORY.

Thursday, August 15, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 P. M.

- 1. What are the particulars of the first dream of Nebuchadnezzar? and of the golden image he set up? What was probably the nature of his insanity and the circumstances attending it? 2. What was the commission delegated to Ezra and by whom? Who were his companions? and what were his first acts? 3. What political considerations probably influenced the Persian king in favouring the Jews after the captivity? 4. Who were the Samaritans, and what were their opinions of the Jewish Scriptures? Shew that the Samaritan Pentateuch was a transcript from Ezra's Canon. 5. Whence did the Sadducees derive their origin? What is the date of the version called the Septuagint, and at whose instance was it undertaken? 6. How many of the name of Antiochus were persecutors of the Jews? Name them. 7. Who was the founder of the Maccabean family? What was their proper name? Who were the most distinguished members of that family? 8. What gave rise to Pompey's invasion, and capture of Jerusalem? What was his conduct to the Jews? 9. Who was Herod the Great, and under what circumstances did he obtain the regal power? 10. Who were Hillel and Shammai, and what circumstances grew out of their respective tenets? 11. What tragical events took place in the family of Herod? What were his chief enterprises and public works? 12. What was the custom among the Syrians in regard to a capitation tax? What was the Roman rule in regard to enrollments for this purpose? 13. What circumstances gave rise to the unpopularity of Pilate in Judaea? How is the enmity betwixt him and Herod accounted for?

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

- 1. What proof of Divine wisdom and goodness do we discern in the conversion of the Chamberlain of Ethiopia? How is he spoken of by subsequent Christian writers? 2. Upon what Soldier of distinction, and upon what Philosopher is St. Paul said to have made a favourable impression at Rome?

3. Who was the first Bishop of Jerusalem? How long did his episcopate continue? Who was his successor? Where were the Christians of Jerusalem during the siege of that city?
4. What testimonies have we in Eusebius and others that the Gospel was introduced into Britain in the Apostles' times?
5. By what rule are we to understand that miraculous gifts would be vouchsafed in the Church? What bodies of Christians contend for the present existence of such gifts?
6. What gave rise to a remarkable insurrection of the Jews in Adrian's reign? What were the results to themselves and to the Christians? What is said of the Bishops of Jerusalem from this period onwards?
7. What gave rise to the disputes about Easter in the Eastern and Western Churches? What views of this controversy were taken by the Bishop of Rome and other Prelates?
8. What probably induced the embassy of King Lucius to Rome?
9. What gave rise to Councils in the ancient Church? Of what sorts were they? How was the election of a Bishop usually conducted?
10. Against what Heresies did St. John and St. Paul respectively address themselves?
11. In what sense were Prayers offered for the Dead in the 2nd Century? What were Origen's views of a Purgatorial fire?
12. Explain the origin of the Schisms respectively of Novatus and Novatian.
13. What were the principal Heresies of the first and second Centuries?
14. Give an account of the principal Christian Apologists and Historians of the first and second Centuries.
15. What was the Heresy of Paul of Samosata, and what were the proceedings in consequence?
16. State the probable causes of the conversion of Constantine, and shew that his conversion must have been sincere.
17. What was the origin of the Schism of the Donatists, and how long did it last?
18. What was the nature of intercommunion amongst the Christians in the first three Centuries? What did the term *Catholic* comprehend?
19. What are the leading arguments in favour of an Establishment of Religion? How far did this extend in the days of Constantine?
20. What are the leading objections to Establishments of Religion, and answer them?

UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, for the year 1849-1850.

CHINA, RE-ESTABLISHED, 1845.

Right Rev. Wm. J. Boone, D.D. Missionary Bishop, Shanghai; Rev. E. W. Syle, Missionary; Miss Jones, Miss Tenney, Teachers.

The reports from the Mission at Shanghai have been of a very varied character: at one time cheering the hearts of the Committee by the intelligence of God's blessing upon the work of their Missionaries; at another saddening them by afflicting news of the death or return of those who had given the best proof of their thorough adaptation for their work.

The death of the Rev. Mr. Spalding has been a severe loss to the Mission. His indefatigable diligence had given him sufficient command of the language, to enable him to preach to the Chinese in their own tongue; and once qualified, he never ceased, in public and in private to "teach and preach Jesus Christ." Over-much exertion, connected with a cold, brought upon him a consumption, that prostrated most rapidly his once vigorous constitution. Assured by his physicians that his recovery at Shanghai was hopeless, he most reluctantly yielded to their advice, and embarked on the 30th August last for his native land. This is the last that is known of him! He took passage on board the ship *Coquette*, which, there is little reason to doubt, foundered in the China Sea, during a terrible gale in the month of September.

This dispensation is one which strikingly marks the inscrutability of God's providence. The fervent piety of Mr. Spalding was united to a soundness of judgment, a practical common sense, a steadfastness of purpose, an extraordinary measure of untiring diligence, which, together, gave singular promise of usefulness in the cause of Christ; and just as he had mastered the language, and had become, in other respects, fitted for the work—just as he had begun to see the first fruits of his ministry among the heathen—the voice of the Lord called him away, to enter thus early into his rest.

The departure of Mr. Spalding was followed by another serious deprivation. The health of Miss Morse began to fail, and here again the positive injunctions of physicians made it a matter of duty in her to seek repose from labour and the refreshment of a voyage. In obedience to this advice, she embarked for this country.—The Committee feel constrained to express their sense of the value and efficiency of Miss Morse's disinterested labours of five years in the Mission school at Shanghai. Placed by a gracious Providence beyond the necessity of drawing any support from the Church that she served she has given herself to her toilome and self-denying task, with a patience and energy which no mere temporal reward could have secured. The Committee hope that the object of her return may be speedily accomplished, and that she may, with renovated health, be enabled once more to engage in the work of teaching the little ones of the heathen people the way of eternal salvation.

These losses, together with the enfeebled state of health and constant physical pain under which the Missionary Bishop himself has continued to suffer, have compelled the Mission to curtail some plans of usefulness, and to assume individually more labour than would otherwise have been done. And yet when the number and condition of the labourers is considered, the Committee may well feel thankful that God has granted to them to accomplish so much as they have.

The New School Buildings, without the walls of the city, were completed and taken possession of last summer. These afford admirable accommodations for the pupils and for a portion of the Missionaries. The Bishop's house has also been completed. The Chapel of the Mission, built within the city by an American layman, was so far finished, as to allow of its consecration at the festival of the Epiphany, 1850. Of this interesting service the Rev. Mr. Syle has transmitted the following account:

"Sunday 6, Jan., 1850—Epiphany—First Sunday of the year.—A day ever to be remembered in the history of our Mission! Let friends at home rejoice greatly, that they may be sharers of the joy with which our hearts have been filled this day. But the day before yesterday, the Bishop and myself had been invited to take part in the opening of the Church of our English Episcopal Brethren. To-day they assisted us at the consecration of our House of Prayer,

for the children of the most numerous nation upon the earth.

"We often read accounts of consecration of the Churches in Christian lands, where the crowd of worshippers have a heart for prayer and a voice for praise, and the event is one of general rejoicing.

"Let me give a brief account of a consecration under very different circumstances; where the crowd who assembled were not worshippers, but wondering listeners; where the hearts that prayed were few and the voices lifted up in praise were feeble; and the great part of those present knew not wherefore they were gathered together, until they were told by us what all these things meant.

"In the morning, the Bishop took his accustomed service at the School Chapel, and I mine at the *Wong Ka Mo* station. At about three in the afternoon we met together, with Mr. McCatchie, (who had also held previous services at his own Church) and with Mr. Holson in the Vestry of the new Church. It was not without some difficulty in pressing through the crowd, that we made our way to the little room, and there knelt down to pray for that Divine help and blessing of which we felt in so great and immediate need. On coming out into the Church, and taking our place in the chancel (the pulpit and desk are not yet finished) what a sight met our eyes! In the body of the Church many hundreds of the people whom we had come to teach, eagerly assembled to "see and hear some new thing." Immediately in front of us, on our orderly, clean-looking school of between forty and fifty boys, together with four other converts, (not of their number) whom we have been privileged to baptize.—In the galleries, on one side, a good number of English and American friends, whose interest in our labours had led them to be present on this occasion; on the other side, a crowd of women, old and young, whose animated countenances showed that they felt an especial concern to understand the meaning of our proceedings; and in the end gallery, right opposite to us, there sat a little group, whose appearance moved my feelings more than anything else—the five little girls who had been gathered together and cared for by the already over-occupied teacher, whose yearning for the welfare of her own sex, will not allow of her living here and doing nothing for them; there they sat around her, looking so bright and animated and promising, that for a moment they made me forget the multitude gathered together in the space between myself and them.

"But to proceed.—The Bishop's voice was the first heard in the setting up of the worship of Jehovah in that place. He began with the address which first recites the fact and suitability of consecrating houses for public worship, and then exhorts those present not to doubt but that God will approve of the present purpose of our hearts; and finally calls on them to unite in begging His gracious blessing. Then the succeeding prayers; after which our first convert, and now candidate for the Deaconship, *Chai*, came forward with a memorial, addressed to the Bishop, reciting that a certain believer in Jesus, who dwelt in America, and who honoured the True God, having heard that the people of Shanghai knew Him not, but worshipped idols and false gods, had therefore given money for building this Church; and the money had been taken and used for that purpose; and the Church was now built, whereupon, in the name of his fellow communicants here, he prayed the Bishop to consecrate this Church. To this the people listened, evidently not knowing what to make of this strange proceeding; and moreover not being able to hear well because of *Chai's* face being necessarily turned away from them. The Bishop then handed me the sentence of consecration to read, which I endeavoured to do in as distinct a manner as I could, and this document, repeating, as it did the substance of the foregoing memorial, the people seemed to understand, and to be in some degree prepared for the sentence. The Lord is in his holy temple, with which the Bishop began the morning service.—The Gospel of the day, *Matth., ii. 12*, was read by Mr. McCatchie as a Lesson; and the sermon, (which it had been made my duty to preach) being ended, the people were dismissed, but not before some of them had come up to us at the chancel rail, saying, "You exhort us to believe in Jesus—but how are we to do so? Make known the way to us." Such inquiries we felt to be the crown of the day's exertions.

"I have not time to tell how, besides the seven or eight hundred who remained, crowds came and went again; how many stood up on benches and window-sills that they might see and hear; how the crowd pressed in nearer and nearer round the chancel rail during the prayers and sermon, and yet a good degree of order was preserved throughout."

In connection with this event, it should be remarked that the ordination of *Chai*, the first convert to the Mission, to the lowest order of the ministry, was appointed for Easter day last.

The Mission school has continued in successful operation. The number of pupils remains the same as at last report, forty-six—too many, in fact, for the present force of the mission. The care of these devolves almost entirely upon Miss Jones and Bishop Boone.—The arrival of Miss Tenney, about August next, will afford some relief to the former; but to the Bishop there is, at present no prospect of assistance. And when it is remembered, that in addition, he is engaged in the work of translation, and the general duties connected with the public ministry of the Word, it must be evident to all that this cannot last long.

One of the pupils of the school has died during the year leaving behind a pleasing testimony that the Christian instruction which had been given him, had been blessed by the Spirit of God to the enlightening of his mind and a preparation of his heart for God's presence and kingdom.

At the date of the last advices, there were five of the older pupils who had been baptized, and six more were candidates for baptism. Two adults, not connected with the Mission, had likewise been baptized.

The whole number baptized—Adults, 9; Infant, 1;—total, 10  
Confirmed ..... 9  
Communicants—Present number, 7; deceased, 2 ..... 9  
Catechumens receiving instruction with a view to immediate baptism ..... 10

The Missionary Bishop has appealed to the Committee, with great earnestness, for their sanction and assistance in another department of usefulness which he desires to open, viz. a female school. The force of the Bishop's representations no one can help feeling; and there could be no hesitation on the part of the Committee, provided the funds for the erection of a building, and especially suitable agents were forthcoming. Scholarships for female pupils have already been provided to a considerable extent. No serious embarrassment, it is believed, would be experienced on this score. Every considerate mind must instinctively perceive and measure the trials and temptations which may grow out of heathen alliances, for the Christian

youth now coming forward in the Mission School; and there is little doubt that, as in the instance of buildings for the male department sufficient funds might be provided, by private benefactions, for the erection of another building for an independent department for females. The serious obstacle, is the inability to obtain suitably qualified teachers. If these can be induced to volunteer their services and their lives for this noble work of training up Christian wives and mothers for China, the hopes of the Missionary Bishop may soon be accomplished.

The Missionary Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Syle have continued to contribute their share of labour in the work of a revision of the translation of the Scriptures into the Chinese tongue. The disputed point concerning the rendering into Chinese the name of God, has not yet been adjusted.

The Missionary Bishop, in connexion with the Rev. Mr. Syle and the Rev. Mr. McCatchie, the latter of the Church Missionary Society, has nearly completed the translation of the whole order for "Morning Prayer," in the local dialect of Shanghai.

The most serious difficulty connected with the China Mission, is the inability of the Committee to procure suitable Missionaries and Teachers. Money has never been wanting. The contributions specifically designated for this Mission, have exceeded what has been expended. Benefactions of private munificence have provided it with a variety of appointments, essential to the convenience and usefulness of the Missionaries.—School Buildings, Dwellings, a Chapel—are all there. A growing European and American population, has brought with it nearly, if not quite, all the comforts of a civilized society. The climate is certainly equal to that of at least three-fourths of the United States; and the prospects of usefulness certainly not behind those of any Missionary position in the world. And yet, the earnest and important appeals of the Missionary Bishop, reiterated month after month, and now it may be said, year after year, are heard almost without the least effect. It is a matter deserving most serious consideration. Certain it is, that all the admirable arrangements made at Shanghai, and all the spiritual fruits which have begun to appear, and all the prospects of the pupils in the school,—who have been now for five years under Christian instruction,—seem, to our eyes, to hang upon the slender thread of one or two most precarious lives!

Contributions for the China Mission..... \$9,088 97  
Expenditures ..... 9,775 94  
Remittances amounting to \$2,000, on account of the next financial year, have gone forward.

ENGLAND.

It is stated, on the authority of a letter in the *English Churchman*, that an arrangement has been made by the committee of the Additional Curates' Fund to the effect that Episcopal countersignature to an application for a grant shall be understood to attest only the spiritual necessities of the applicant's sphere of duty, and the inability of the applicant, out of his own benefice, to provide the ministrations requisite. On this understanding the Bishop of Manchester has countersigned Mr. Irvine's application, and the Leigh grant has been renewed and is paid up. Mr. Aloop's will be treated similarly when received in London.

The Bishop of London is said to be suffering severely from erysipelas in the lower limbs, and intends to repair to the mineral waters of Germany in hope of obtaining relief.

On Friday week the parishioners of the district of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, presented to their late pastor on his appointment to the Bishopric of Montreal, through Earl Nelson, a grace cup (with a obsequ for £800.) bearing the following inscription:—

"To the Right Rev. Francis Fulford, S.T.P., First Bishop of the Divided Diocese of Montreal, in Lower Canada, this grace cup, containing £800, was presented by the members of the congregation of Curzon Chapel and subscribers to the Curzon Schools, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, London, in token of their grateful respect and attachment, with earnest prayers for his welfare and happiness, July 26, 1850."

The Bishop, in acknowledging the presentation, said:—

"It will be my wish and purpose, out of the gift now presented to me, to procure some substantial articles of furniture for the Episcopal residence at Montreal, for the use and advantage of myself and of future occupants of that See, as may serve to bear witness to your good-will towards its first Bishop. And I am pleased to have this one permanent memorial, with its inscription, to lay up as a precious possession in my own family, for those that come after me; for my own, in after years, to stir him up to active and holy deeds; reminding him of the time when his father once ministered to a congregation here in my native land—that that congregation were pleased to think well of his labours—that they were sorry at parting, and gave proof that they had kind and grateful hearts."

We are glad to learn that the newly consecrated Bishop of Montreal proposes to attend a service at Curzon Chapel, for the purpose of receiving the Holy Communion with the members of his late congregation and other friends, on Thursday morning, the 8th, at eleven o'clock. This is certainly the most solemn and suitable way for a Colonial Bishop to take leave of his friends. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. The Bishop intends to embark for his new diocese on the 24th inst.—*London Guardian*.

It is stated that the next efforts of the committee conducting the Colonial Bishops' Fund will be directed to the erection of a See in Western Australia, separate from that of Adelaide. Other Bishops for the Northern provinces of India, the district of Timor, Canada West, and the islands of the Mauritius, are said to be in contemplation.

The Bishop of Exeter preached in Durham Cathedral, on Sunday week, to a crowded congregation, from the 5th chapter of Ephesians, and the 30th verse—"For we are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones."

Mrs. Ramden, of Bath, who died a few days ago, has, among other munificent legacies, bequeathed £5,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £2,000 to the Additional Curates' Society.

Some delay is likely to occur in the filling up the sub-deanery rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Knapp. The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Milman) left London for Italy only a few days before the death of Dr. Knapp, and until his return no appointment can possibly take place.

Another memorial window, from a design by Mr. H. Gough, of Nottingham, and made at his manufactory, has just been placed in one of the transepts of St. Stephen's Church, Snettont; it has been put up in memory of Mr. Robert Clarke, formerly one of the churchwardens of the parish.

On Thursday, the Church of St. Matthew's, Grooming, near Whitby, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. It contains 43 pews, 4 appropriated to the giver of the site, one to the incumbent, and the remaining 43 are to be let. There are also 160 free sittings.

Easton Church, near Winchester, is of the latest Norman or transitional work. It is said to have been built in the reign of Stephen, by William de Blois and is dedicated to St. Mary. The church is vaulted, and has an apse; the arches are pointed and horse-shoe, richly moulded and ornamented. The south doorway is a rich specimen of the period; the shafts have three bands; the arch is round, but the capitals are more of English early work than Norman. On the ridge of the roof there are some very good and singular crest tiles. Like many of the other country churches, the interior fittings of this little edifice did but small justice to the antiquity or early associations of the building. The first step, however, towards improvement was effected by the present rector (the Rev. R. D. Buttiner) about two years since, by the removal of a cumbersome reading-desk and of the chancel pews, for which were substituted oak sittings of the suitable ecclesiastical design; and this was followed by the repair of the beautiful door before noticed. The comparative poverty of the parish rendered any general renovation impracticable; but, through the exertions of the rector, and the liberality and industry of the few who had hearts and hands to dedicate to the holy work, something has yet been done. The rector himself has placed a small window of stained glass in the south side of the chancel, and a relative of his having presented an altar-cloth of crimson velvet, it has been further enriched by a cross of most exquisite workmanship executed by some ladies in the parish. Within the communion rails there is also a carpet, worked and presented by one of the parishioners, exhibiting great beauty of design and brilliancy and harmony of colours. The crowning gift, however, to this little church has been that of a font, executed entirely by the hands of a lady, also resident in the parish. It is of Corn stone, the design being taken from the well known old font in New Shoreham Church, which, bearing the characteristics of the late Norman, was appropriately selected for the model. It is two feet and nine inches square, and has a massive centre pillar and four spiral shafts; the sides have each a different pattern, deeply cut; the stopper is of bronze, in the form of a later cross. The artist of this valuable gift was employed somewhat less than twelve months in its completion; she determined that, no other hands should share with her own the labour, and rejected, therefore, all aid, even in the mechanical part of the excavating, the basin or preparing the shafts for the chisel. It was begun in June, 1849; was used for the first time on Sunday, the 23d of June, at the baptism of the infant son of the respected rector.

In the Archdeacon Court, on the morning of the 6th August, Dr. Bayford moved the Court for the institution of Mr. Gorham to the Vicarage of Bramford Speke, all the preliminary steps having been taken. The Judge, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Dean of Arches, having recapitulated the circumstances of the case, pronounced first for the jurisdiction of the court, and then decreed institution. The reports then state: "A copy of this order must be transmitted to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury." It appears, however, that, at the termination of the ordinary business of the Court, the Rev. G. C. Gorham was introduced to Sir H. J. Fust. Having signed the articles, and taken the customary oaths, Sir H. J. Fust addressed Mr. Gorham to the following effect:—

"We, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Knight, Doctor of Laws, and official Principal of the Archdeacon Court of Canterbury, lawfully constituted, do, by virtue of the authority to us committed, admit you, the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, clerk, B.D., to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, in the county of Devon, diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury; we do give you true, lawful, canonical institution, and do invest you with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging; and do commit to you the care of the souls of the parishioners of the said parish."

Mr. Gorham then bowed to the learned Judge, and retired accompanied by his proctor, Mr. Bowdler. The proceeding was quite unexpected, and when Mr. Gorham was introduced very few persons were present, but information in fact spread with great rapidity, and a large number of the practitioners at Doctors' Commons entered the court before the completion of the institution.

The Sardinian Government has just ordered:—The Archbishop of Sassari has been condemned to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of five hundred francs, on account of a pastoral lately issued by him. Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a strong remonstrance to the Sardinian Government. The *Ami de la Religion* announces the close of the subscription for the Archbishop of Turin. The total amount is 3477, or about £14 sterling.

In Vienna the number of converts to Protestantism increases so fast that the Protestant clergymen are scarcely able to receive the persons presenting themselves. This is the result of the exorbitant conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy, consequent upon their resumption of privilege.

THE CHARGE OF ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.—The Rev. W. Knight, of St. James's, Hull, having published in the local papers a letter complaining of the late charge of Archdeacon Wilberforce, in which he intimated that it might be desirable, before another Visitation, for the Clergy agreeing with him to learn how far it was obligatory upon them to subject themselves "to the pain of having the Archdeaconal brand applied fresh," the Archdeacon has addressed a letter to Mr. Knight, in which he says:—

"Since you have felt yourself compelled, therefore, publicly to denounce my 'views on baptism,' I am justified in calling upon you to take some practical steps for deciding upon their truth. The public is weary of individual assertions, and desires some authoritative sentence.

Why do not you, and the friends who agree with you, solicit His Grace the Archbishop to deal with the matter through those channels by which the authorized judgment of the Church of England may be expressed? Those channels are the Court, in which His Grace has power of commencing a process, and the Convocation, which is declared by the 130th Canon to be 'The Church of England by representation.'"

By this means these contentions may be ended, which I regret as heartily as yourself.

If my doctrine is approved, I shall be borne out in the judgment of Churchmen; if not, I am so far from wishing to render factious opposition, that I undertake to retract it, or resign my office of teaching.

Whether Mr. Knight and his friends will accept this challenge, remains to be seen.

Just on the eve of the consecration of the Bishop-designate of Lyttelton, New Zealand, it has been discovered that the present Bishop of New Zealand must first give his consent to the foundation of the See, as it is an invasion of his Diocese. The delay is to be regretted, but we are not sorry to have it so publicly acknowledged that even a Colonial Bishop has rights which an Act of Parliament and the Royal Supremacy cannot ride over.—*English Churchman*.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, August 28, 1850: S. G. Murray, Esq., rem.; H. C. Hogg, Esq., rem. vols. 18 and 14; J. D. Willard, Esq., rem. vol. 14; W. Humphries, Esq., rem. for L. Oxby and self, vol. 14; Rev. J. Padfield, rem. vols. 13 & 14; F. McAnay, Esq., rem. vol. 14; Mrs. Lovessont, rem. for Miss Le Feuvre and self to end of vol. 14; Rev. J. McIntyre, rem. vol. 14; Rev. R. G. Cox, ad. sub. and rem. for Capt. Young and Seth Thora, vol. 14; Mr. Benson, rem. for Mr. J. Chamberlain, vol. 14; Chas. Brent, Esq., rem. for Dr. Melvin, Mrs. Ferns, Thomas Askew, Esq., and Rev. H. Brent, all vol. 14; J. Emerson, Esq., rem. vol. 14; Rev. A. Mortimer, rem. vol. 14; Rev. L. S. Wood, rem. for Miss Ogden and self, vol. 14; Rev. F. Tremayne, rem. vol. 14; J. Holden, Esq., rem. vols. 13 & 14; Rev. A. Elliot, rem. vol. 14; W. Reynolds, Esq., rem. vols. 13 & 14; George McClean, Esq., rem.; Boyd Sylvester, rem. vols. 13 & 14;

NOTE.—As by far the largest portion of our subscribers desire the acknowledgment of their remittances to be made "in print," in *The Church* paper, it would be injudicious to give up altogether the publication of monies received; it has, however, been determined, with the desire to give every satisfaction to all parties, and to prevent the recurrence of any unpleasantness, that hereafter only the initials, with the residence, shall be given of parties remitting for this paper.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sincerely obliged to our Elora correspondent, for the hints which he has thrown out, many of which our own inclination would dispose us to adopt, and we must say that if the subscribers to newspapers would adopt his mode of making suggestions, editors would not have reason to complain of every subscriber expecting the paper to be written and compiled for his own special use.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1850.

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

Oshawa .....	Monday,	September 9,	6,	A. M.
Whitby (rear) .....	Tuesday,	"	10, 11,	A. M.
Whitby Harbour .....	"	"	10, 6,	P. M.
Pickering .....	Wednesday,	"	11, 10,	A. M.
do. (rear station) .....	"	"	11, 3,	P. M.
Scarboro' .....	Thursday,	"	12, 10,	A. M.
do. St. Paul's .....	"	"	12, 2,	P. M.
Markham Village .....	"	"	12, 6,	P. M.
do. St. Philip's .....	Friday,	"	13, 11,	A. M.
Thornhill .....	"	"	13, 3,	P. M.
York Mills .....	Saturday,	"	14, 10,	A. M.
Yorkville .....	"	"	14, 3,	P. M.
Weston .....	Monday,	"	16, 10,	A. M.
Mimico .....	"	"	16, 2,	P. M.
Etobicoke St. George's .....	"	"	16, 5,	P. M.
Credit, Springfield .....	Tuesday	"	17, 10,	A. M.
Streetsville, .....	"	"	17, 2,	P. M.
Hurontario Church .....	"	"	17, 5,	P. M.
Chingacousy, St. Mary's .....	Wednesday	"	18, 10,	A. M.
Monro, St. Mark's .....	"	"	18, 4,	P. M.
do. St. John's .....	Thursday	"	19, 10,	A. M.
Lloydton .....	"	"	19, 4,	P. M.
Tecumseth .....	Friday,	"	20, 10,	A. M.
West Gwillimbury .....	"	"	20, 3,	P. M.
St. Alban's .....	Saturday	"	21, 10,	A. M.
Machell's corners Trinity Ch. .....	"	"	31, 3,	P. M.
Newmarket, .....	"	"	21, 6,	P. M.

## CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH.

We place before our readers in another column, some remarks in the *Colonial Church Chronicle* for August, on Mr. de Blaquiere's plan for establishing a Convention of the Canadian Church. The writer (under the signature of "D.") draws a very proper distinction between the objects of that gentleman and the mode by which he proposes to effect them.

We shall first notice the remarks of "D." on the mode which Mr. de Blaquiere adopted. He is right to a certain extent in saying that the chief objection on this head, was the want of courtesy to the Bishop. Upon this subject he "holds of course, that ecclesiastical authority emanates from the Bishop, and that nothing new ought to be completed without his sanction; and that it were well (?) to consult him from the beginning." We are surprised at this writer's views: for we should have thought that in a matter so vitally affecting all the interests of the Church, it was not only well, but an absolute duty to consult the Chief Pastor, who bears upon his mind "the care of all the Churches,"—who must from experience see the bearings of every part of a measure better than any third party, and whose own position and

means of governing his Clergy and people must be either advanced or impaired by the proposed measures. We are therefore actually amazed at the next sentence: "but we do not see that Laymen and Clergymen are absolutely precluded by this principle from proposing measures, or bringing them before any legislature of which they happen to be members, because they may not have previously consulted the Bishop." We feel assured that the considerations we have suggested, and they are by no means all, are sufficient to show any prudent mind that to attempt to propose or bring forward measures without consulting the Bishop is not only undutiful in a very high degree, but is absolutely unwise and impolitic; being calculated to prevent the measures themselves from being effectual for the purposes they were intended to accomplish.

We are surprised again that "D." should have made light of the objections to Mr. de Blaquiere's plan as "republican." He can know little indeed of Canada, if he is ignorant that this is an objection strongly felt by the majority of Churchmen; and we think our English critic might have spared his breath for some less doubtful purpose than weakening Canadian prejudices against republican institutions. They may by possibility be occasionally carried to extremes, but no Englishman ought to speak slightly of them; we depend on them, much more than he seems to be aware, for the integrity of the Empire. And indeed they are not mere prejudices: we see the ill-working of republicanism generally every day side by side with us; we find men desiring to insinuate its principles into all our Institutions; it is therefore not a prejudice, in any improper sense, to be jealous of every thing which comes from that quarter. And with regard to the particular institution of a *Convention*, we know by intercourse with American Churchmen, that many of them are dissatisfied with the very *republicanism* of it.

The writer again speaks of the "high sacerdotal principles taken against the Laity." We would not take up any principles against the Laity; but we would protect both Laity and Clergy from the results of an undue preponderance of Lay influence in the Church. We see the mischievous effects of that influence in England at the present day;—we know how pernicious in many respects is its influence in the United States at this moment; we know that in the Canadian Church, which will grow more and more to be supported on the voluntary principle, this influence must necessarily be strong from the mere power of the purse; and it is therefore not surprising that we should think it necessary to set up something on the part of the Clergy to counterbalance this influence, or be jealous of institutions which we fear may increase it. Any careful student of Church History must surely be aware that in most ages of the Church, the Lay influence has been a fruitful source of weakness, unholiness, and discord.

With regard to the "manner and temper" of the replies to Mr. de Blaquiere in this country, we are afraid our English critic is writing without being sufficiently aware of the circumstances. We respect Mr. de Blaquiere for his sincere regard for religion, for the purity and amiability of his private life, for the vigorous stand he made in the Provincial Parliament against the alienation of the Clergy Reserves: but we have yet to meet with the person who respects his judgment as a public man, or who knowing him, does not perceive in him an apparently incurable infirmity of understanding, which is always leading him to step beyond his province, to interfere in matters which he does not understand, and to form large plans, of which he could never have mastered the practical working, else he would never have proposed them. We do not know a person, again, who came into this Province with so many advantages, and who desiring to acquire influence (as he manifestly does), has acquired so little. We had much reason to believe that the whole of this movement originated or was tinged by personal displeasure against the Bishop in reference to particular transactions. We believe that it was pressed on,—not without communicating the plan to the Bishop (for we think this was done), but in opposition to his views and wishes. The plan had not even been proposed for general discussion by the clergy,—nor was any communication held with them on the subject. It is therefore not surprising that some little indignation should have been expressed at what was felt to be an act of unwarrantable interference on the part of a person who had no claim to interfere singly in so weighty and solemn a matter, involving the interests of the whole Church, and for centuries to come.

We have thought it right to make these remarks in reference to the strictures of this English writer, because we think he has been writing without any adequate knowledge of Canada, or the Canadian Church. Certainly he cannot have much acquaintance with our own Bishop, else he could never have counselled Mr. de Blaquiere to move one step forward in his plan, until he had obtained his consent to taking it up, and the assistance of the practical sagacity and long experience of our Diocesan in regard to every detail of it. And we are sure that if the Bishop absolutely declined to confer with Mr. de Blaquiere on the subject, the judgment he formed will certainly be justified by the event.—

Not that we suppose him altogether averse to the discussion of any plan,—but that we are sure he would have sufficient reasons to justify him in declining to mature a plan in conjunction with Mr. de Blaquiere at the present period.

Having thus endeavoured to justify ourselves and others against the censures of this writer,—we now come to his treatment of Mr. de Blaquiere; and we think it will appear that it is really much more severe than our own.

He says, "Mr. de Blaquiere's Act is drawn too much on the appearance of the legislature founding a Church; it declares that the Church shall be of three orders, Bishops, Clergy, and Laity; it provides for the appointment of new Bishops, for the election of bishops in future, for diocesan conventions consisting of all the clergy and a layman from each vestry,—the Bishop being president, and having only a casting vote; for triennial conventions, the bishops, clergy, and laity debating and voting separately; for trials of clergy, in a manner which we do not thoroughly understand, and seems rather clumsy; for trials of bishops, by the triennial convention: there are provisions against alterations of the Liturgy, well intended, but not, we think, well devised; and that nothing in the Act shall be held to make the Church dominant, which is only reasonable; and the powers given are in various ways restricted in a manner which cannot but necessitate a recurrence to the Canadian parliament, on occasions when perhaps it may be most inconvenient." This, let it be remembered, is almost the entire substance of the Bill. Besides giving this account of the Bill, the writer favours us with his opinion as to "a better course," which he thinks Mr. de B. "ought to have pursued:" and what is this? He should have "confined himself to obtaining for the Bishops of Canada, such collateral sanction as the State can give, for the assembling their Clergy and Laity, in general diocesan convention, and making all laws that might be requisite for the good government of their Church; subject to the authority of their ecclesiastical superior, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Now if the course which "D." advises had been pursued, it will be seen that there would have been nothing in Mr. de B.'s bill about the three orders of Church Assemblies,—no regulation as to the appointment of new dioceses, the election of bishops, the diocesan conventions, the triennial conventions, the trials of the Clergy and Bishops; in short, almost the whole Bill would have been dispensed with. We think this is pretty severe censure in a quiet way.

But "D." not only makes short work with the details of Mr. de B.'s Bill, he condemns the very principle of it.

After laying down the principle that "Church authority is derived from the Episcopate," he goes on to say: "As it is, he seems to draw his authority from the Colonial Legislature—which we cannot admit any more than the Imperial Parliament, to have inherent power to establish Churches, or to make their laws. We should have thought it was even more palpable in Canada than here; that it behoved Churchmen to stand aloof, maintain their right, and ask for power to deal with their own discipline."

After giving us thus practically his opinion of Mr. de B.'s judgment, by annihilating his details, and condemning his principle, it is rather amusing to find him saying in the end, "we hope he will persevere, and put his plan into such a shape as to obviate the reasonable objections of Churchmen."—We do not know what may be the state of Mr. de B.'s nervous system; but we confess if we had been demolished in this unsparing way, we should have had very little stomach for looking at our plan again, even for the laudable purpose of putting it into such a shape as to obviate the reasonable objections of Churchmen; by throwing its principle overboard, and constructing new details. That will be a much more difficult thing to do than "introducing into Canada the constitution of the Church that prevails in the United States, with some modifications suited to the monarchical character of our institutions."

But if Mr. de B. has the nerve, we have no objection. Our object has been long since attained, viz: the prevention of any hasty, ill-considered act of the Colonial Legislature. Before the measure can be brought forward again, our Bishop will be amongst us; and all the consideration and discussion that can be carried on under his eye, will but prepare the subject the better for any decision his calm and sound judgment may pronounce upon it: and when he has pronounced, we are sure that the bulk of his clergy and laity will feel satisfied that he has pronounced aright.

But the more we reflect upon the matter, the more clearly does it appear that the course taken by Mr. de B., and in which he is partially sustained by "D." was altogether wrong. Supposing the former gentleman had succeeded, and had carried his Bill through both branches of the Legislature, and had even obtained the Royal sanction, what would have been the effect of it? Could the Act have worked itself. Could it have worked at all without the concurrence of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the diocese? Would the Laity generally have been disposed to accept a Constitution for their Church, framed by a Legislature composed of

persons of all denominations,—and in which the other denominations bear so large a proportion to the whole? As "D." most correctly says, "we cannot admit the Imperial Parliament to have inherent power to establish Churches or to make their laws. We should have thought it even more palpable in Canada than here; that it behoved Churchmen to stand aloof, to maintain their right, and ask for power to deal with their own discipline, and all that relates to the strengthening and improving and extending the institutions of the Church within their own communion."

But even though the Laity, or a considerable portion of them, were disposed to acquiesce in this assumption of power on the part of an alien body, how could the scheme work without the Clergy? If they would not meet and act, what would become of Mr. de Blaquiere's Act? And was it likely that they should desire to carry out a scheme in which no authority in the Church had concurred?—a scheme concocted by a single Layman, and attempted to be imposed upon them by the aid of a power alien from the Church and constantly acting in opposition to her?

But it will be said, as it has been said by the Rev. W. Bettridge, "our Bishop, Archdeacon, and the great body of the Clergy have given their opinions and advice," and it is not likely that they will refuse to act under a system they have already approved.

To this the reply is, 1, that the system, although in many respects the same, is not actually the same; 2, that the system already discussed was not imposed upon the Church from without, but grew up within it, and was in its own hands to modify as circumstances might direct; 3, that the Clergy were not aware when they proposed to assemble in Convocation under that system, that they had not a legal right so to do; 4, that there can be little doubt that the very Clergy, who then concurred in that scheme, would now see some things in it strongly requiring modification.

We feel sure therefore that the clergy would not have attempted to work Mr. de Blaquiere's Act.

But, even supposing both laity and clergy had consented, what could they do without the Bishop? We do not now ask, *ought* they to do anything without the Bishop, but *what* could they do without him? They might profess to make laws; but laws cannot go into effect without the action of the highest executive officer. And if he refused to see to the execution of laws so made, as assuredly he would and ought, else he would be unworthy of his high commission from the Great Head of the Church,—the result would be either nothing absolutely, or nothing but schisms and inextricable confusion.

What then is the result? Why that we may discuss as much as we please; but that if action is to be taken here, it must be by consultation with the Bishop, and with his full concurrence and consent, or it will be a failure. Meanwhile we have very little doubt that our Diocesan is himself in communication with those in England who are promoting some general measure applicable to all the Colonies, and that (as usual) we shall find in due time that he has not been unmindful of the enduring benefit of the Church. And we should very much prefer that what is done should be done in England, not for one Colony but for all, and where of course advice will be had from many Colonial Bishops before any thing is decided. In this way there will be little danger of the one-sided legislation which we should be almost sure to have here; respect would be had to the Constitution of the Church of England, and to that of the Primitive Church; whilst the modern experience of the Church in America and of that in Scotland would not be forgotten, but would be regarded in its due place and measure.

## DR. RYERSON'S LETTER.

We alluded in our paper of the 1st instant, to some circumstances of a public nature in connexion with Victoria College, and in which the public have a deep interest. Dr. Ryerson has sent us a long and characteristic letter, purporting to be a reply to our remarks, which we published in our last number.

If Dr. Ryerson had given an explanation, or answer, to those parts of our article in which the public feel some interest, it would have been more creditable to himself, and satisfactory to us, than the course which he has chosen to pursue.

Dr. Ryerson charges us with "angry effusions against the Wesleyan Body." We made no attack on the "Wesleyan Body," nor can any portion of our remarks be construed into any thing disrespectful towards them. This is a stereotyped manoeuvre of Dr. Ryerson's. Whenever his venality or tergiversation are exposed, he gets up the cry, the "Wesleyan Body" are attacked, thus assuming that he himself is the "Wesleyan Body." This is truly a rather refined specimen of modest assurance.

The "joining" of ourselves with the *Examiner* and *North American*, is so awkwardly introduced into Dr. Ryerson's letter, that we more than suspect that it was done to afford him an opportunity to introduce a French quotation, which, for the first time, we find him thrusting into his words.

random compositions. This reminds us of a boy who has just learned his qui, qua, quod, and, from pure delight, repeats it on every occasion.

Dr. Ryerson's attempt to bring in the Law Officer of the Assembly, to share with him in the bribery and infidelity with which, he says, we have charged him, we suppose is for the purpose of lightening the burden of odium cast upon him by the public.

If Dr. Ryerson is sincere in "thanking us for our commendation" in the allusion we made to him, we cannot understand the ground of his wrath. That such "commendation did him essential service in England" rests upon his own assertion, and is a kind of argument in which he often deals, a something which from its remoteness or obscurity no one can disprove.

We did not put the case in its strongest light with reference to the attempt to force himself upon, or over, the Colleges of the country, with which Dr. Ryerson is charged, and which he tries, very unsuccessfully, to evade. Mr. Hincks, be it borne in mind, had the management of the Bill, and, of course, no one, without his orders would interfere with it. We shall give Mr. Hincks' words as they were taken down at the time, and of which there were fifty, yes, a hundred witnesses. When objection was made to that clause, by, we believe, Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, or, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Hincks said, "I cannot tell for the life of me how that clause got into the Bill: it was in neither the original draft of the Bill, nor in the proof sheets. How it got in I cannot tell." If Mr. Hincks could not tell how that provision was introduced into the Bill, who could? Would a stranger interfere with the School Bill? Public opinion will charge it upon Mr. Ryerson, notwithstanding his shuffling denial. There were others, besides the "Junior member for Toronto and the member for Norfolk imbued with the spirit of The Church" on that occasion. There were enough imbued with the spirit of justice and good sense, to thwart such a clandestine attempt to place the Colleges in subordination to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

Whether the Government are likely to be in such want of support as to find it necessary to resort to bribery, we will let the feeling of the country decide. Mr. Ryerson's confidence in their security, may be the ground of that fawning and flattery which we find in his correspondence with them. This "correspondence on the School Law" to which Mr. Ryerson refers us for proof that he is no "venal sycophant," we have obtained and read.

From it we learn that Dr. Ryerson visited Montreal sometime in April 1849, and learned, according to his own confession, "from Messrs. Merritt and Hincks that it was not the wish of the Government to interfere with his (Dr. Ryerson's) position or duties." We learn also from this same correspondence, that all the Upper Canada members of the Government, except Mr. Cameron, gave Mr. Ryerson their most hearty support.

Mr. Baldwin, in the same correspondence, is repeatedly mentioned in language of the most fulsome flattery. After this official assurance that his position was safe, will it be credited that Mr. Ryerson takes great praise to himself because on his return to Toronto, three months after—he writes a blustering letter to the Government, in which he intimates, if Mr. Cameron's Bill should be carried into effect, he might be disposed to resign; in the same letter, however, he takes good care to state that "he was assured by Messrs. Merritt and Hincks, &c., that the Government would not interfere with his position"! What is the inference? Why, of course, that he is to remain Superintendent of Education.

As if also it had all been arranged between Mr. Ryerson and the Government, that the new Act was to be suspended, Mr. Ryerson proceeds to state "should you (the Government) advise the suspension of the new School Bill until next Session of the Legislature, I see no difficulty or inconvenience in the working of the present Act, as all the Schools are supplied with Forms and copies of the Act" &c.

To this correspondence Mr. Ryerson points us to prove his independence! An independent man would have at once resigned, without going to his political enemies, crouching to them, making a bargain that his "position" was not to be interfered with, and then returning home and writing them such an unmeaning letter.

Mr. Ryerson's vanity seems to have destroyed that little common sense he might have had. To point us to such correspondence as proof of independence is the coolest act of assurance with which we have met for a long time. We are justified, of course, in inferring that this is Mr. Ryerson's best proof against "venality" &c.

We expected to have had the pleasure of seeing the Rev. E. J. MacGeorge in Toronto, before the publication of this number, but the melancholy and sudden death of his Mother, has prevented his return by the City of Glasgow, by which vessel it was his intention to have sailed. We are informed that he would leave Liverpool by the Cunard steamer of the 24th instant.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries. Trinity Sunday, 1850.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Previously announced in No. 3, amount 223 18 2', 'Bytown per Rev. S. S. Strong 3 0 0', 'St. Mary Magdalene's, Niagara 20 11 9', 'St. John's Ch. Baker's Corners 0 5 0', and 'per Rev. W. B. Lawler 0 16 9'.

157 Collections amounting to £227 14 11 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

Toronto, Aug. 27, 1850.

The Vienna Bazaar Committee adopt this mode of acknowledging the liberal assistance they received in their late undertaking from many, and some distant, parts of the Province, and of returning their sincere thanks to Mrs. Draper for her kind patronage and to all, whose generosity has been extended to the Bazaar in contributions either of articles or money.

Every thing was disposed of on the day of sale, and a Concert held in the evening. The total amount realized, was £70, from which the incidental expenses were deducted, the Church debts liquidated, and a small balance transferred to the Wardens to be spent on some Church improvement. Vienna, August 12, 1850.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The following Address, to the new Bishop, was agreed to at a meeting of the Clergy of this Diocese, held on the 15th instant:—

To the Rev. Father in God, Francis, Lord Bishop of Montreal.

We, the Clergy of the newly constituted Diocese of Montreal, take the earliest opportunity of offering to your Lordship our hearty congratulations and welcome on your arrival.

We regard the division of the very extensive Diocese of Quebec, as a measure eminently calculated to promote the diffusion of pure religion and the knowledge of divine truth, in this portion of the Lord's Vineyard, and we beg to assure you of our hearty desire to co-operate earnestly and faithfully with your Lordship in your labours for the spread of the Gospel, and the interests of the Church of God.

That your Lordship may be encouraged and strengthened by the Holy Spirit in the discharge of your important duties, and that the fruit thereof may be "unto holiness, and the end everlasting life," is the earnest prayer of your Lordship's faithful servants in Christ.

That the Address be printed and circulated among the Clergy, with a note inviting their co-operation and signatures.

That the deputation to present the Address to the Bishop of Montreal shall consist of the City Clergy, and of as many of the Clergy of the Country as time will permit to be notified, and as will give their attendance.

That the Chairman of this Meeting be requested to ascertain from His Lordship, when it will be His Lordship's pleasure to receive the Address.

That a Committee be now appointed to prepare the draft of a Valedictory Address to our late Diocesan, now the Lord Bishop of Quebec, to be presented for the consideration of the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal, at the next meeting of the Central Board, and that the Committee consist of the Clergy now assembled.

JOHN BETHUNE, Chairman. W. AGAR ADAMSON, Secretary.

St. ANN'S CHAPEL, GRIFFINTOWN.—The Wardens of this once neat and commodious edifice, which it will be remembered, was destroyed by the recent fire in that neighbourhood, have called a meeting of the vestry and members of the Congregation generally, for Friday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock in the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice street, for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted for the immediate rebuilding of the Chapel. We learn with pleasure that the Rev. J. Ellegood, the respected incumbent, has been very successful in his personal canvass in the Cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, &c., for subscriptions in aid of this very laudable object.

DIOCESE OF GUIANA.

THE ARAWAK TRIBE.—A report recently published by the Foreign Translation Committee, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, contains an account of this interesting tribe, furnished by the Rev. W. H. Brett, missionary on the Pomeroon.

"The Arawak," writes Mr. Brett, "is the most numerous of the tribes near the coast of British Guiana; and it is also the most civilized. The number located within the British territory has been variously estimated, but cannot fall far short of two thousand. There are, however, many of this tribe, who live beyond our boundaries, both in the Dutch colony of Surinam, and in the province of Venezuela.

"It is from this tribe that the greatest number of our Indian converts have been gathered. I should think, from an estimate of the numbers attending the Missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Pomeroon, Waramari, and Mahaiconi, together with those attending the Church Missionary Station, at Bartica, and those on the Aruabai coast of Essequibo, attending the ministry of the Rev. W. Austin and others, that considerably more than half their number are now receiving Christian instruction. Some hundreds have been already baptized, and it would not be difficult to induce the whole number to receive baptism; but great circumspection has been used at every station (as far as I am aware), and no catechumen admitted to that holy sacrament who has not been a considerable time, in some instances two years, under instruction. They are a very gentle people, and kind to those who have acquired their confidence. They are docile, and the children learn to read with great facility.

"They have no regular laws, nor administration of justice among themselves; and there is probably no people on earth who stand in less need of them. Offences on each other's property being very rare indeed, and quarrels unknown among them, unless when under the influence of intoxicating liquors. Their wants being very few, and the climate exasperating, many of them, especially the young, give way to indolence; and the habit of drinking ardent spirits to excess, having

been carried on for several generations, has greatly reduced their numbers, and weakened the constitutions of the existing race. So deeply rooted is this evil habit, that there is probably no instance of an Indian breaking it off, unless from the influence of the Gospel."

DIOCESE OF CAPETOWN.

Letters have been received from the Bishop of Capetown, now on his journey of visitation from Capetown to Natal. His travelling equipage, for a distance of 800 miles, is a waggon drawn by bullocks.

DIOCESE OF COLOMBO.

The Bishop of Colombo is about to visit Mauritius and the adjacent islands. The College of St. Thomas is in progress.

DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

GENEVA COLLEGE, TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

On the afternoon of Monday, the 19th instant, the Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and the Rev. K. Metcalf, A. M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, delivered their Inaugural Addresses before the Trustees of the College.

Dr. Wilson showed that the defects of the prevailing systems of Metaphysics and Ethics are to be traced to the fact that certain truths revealed to us in the Word of God are ignored; and chiefly the corruption of our nature is not recognized as a psychological fact; that only can be a correct system which recognizes the facts of revelation—that a College which professes to impart a Christian education, should teach its students a Christian philosophy.

Mr. Metcalf, after dwelling upon the necessity of discipline in a College, the kind of discipline required, and the qualifications necessary in those who would administer it, proceeded to show the necessity of the study of the Classics in order to a complete education. This part of his subject was clearly and ably handled. He concluded by showing that in this department thoroughness was of the highest importance.

Both addresses were full of thought, and were listened to with interest.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Kip delivered an address before the Hermean Society. His subject was, "the Difficulties and Discouragements of the Christian Scholar."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "EUROPA."

The steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Tuesday the 6th inst. Her passage time is stated at ten days, eight hours and twenty minutes, thus beating all former passages by several hours.

The steamship Hibernia arrived on Sunday evening the 4th instant.

The steamship Washington arrived at Southampton on the 4th, and Bremen on the 6th inst.

Nothing new from Spain or Portugal.

ENGLAND.—The Irish Tenant-Right Conference meeting, now being held in Dublin, is said to a noble assembly. The Conference is composed of the ablest men of the country.

The announcement of the end of the Repeal movement was premature. At a meeting last week, the rent was declared at £28, and it is now said the Society is nearly out of debt.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of July, show an increase with the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate value of exports during the first half of the present year has been £31,778,844, showing an increase of £5,363,045, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1848.

The American Minister, lady and daughter, are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The sittings of the British Association commenced at Edinburgh last week.

IRELAND.—The accounts of the potato crop are conflicting. The only thing in which they fortunately agree appears to be that the bolts are as yet, in almost every instance untouched, although the blight would seem to have exhibited itself in the leaves throughout nearly the whole country.

The Limerick Chronicle says there is something strange in the 41st regiment. It is said that four of them shot themselves, that one attempted it, and that four committed suicide by drowning, all which events have created a deep sensation amongst their comrades in the barracks.

Mr. Meagher, has sent a "message to Ireland," which appears in the columns of the Nation, and consists of an account of his adventures, from his embarkation in Kingston harbor, to his arrival in the penal settlement. He speaks in terms of commendation of the treatment he has received, and holds the language of one who confesses himself fairly vanquished.

A serious riot took place in Smeaton-street, Cork. About two hundred soldiers were called out, and the disturbance was not suppressed until a young man was killed and three or four others injured. The row commenced in consequence of a policeman taking a soldier in custody for breaking a pane of glass in a public-house window.

According to a return to Parliament, just printed, the total amount levied by grand juries in Ireland, in the year 1849, was £1,319,050 11s. 2d., and the amount of re-payment to the government, in the year, was £432,750.

According to a return published on Saturday, the total number of outrages, reported by the constabulary in Ireland, during the year ending June, 1848, amounted to 712; of which 86 were homicides, 37 firing at persons, 100 robbery of arms, 65 firing into dwellings, and 224 incendiary fires. In the ensuing half year, 638 outrages were reported; 83 homicides, 60 firing at the person, 157 robbery of arms, 30 firing into dwellings, 326 incendiary fires. For the half year ending June, 1849, the total number of homicides was 113, of firing at the person 49, of robbery of arms 67, of firing into dwellings 59, and of incendiary fires, 659—making a total of 947.

FRANCE.—Several of the Socialists have been visited with penalties for threatening the lives of representatives.

The correspondent of the Globe says that the Neapolitan Government has admitted in principle the claims of indemnity put forward by Lord Palmerston for the losses suffered by the British residents at Messina, and Palermo during the siege at those places, and thus the only question now undetermined is the amount.

The Minister of War has demanded another credit of 12,567,840 francs, to meet the expenses of the Camp at Versailles, and other contingent outlays.

TUESDAY.—The Bill for putting an end to the forced currency of the Bank of France was discussed in the Assembly to-day, and was favourably received.

A great Legitimist conference is being held at Wiesbaden, the delegates circling round the Count de Chambord. M. Guizot is among the number; The Princes Lieven, M. Berryer, and M. La Rochefoucauld are also there. The Conference is supposed to have a deep political meaning.

The new law relative to the Press has had the effect of killing several of the Provincial journals, and in all cases the circulation of the papers has been greatly diminished.

SCHLESWIG WAR.—The Danish forces is estimated at 44,000 men. The ardor of the Holstein cause is said to be abated at or near Hamburg.

Advices from Altona of the 5th, states that a collision between the Danish and Holstein armies took place on Friday, near Mohlde, which resulted in the defeat of the Danes. The loss is inconsiderable on both sides. Little doubt exists among well informed parties, but that higher powers will be involved in the adjustment of this dispute before anything decisive or satisfactory will be done. Should diplomacy not succeed, and in the next battle, should General Willisen be victorious, and he cross the Eyden, Russia and England will probably interfere, and should the Danes triumph and push into Holstein, the Prussians and Hanoverians will be likely to attack them. Should it so occur that either Russia or England shall be compelled to interfere, there is reason to apprehend a revolution in Germany, which her present rulers may be unable to control.

EFFECT OF THE WAR IN GERMANY.—Under date of Berlin, Aug. 3, we learn that the question of a German Parliament and Constitution is again allowed to slumber, and in reference to the Danish ratifications all hopes of their success are now at an end, as Prussia and Austria cannot come to any satisfactory adjustment.

The Prussian corps of observation, under Gen. Hohn, have established their headquarters at Bartselburg, near the Holstein frontier. The remainder of the division is continued northward along the Holstein Schverin frontier.

We learn from Berlin that nearly 300 officers from various branches of the army, have gone to join Gen. Willisen and the Holsteiners.

PORTUGAL.—After despatching the steamer-of-war, Mississippi, to convey the intelligence of the failure of his negotiation to the American government, Mr. Clay embarked on board the Independence frigate, which proceeded to Gibraltar. The departure of the American minister, on the 30th ult., was not followed by immediate hostilities, as had been anticipated at first; and the whole proceedings will be submitted to the American Congress, before any stringent measures are adopted to enforce the claims. A consular Agent has been left at Lisbon. The British experimental squadron was still at Lisbon.

SPAIN.—Madrid journals, of the 1st instant, say that the cabinet had resolved to dissolve the Cortes, and that the decree would appear in the course of a few days.

The announcement in London, on Thursday, that Messrs. Adonis have settled accounts with the Spanish Government, gives much satisfaction; £3,000,000 of active stock, and £1,000 of passive will consequently be cancelled.

ROME.—Letters from Rome, of the 28th ult., inform us of the particulars of the new financial regulations, and the dissolution of the Commission of Cardinals.

Letters from Bologna, of the 31st ult., mention that the Pontifical government has ordered the emission of treasury bonds for the sum of 5,000,000 Roman crowns, at 5 per cent, interest per annum. The bonds, of 100 crowns each, will be nominative or to bearer. The whole issue will be redeemed in ten years.

BRITAIN.—The Flanders Maritime announces that instructions have been received by the custom house authorities at Ostend, that the passport system, so far as it applies to passengers arriving at the Belgian ports, is to be suppressed. Accordingly, travellers can now enter Belgium freely, and without being furnished with passports.

MALTA.—We have received accounts from Malta of the 28th, which state that the cholera is on the decrease. The total deaths in the 44th regiment were about 60 since the commencement. The total attacks among both civil and military, populations is 714; deaths 266.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope papers of May 25, state that the repeal of the order in council, making the cape a penal settlement, had afforded much satisfaction.

LIBERIA.—Advices from Liberia, of the 24th May, state that the cession of the Gallinas territory has been finally made to the Republic, whose jurisdiction now extends over an unbroken line of coast from the Bar to Cape Palmas; so that the possibility of reviving the slave trade on any part within these limits is extinguished. The purchase of the Gallinas territory was effected by private subscriptions from persons in England and America. Mr. Samuel Gurney having alone contributed £1000.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 28, 1850.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other commodities. Columns include item name and price per unit.

EXCHANGE.

Table of exchange rates for Toronto on London, New York, and Montreal, showing percentages and rates.

## Poetry.

## WRITTEN AT AN INN.

A Correspondent has kindly directed our attention to the following beautiful lines by the pious Bishop Horne.

From much-loved friends whence'er I part,  
A pensive sadness fills my heart;  
Past scenes my fancy wanders o'er,  
And sighs to think they are no more.

Along the road I musing go,  
O'er many a deep and misty slough;  
The shrouded moon withdraws her light,  
And leaves to me the gloomy night.

An inn receives me, where unknown  
I solitary sit me down;  
Many I hear, and some I see,  
I nought to them, they nought to me.

Thus in these regions of the dead  
A pilgrim's wand'ring life I lead,  
And still at every step declare  
I've no abiding city here:

For very far from hence I dwell,  
And therefore bid the world farewell,  
Finding of all the joys it gives  
A sad remembrance only lives.

Rough stumbling-stones my steps o'erthrow,  
And lay a wand'ring sinner low,  
Yet still my course to heav'n I steer,  
Though neither moon nor stars appear.

The world is like an inn; for there  
Men call, and storm, and drink and swear;  
While undisturb'd a Christian waits,  
And reads, and writes, and meditates.

Though in the dark of times I stray,  
The Lord shall light me on my way,  
And to the city of the sun  
Conduct me, when my journey's done.

There by these eyes shall he be seen,  
Who journey'd for me in an Inn;  
On Zion's hill I those shall hail  
From whom I parted in the vale.

Why am I heavy then and sad  
When thoughts like these should make me glad?  
Mute thou no more on things below;  
Arise, my soul, and let us go.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1850.

**THE EPISTLE.**—(Galatians v. 16—24).—This earth, the present home of the family of man, is the scene of a great contest between good and evil, the world and the Church, the kingdom of Satan and the kingdom of God. The subjects of these two kingdoms, the members of these two societies, are contrary, that is, individually and collectively opposed, the one to the other. They walk in the Spirit, or they fulfil the lusts of the flesh. By birth members of this wicked world, Christians become at baptism members of Christ, or members of that holy society the Church, of which Christ is the head. How few are there who so live worthy of this vocation, that the world is crucified unto them, and they unto the world! By birth the inheritors of Satan's kingdom, Christians become at baptism inheritors of the kingdom of God. How few are there who seek to live as to be made meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints of light! By birth the children of wrath even as others, Christians become at baptism the children of God by adoption and grace. How few are there who pray that they may be so buried by baptism into the first Adam, that they may be raised up to newness of life in the second Adam! They only are Christians, who have crucified the flesh with its affections and lusts. This victory over internal corruption can alone be effected by the aid of the Holy Spirit. The ordinances of the Jews, the holy Scriptures, the festivals of the Christian Church, unite in declaring that man can only be accepted, when he joins to the prayer for the pardon of sin, through the merits of Jesus Christ; the petition for strength to die unto sin, through the strength of the Holy Comforter. This lesson St. Paul seeks to enforce upon the Galatian converts, in this portion of the Epistle, namely, that dominion over present evil is the best proof of present justification. "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit." The Apostle contrasts the works of the flesh with the fruits of the Spirit; that the new converts may see as in a glass, whether they are led by the Spirit, or whether still under the law: whether in a state of acceptance or condemnation. May the new nature implanted at baptism by the aid of God's Holy Spirit, be so effectual, as to enable us to die unto the world, to crucify the flesh with its affections and lusts, and to be found worthy of admittance to an inheritance incorruptible, that fadeeth not away.

**THE GOSPEL.**—(St. Luke xvii. 11—19).—The Samaritans were the descendants of the original inhabitants of Galilee. Mixed with the colonists of Media, whom the kings of Babylon had introduced into the country; they offered the most strenuous and unceasing opposition to the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem. On the erection of a temple on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat, the Schism became incurable, and the hatred between the two nations was rendered perpetual; so that henceforth "the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans." Our Lord, by this miracle, endeavours to teach the Jews, that God is no respecter of persons, and to remind them of the lessons which their own prophets should have taught them, that in Christ all the nations of the world were to be blessed. A still more important lesson is to be derived by the Christian from this short narrative. These lepers in compliance with the law of Moses, and the customs of their country, stood afar off, apart from the people. They had heard of the mighty miracles of Jesus. They knew all the miseries of their disease, and they believed He had the power to heal them, as well as others. They

manifest their religious belief, by their offering a prayer unto Christ, in a spirit of hope, humility, and confidence; and by their obedience to his command, in immediately setting out to show themselves to the priest. It appears that they were all cleansed of their leprosy, and though nine out of ten continued their way to the priest, being in the most anxious haste to be restored to their family and their friends; and though one only of the ten returned to give public thanks to our Lord for his recovery; yet all had the same disease, all offered the same prayer, all received the same answer.—The words therefore of our Lord to the Samaritan, may be considered as applicable to the whole ten, and the narrative teaches what that faith is which justifies the soul. It was the religious belief in their own weakness, and in the power of Christ, leading to a religious principle of hope, and prayer, and exertion, ending in the religious practice of holiness and obedience. It was the union of belief as the foundation, principle as the consequence, holiness as the effect. It was the formation of one holy state of soul, which blended together the conviction of truth, the affection of the heart, and the obedience of the will, the soul, and the life. Faith is sometimes described as belief, sometimes as the motive, sometimes as the works which follow the motive. The union, however, of the three, of belief, principle, and practice, of faith, prayer, and obedience, will be found to be the best definition of the faith which justifies. Every instance of saving faith recorded in the holy Scriptures, will prove the accuracy of this definition; and will reconcile the difficulties and apparent inconsistencies in the statements of the two Apostles, St. Paul and St. James, and will remove all occasion for controversy on this subject.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle)

THE CHURCH newspaper of Toronto has lately (14th and 21st of February, and the 14th and 21st of March, and the 4th of April) contained various documents on a plan proposed by the Hon. Peter Boyle DeBlaquiere, for establishing a Church Legislature in Upper Canada. This plan he has embodied in an Act which he intended to present to the parliament of Canada, in his capacity of a member of the Legislative Council; but has been induced by an appeal made to him by the Archdeacons to defer it till next year, in consequence of the absence of the Bishop of Toronto.

It seems to us only just to Mr. DeBlaquiere to draw a distinction between his objects and the mode by which he proposes to effect them;—with the former we are disposed in the main to concur, and we hope that he may not be diverted by the criticism that he has met with, from presenting his measure in such an amended shape as may secure its advantages.

His plan is simply to introduce into Canada the constitution of the Church that prevails in the United States, with some modifications suited to the monarchical character of our institutions. We are persuaded that the events of the last few years in England will have tended to secure for him much sympathy among English Churchmen in such a measure as this. It seems that the chief cause of objection has arisen from the feeling that there has been want of courtesy to the Bishop of the Diocese in the conduct of the measure. Upon this point we hold, of course, that ecclesiastical authority emanates from the Bishop, and that nothing new ought to be completed without his sanction, and that it were well to consult him from the beginning; but we do not see that laymen and clergymen are absolutely precluded by this principle from proposing measures, or bringing them before any legislature of which they happen to be members, because they may not have previously consulted the Bishops. Mr. Frewen, we believe, has erred in this respect more than Mr. DeBlaquiere, and has received not one tithe of the censure so liberally bestowed on the latter. Again, in the objections against his plan, much is made of loyalty, and the institutions of America are stigmatized as republican; and the dependence of the Church on the Crown, according to the old English theory of identity of Church and State, is relied on to an extent that seems very strange in these days, as well as the high sacerdotal principles taken against the laity.

On the whole we think the replies do not answer his case for reform, and that they are not drawn up in a manner and temper worthy of the subject. We wish Mr. DeBlaquiere had confined himself to obtaining for the Bishops of Canada (we do not see why the Diocese of Toronto alone should be chosen) such collateral sanctions as the State can give for the assembling their clergy and laity, in general and diocesan conventions, and making all laws that might be requisite for the good government of their Church, subject to the authority of their ecclesiastical superior, the Archbishop of Canterbury. We think he would have pursued a better course.

In that case the power would be in reality derived from the episcopate, from which we hold that Church authority is derived; as it is, he seems to draw his authority from the colonial legislature—which we cannot admit any more than the Imperial Parliament to have inherent power to establish

Churches or to make their laws. We should have thought it even more palpable in Canada than here; that it behoved Churchmen to stand aloof, maintain their right, and ask for power to deal with their own discipline, and, all that relates to the strengthening and improving and extending the institutions of the Church within their own communion; basing its laws on the authority of the episcopate, and the hearty assent of the clergy and laity expressed through their representatives in synods.

Mr. DeBlaquiere's Act is drawn too much on the appearance of the legislature founding a Church; it declares that the Church shall be of three orders, Bishops, Clergy, and Laity; it provides for the appointment of new bishops, for the election of bishops in future, for diocesan conventions consisting of all the clergy and a layman from each vestry, the Bishop being president, and having only a casting vote; for triennial conventions, the bishops, clergy, and laity debating and voting separately; for trials of clergy, in a manner which we do not thoroughly understand, and seems rather clumsy; for trials of bishops, by the triennial convocation: there are provisions against alterations in the Liturgy, well intended, but not, we think, well devised; and that nothing in the Act shall be held to make the Church dominant, which is only reasonable; and the powers given are in various ways restricted in a manner which cannot but necessitate a recurrence to the Canadian parliament, on occasions when perhaps it may be most inconvenient.

So far as we are aware, the two great blots in the system of the Church in the United States are, the power of the standing committees, and the not giving a veto to the bishop over the acts of his diocesan convention,—in other words the letter of the constitution does not sufficiently recognise the episcopal office. We doubt not, that in practice the personal influence of the bishop and the improvement in Church feeling very much counterbalance this defect; and, possibly, the bishop has more real influence, as president with only a casting vote, than he could have if his nominal authority were recognised as it is in Europe. With these feelings, we regret to find that Mr. DeBlaquiere proposes to give no veto to the bishop on the acts of the diocesan synod, though he seems to avoid the other objection in a great measure, and gives the power of patronage, and, we conclude, that of ordination also, to the bishop, with a completeness that can hardly be permanent.

It would seem that he has long been meditating on plans for improving the discipline of the Church in Canada, and that he has been at the trouble of addressing influential individuals in this country on the subject, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the beginning of last year; we hope he will persevere, and put his plan into such a shape as to obviate the reasonable objections of Churchmen.

D.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

(From a Sermon by the Rev. E. L. Elwood, preached on the occasion of a Sunday School Festival.)

Sunday school instruction may be given on highways and byways, in fact, in every place where parties are addressed to edification. A father, who collects his children on the Lord's-day, and instils holy truths, dropping 'as Hermon's dew' into their hearts, may be said to hold a Sunday school. Those who take advantage of the visit of friends, for the purpose of speaking with edification to them; those who remonstrate with others because of violation of the Sabbath on the Lord's-day; those who repeat hymns and spiritual songs to their households; those who agree to meet, as many do on a Sabbath morning, in a bond of union, however separate in the flesh, are all united in one school of love, under the great Father's eye.

If you indulge in this view, a fund of profitable association will open to your mind, and each of such Sunday schools will supply motives to hope, energy, and love. According to this view, we may regard the ark itself as a Sunday school; there we find Noah keeping his Sabbath. Can we suppose that under his sublime and heaven preserve situation, that he, 'a preacher of righteousness,' neglected to speak to edification on the Sabbath-day. It was probably on a Sabbath that he sent forth 'the raven,' that, like the truant scholar, content to live on what was ill and morbid, returned no more. It was probably on a Sabbath he sent forth 'the dove,' the representative of the spirit-gifted pupil, and the gentle one returned, and was gladly welcomed again, and once more the messenger went forth and returned as the bearer of a token of mercy, plenty, and peace; and then came the last Sabbath, when the dove went forth and returned not again, for the winged creature was to take her place in her own peculiar element. How like our dear children, who come to us again and again, bringing fruits and tokens of God's favouring mercy; and then comes the day when we see them no more, for they must enter on the world's wilderness, and our hopes and our prayers follow them wherever they be.

Remember, the Bible is the great weapon of warfare; remember what God has revealed by it. Men have landed on distant islands, among savage men, the rugged hearts have been softened, the wilderness has become a flowering field, the arts of

peace become prevailing, and souls ripen in knowledge and meekness for heaven. A poor restored captive presents a hospitable entertainer with one single copy of the New Testament, the host reads and is converted, he reads to others, like wildfire the effect goes on and a million of Pauliceans live as Christians, and a thousand of them die the martyr's death. A solitary monk, roving through his dull convent, sees a book on a shelf; shall he take it down, or leave it to dust and forgetfulness a prey. How much has depended on that one act?

He takes it down, he opens, he reads, he feels, he prays; the whole world is disturbed from its carnal repose, the throne of an impostor Potentate shaken to its foundation, while the thunders that assail others are as idle and valueless as the sounds from Tetzels drum.

Such is our charter: surely bright examples, precedents, motives, and illustrations are before us:—surely the more the Sunday school teacher studies the Word of God, the better fitted he will be for his great and honorable employ.

## THE WEEKLY OFFERTORY.

(By the Bishop of New Jersey.)

"I. This was the primitive mode of collecting alms. (1 Cor. xvi. 2.)

II. This is the simplest and most direct address that can be made to the parishioners.

III. This is the Church's proper action, in her due organization, under the direction of her ministers, on the call of her Divine Head, JESUS CHRIST.

This plan combines many advantages.

1. Its *frequency* is an advantage. The contribution can never be forgotten.

2. Its *constancy* is an advantage. The supply from it will be perpetual and sure. There is nothing to be trusted like a habit.

3. Its *simplicity* is an advantage. It is intelligible by every one, and will commend itself even to little children.

4. Its *moderation* is an advantage. Returning frequently it calls, of course, at each time, for comparatively little. Thus it meets the convenience of all. 'If thou hast much give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of that little.'

5. Its *inexpensiveness* is an advantage. It will cost nothing for agencies, and be encumbered with no officers.

6. Its *sobriety* is an advantage. It makes no exciting appeals; and creates no heat, to be followed by a more than corresponding coldness. It is the oozing of the water from the rock that fills the springs. It is the gentle dropping of the dew that clothes the vales with verdure.

What are its disadvantages?

1. It is disagreeable to be asked so often to contribute.—As if the Lord's Prayer did not ask every day for 'daily bread!'

2. It is disagreeable to make the collection so frequently.—As if it were not better to be 'a door-keeper in the house of the Lord, than to dwell in the tents of the ungodly.'

3. It is disagreeable to connect the giving of money with the worship of the sanctuary.—As if there were any surer test of a heart given up to God! As if the sanctuary itself could be built or sustained without money! As if the offerings, by God's own appointment, were not formerly brought to His own holy Temple! As if the silver and the gold were not all His!

4. It is disagreeable to be detained so long.—As if five minutes occupied in hearing sentences from Holy Scripture and in prayer were to be esteemed a hardship for a soul that looks to an eternity of worship!

Brethren, dearly beloved in the Lord, I have but little more to say. I need say but little more.—My office compels me acquaint myself with the destitution of the Saviour's 'sheep that are scattered abroad in this naughty world.' I have only you to look to for the means by which they may be gathered to his fold, and saved through Christ for ever. If I seem importunate to any of you, it is that you may secure that precious privilege, of which He hath said,—'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'—Acts xx. 35.

ESTHER MERLE; OR THE NURSERY MAID.  
CHAPTER IV.

A week or two passed away, and Esther found herself quite at home. She was a quick, clever person, and soon saw what her work was, the peculiar ways of the house, and all that was expected from her. The bustle in the streets amused instead of annoying her, and she even began to like the walks in the public gardens. The different sights and gay dresses pleased her; but she was, with all this, surprised to find that she did not succeed in managing the children quite so easily as she expected.

Perhaps she had fancied that they were like dolls, and had only to be dressed and undressed, and had no will of their own. However, it proved that they all had their several faults, all their respective good qualities, and all some decided difference of character.

Now, Esther began by taking a fancy to the youngest. She was warm-hearted, and apt to give way

to her feelings, and she would see no fault in this child. He was, too, just at that age when children are very amusing and interesting. He was an eager little fellow, inclined to be passionate, but always droll and good-humoured when he had everything his own way.

One day, as they were all sitting together, John set up a violent screaming, and stamped his feet, because Augusta and Laura had some toy which he wanted. Esther was busy arranging a drawer, but on seeing her little favourite so put out, she rushed forward hastily, and in an angry voice said, "What ever are you doing to him now? Give it to him directly."

At this moment Miss Marston came in, and on her inquiring what was the matter, Esther complained of Augusta's passion, and of her speaking improperly to her. Miss Marston saw by Esther's face, which was very red and angry looking, that she was much excited, and quietly taking Augusta by the hand she led her away.

It is to be feared that most people do not sufficiently consider this, and particularly nurses. And yet how much—how very much influence and power for good or evil must they have, who are so constantly with children, particularly if, as was the case with Esther, the mother leaves them a good deal in the nursery!

And yet how much—how very much influence and power for good or evil must they have, who are so constantly with children, particularly if, as was the case with Esther, the mother leaves them a good deal in the nursery! And all this, too, at that young and tender age when their minds are so easily bent!

Advertisements. DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY. No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM CHURCH STREET. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS TORONTO.

J. F. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. M. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, AGENT. Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House. Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

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

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

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

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1849.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST. HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a SURGEON DENTIST. Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence. Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St. West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July, 1849.

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

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

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice. Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets. N. B. A Six-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale. September 9, 1849.

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

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1849.

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1849.

FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realising about £20 per annum. The above property will be a most advantageous investment and will be sold very low for Cash. Apply on the Premises. Toronto, May 7, 1850.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850. Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance. Monthly Subscriptions..... 1s. 3d. per Share. Management Fee..... 0s. 1d. Transfer Fee..... 0s. 6d. JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAVLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq. The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq. P. VANROUGHNET, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security. Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested, that all Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE. HAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and general Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain, by Ourselves. Garments made to order of every Description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly. THE MOST APPROVED CUTS ADOPTED. In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found: Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 4d to 10s 6d. do Checked do 4s 6d to 10s 6d. do Black Alpaca do 11s 6d to 15s 6d. do Broad Cloth do 11s 6d to 15s 6d. do Finesse Cord do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. do Tweed do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. do Broad Cloth do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. do Cassimeres do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. do Gilted Frocking do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d to 10s 6d. do Black Satin do 8s 6d to 10s 6d. do Fancy do 8s 6d to 10s 6d. do Linen do 8s 6d to 10s 6d. do Fancy do 8s 6d to 10s 6d. do Flannel do 8s 6d to 10s 6d. Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 4d to 10s 6d. do Checked do 4s 6d to 10s 6d. do Black Alpaca do 11s 6d to 15s 6d. do Broad Cloth do 11s 6d to 15s 6d. do Finesse Cord do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. do Tweed do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. do Broad Cloth do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. do Cassimeres do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. do Gilted Frocking do 12s 6d to 15s 6d. Boy's Fancy Vests, from 7s 6d to 10s 6d. do Silk do 8s 6d to 10s 6d. do Satin do 8s 6d to 10s 6d. Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, Red Flannel Shirts, Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6d. Fancy Caps, Felt Hats. Ribbons and Laces, Lace Veils and Falls, Cotton Yarn, from 4d to 1s. Prints, Hat colours, Artificial Flowers, Hosiery and Gloves. Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpaca, Lustrous, Cobourg, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c. Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms. No Second Price. THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, June 12, 1850.

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King-street). J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches; and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extended to him. COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES. ALWAYS ON HAND. Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange. Toronto, August 23d, 1850.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£250,000. CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled. F. H. HEWARD, 41-4f. Toronto 7th May, 1850.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO. INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being excluded. The Proprietary Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance. DIRECTORS: A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. HOWARD, V. P. W. L. PERRIN, Wm. Atkinson, Wm. Gonderham, James Brown, John G. Bowen, J. L. Robinson, Esq., J. C. Morrison, Charles Bercy, J. G. Werts, Solicitor—JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers—Commercial Bank. E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY, OFFICE—KING STREET, TORONTO. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: W. A. Baldwin, John Eastwood, John Deal, James Leveille, Wm. Mathers, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, James Shaw, Alex. MacGibbon, J. BAIRD, Secretary. JOHN McMAHON, President. All losses promptly adjusted; Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1849.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL. CAPT. HENRY TWOST. WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at three o'clock. The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario, and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long bows with keels as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious. Royal Mail Steamer Packet Office. Toronto, May 20th, 1850.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR. CAPTAIN WILKINSON. WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock. Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past eight o'clock in the Morning, and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamer for Kingston at Twelve Noon. Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar). Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar. Royal Mail Steamer Packet Office. Toronto, May 20th, 1850.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. ROBERT KERR. WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting). Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning at half-past eight o'clock. Steamboat Office, 23 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. HARRISON. WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Monday, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. Steamboat Office, 23 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

MARRIED.

In London, on the 22nd instant, at Eldon House by the Rev. C. C. Brough, Geo. Shuldham Peard, Esq., of Her Majesty's XXth Regiment of Foot, to Mary Henry, daughter of John Harris, Esq., Royal Navy.

DIED.

On Monday the 5th inst., at Helensburgh, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, the wife of Robert Macegoe Esq., of Glasgow, and Mother of the Reverend Robert Jackson Macegoe of this Diocese.

On the 5th instant, at St. John's Rectory, township of London, Elizabeth Grace, fourth daughter of the Rev. Charles C. Brough, aged fifteen years and ten months.

On Sunday the 25th inst., Charlotte Emily, daughter of John Godfrey Sprague, Esq., aged nine months.

On Sunday, the 25th inst., aged 10 months, Harriet Matilda, infant twin daughter of Mr. J. W. Brent.

At the residence of her father, John Street, in this city, on Sunday, the 25th instant, Christine Dames, second daughter of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, aged 12 years, 5 months and 7 days.

She was attacked by a violent inflammatory rheumatism, several months ago, which continued till very lately, when it was immediately followed by rapid dropsy, which terminated her earthly existence.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Huddleston, Esq., Stoney Creek, Charles G. Brabson, late first Lieutenant of Her Majesty's 21st Royal Scotch Fusiliers, aged 29 years.

On the 19th inst., of Dysentery, Clarence youngest son of D. G. Hewitt, Esq., York Mills Yonge Street aged 11 years.

On Friday the 23rd inst., in Elora, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. J. W. Marsh, Elizabeth, relict of the late James McKowen Esq., aged 64 years.

At West Woolwich on Friday the 23rd inst., Thomas Moore—for many years a Catechist employed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, aged 60 years.

New Advertisements.

Wistar's Balsam at the South.

That Consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might be easily cured. That Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown-Point, New York, in a letter says,—"In the course of my practice in this vicinity, I have tested in some good degree the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in Pulmonary Complaints, and now I wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

Dr. Fowler—Dear Sir,—Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided beneficial effect, I cheerfully advise my friends, and all others who may need a medicine of that kind, try it.

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

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of J. THOMAS & SON, of this City, Organ Builders and Piano-Forte Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN THOMAS, CHAS. L. THOMAS. Toronto, August 29th, 1850.

Sale of Hospital Lots.

ON Wednesday, the 16th September next, at Noon, will be offered by Public Auction, on the site, on a Lease for 42 Years, renewable every 21 Years, at an increased Rent by valuation, a number of Eligible Building Lots, pleasantly situated, forming a Block bounded by Brock, Adelaide, Richmond-streets, and on the West by the New Western Market.

At the same time and place, and on the same terms, will be offered several Lots on the South side of Queen-street.

Plans will be left with Mr. Wakefield, Auctioneer; Mr. John Tully, Architect; Mr. H. Rowell and Mr. H. Reoble, Stationers; and at the Toronto Hospital Office, Church Street, where further information may be obtained.

J. W. BRENT, Secretary. Toronto Hospital Office, August 27, 1850.

CORPORATION SALE.

ON Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, a Lease for 42 years (renewable), of

WATER LOT, Nos. 33 and 44; Containing separately, frontages, of 122 and 60 feet. Lot No. 43 is bounded by Bay-street on the East, produced into the water, and contains a frontage on the Bay Shore of 122 feet West side of the Lot the Premises of Messrs. Jacques & Hay.

The plan may be seen, and any other information which may be required, will be given, on application at the Office of the Chamberlain.

Sale at Twelve o'clock, noon, upon the Lot. A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. Toronto, August 26th, 1850.

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

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

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE. MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the 1st of September. Gentlemen who are desirous of admission are requested to give due notice to the Principal, and will be required to present themselves for Examination on SATURDAY MORNING, the 31st of AUGUST, at 10 A. M.

TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE'S Church Grammar School was re-opened, after the Midsummer Vacation, yesterday the 21st instant.

His School is conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort is made to teach the usual branches of secular education on a sound and accurate system, the Pupils are diligently trained in the Churchman's faith and practice.

Terms per Quarter: The ordinary branches of an English Education £ s. d. and the Mathematics 2 10 0

In the department of the French Language Mr. McKenzie has secured the efficient services of Mons. DESLANDES.

It is expected that the Dues will be paid in advance, or during the current Quarter.

THE COUNTY OF YORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The business of this Institution will be resumed, after the Midsummer recess, on Thursday, the 5th of September.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER'S School will re-open on Monday, 23rd September. Mrs. POETTER has engaged a Lady from Paris, who will assist her in the French department.

MRS. COSEN'S Establishment for Young Ladies will be re-opened on Monday the 9th September, 1850. The French department will be under the superintendence of a resident French Governess.

University of Toronto.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Professorship of Practical Anatomy in this University is at present vacant.

The Medical Session has hitherto extended over Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, including a period of six months, from October to April.

The fixed Salary of the Professor is £200 Provincial Sterling per annum, with £50 currency per annum as an allowance for house rent, and a proportion of the fees paid by the Students in his class.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the time for receiving the testimonials, &c. of Candidates for the Chair of Practical Anatomy, has been extended to the second day of September next.

LADIES' SEMINARY, TORONTO. THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce, that they purpose re-opening their SEMINARY after the Summer recess, on MONDAY, the 2nd of SEPTEMBER, 1850, when the Classes will be resumed.

NEW CHURCH AT FINCH. THE Rev. H. E. FLEES, Missionary in the Eastern District, is exerting himself in behalf of his Congregation to erect a Church in the Township of Finch, in the midst of a population who do not enjoy the means of assembling for Public Worship.

REMOVAL. DR. HODDER has removed to the Brick House immediately to the West of his late residence, at the foot of the College Avenue, on Queen Street.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances in Cash on Produce, either for Sale in Toronto, or on Consignment to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or Halifax.

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

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

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST, 40, King Street West, Toronto. SUPPLIES Artificial Teeth, recommended for their natural appearance, durability and usefulness.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as a Governess for young Children or to superintend a household to References to the Rev. J. Gosses, and the Rev. W. Lawing, letters be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED. A LADY wishes to engage the services of a Governess immediately, who is competent to teach Music, French, and the usual branches of an English education.

GOVERNESSES. TWO Young Ladies Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required.

GOVERNESS WANTED. A GOVERNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish the education of Three Young Ladies.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

MONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will re-open their Establishment at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 8th of May next.

MONS. and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced.

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110. CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING. GOVERNOR: The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. HEAD OFFICES: EDINBURGH, 1, George Street. LONDON, 4, A. Lothbury. GLASGOW, 35, St. Vincent Place. MONTREAL, 49, Great St. James Street.

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

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY. Gives complete security for all its transactions; and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance. THE RATES. Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted a scale as can be held, compatible with safety.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY. The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained. DIVISION OF PROFITS. The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits in 1854, and persons assuring before 25th of May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' claim for bonus.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium. THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.

"The Church" Newspaper. IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. FLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West; (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.) TERMS: Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.